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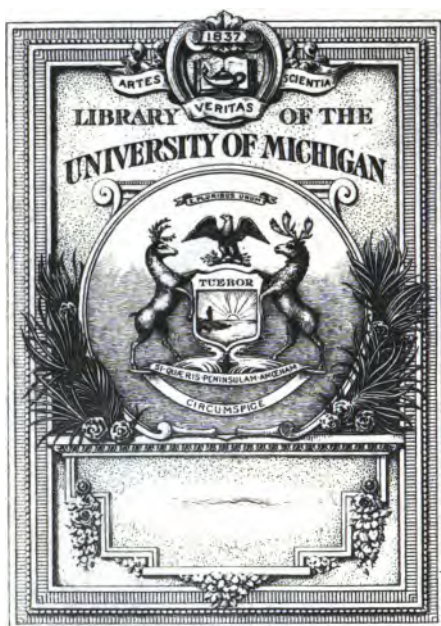
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*Bayes, Abel*

*Cringsby* THE *Norbury*  
**HISTORY**

Of the REIGN of

*Queen* **ANNE,**

Digested into

**ANNALS.**

**YEAR the SIXTH.**

CONTAINING,

The most Memorable Transactions, both  
at Home and Abroad; Particularly an  
exact Account of the late intended *In-*  
*vasion*; And in which are inserted se-  
veral Valuable Pieces never before  
Printed.

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L O N D O N:

Printed for *Margaret Coggan*, in the *Inner-*  
*Temple-Lane.* 1708.

English

Loth.

10-10-28

18165

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TO THE  
RIGHT HONOURABLE  
**HENRY BOYLE,**

*One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and of Her Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council.*

S I R,

**W**Hatever Pretences other Writers may have to the *Patronage* of Great Men, I look upon it as a Duty incumbent on Me, and, at the same Time, as the greatest Satisfaction I can procure to Myself, in the Prosecution of this *Annual History*, to dedicate the several Parts of it to such Persons, as have the *Principal Share* in the Transactions I relate. For, over and above the Discharge of my Obligations to the *present Age*, This will abundantly secure to

## THE DEDICATION.

*Posterity the Authentickness of these Papers: Since 'tis not to be imagin'd, any Author can be so void of Sense, as to dare to obtrude Falsities, on Men in Power, his Contemporaries.*

Every Year of Her Majesty's Auspicious Reign has produc'd *Great and Wonderful Events*: And tho' in the *Sixth*, of which this Volume contains the History, our *Arms Abroad*, thro' the *Dilatoriness* of some of our Allies, and other unhappy Circumstances, have not met with the like Success as before; yet has Her Majesty's Administration been crown'd with Two Extraordinary Blessings at Home: The Perfecting the Difficult Work of *Uniting England and Scotland*, whereby the *Protestant Succession* is firmly secured; And the Disappointing the Enemy's intended *Invasion* of *North-Britain*; whereby the *Pretender's* Hopes were dash'd, and nipp'd in the Bud.

But, SIR, tho' the large Share You have had in the *wise Counsels* that

## THE DEDICATION.

that procured these *Signal Blessings*, may seem to excuse this Address, yet a more prevailing Motive prompted me to it. These *Annual Memoirs* being chiefly intended for the Use and Benefit of *Posterity*, labour under the Disadvantage of Relating present Occurrences *impartially, without* any Prospect of *Humouring Parties*; and therefore it was my Ambition to shelter them under the Powerful Protection of a Person, whose Actions are ruled and animated by a noble Spirit of Liberty, absolute *Disinterestedness*, and exquisite Justice and Moderation.

On the other hand, I was not unsensible, That the best Compositions only can merit your Patronage; and therefore, that I should still want an Apology, for Presuming to put this weak Performance under the Umbrage of your Great Name. But then again, I was encouraged by your indulgent Disposition, and that generous Love of Learning, and Regard for Men  
of



## THE DEDICATION.

of Letters, which is Hereditary in your noble Family.

And here, SIR, the Opportunity seems fair to acknowledge the immortal Obligations the *Learned World*, and *Religion*, have to your illustrious Uncle, the famous CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER BOYLE, whose Name will live, as long as *solid Reasoning*, *sound Morals*, and *true Piety*, have any Credit amongst Men: But as you shine with *unborrowed Lustre*, so I shall resist that Temptation, as well as a stronger of Attempting your Character, out of a Consciousness of my Unequality to so great a Task. Yet, as I make it my Business to collect Materials for future Historians to work upon, so I think it my Duty to transmit to them a *Rough Draught* of your Lincaments, by acquainting them, That your Youth was early imbibed with the *Politer Parts* of *Learning*; That a few *Campaigns*, under the Heroe of the XVIIth Century, (King William III. of never-  
dying

## THE DEDICATION.

(ing Memory) *completed* the *Gen-*  
*man*, whom the University had be-  
m; That your *unwearied* *Applica-*  
to Business, firm *Adherence* to  
the *Revolution*, and the *True Interest*  
of your Country, and the *Bright-*  
*ness* of your *Parts*, soon gave You  
distinguish'd Rank, both among  
the *best Patriots*, and *best of Sub-*  
*jects*; insomuch, that at the same  
time You were employed about the  
great Concerns of the Nation in the  
*Senate-House*, his late MAJESTY  
(an *unerring Judge* of Merit) com-  
mitted the chief Management of his  
*Exchequer* to your Care, even at an  
Age when most Persons of your  
Birth are wholly intent upon *Plea-*  
*sure*; That Her present MAJESTY,  
the *Wise, Pious and Victorious* Queen  
ANNE, not only approv'd the  
late King's Choice, but has since be-  
stow'd additional Marks of Favour  
on your Person, by confiding with  
You Her most important Affairs of  
State; That You discharge that  
great Trust with so much Zeal,  
Calmness,

## THE DEDICATION.

Calmness and Expedition, that like *Pomponius Atticus* of Old, your Time is admirably well divided between your *Business* and your *Friends*; insomuch that you are never wanting to either; And, to crown an Excellent Character, that like the same Celebrated *Roman*, amidst the unhappy Divisions which have of late distracted this Nation, you have behav'd your self with so much Moderation, and Integrity, as to be Beloved of all Parties.

I am,

Right Honourable,

Your most humble and

most Faithful

obedient Servant,

July the 13th 1708.

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THE  
ANNALS  
OF  
*Queen ANNE's Reign.*  
*Year the Sixth.*

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The INTRODUCTION.

THE Vulgar Saying, *That Years follow, but do not resemble one another*, is fully verified, by the *Various Events* of this present War; in which a constant Vicissitude of good and bad Fortune, has interchangeably attended the Arms of the contending Parties, without determining their Quarrel. 'Tis true, the Odds of Success have, all along, been greater on the side of the High Allies; and that the Exorbitant Power of France, with the Additional Forces of the greatest part of the Spanish Monarchy, has receiv'd terrible Blows at *Schellenberg, Bleinheim, Ramillies, and Turin*; But yet, notwithstanding these great Overthrows, the French have still found Means to rise again, and Spirited by Disappointments,

B

appointments, have so far improv'd their Defeats, as to make them Incentives to greater Efforts. 'Tis therefore Matter of Doubt, which of the two is most to be wondred at, either the great Victories gain'd by the Confederates over the immense Power of *France*; or the incredible Diligence with which *France* has so far repair'd her Losses, as not only to stop the Progress of the Allies, but even to obtain several Advantages. But, at the same time, 'tis highly necessary to observe, That the latter is, in great Measure, owing to the Want of Unanimity in Councils and Designs; or, at least, of equal Forwardness and Activity, in the Execution of them, which is almost unavoidable among several Confederates; and, much more, to a fond Opinion, begot by Prosperity, of the Weakness and low Condition of the Enemy, which naturally produces Supinuity and Negligence.

To fetch Instances of all this, no farther than the Battle of *Bleinheim*, in the Year 1704: 'Tis certain, that in all the preceding Wars, in which *Spain* was in the Grand-Alliance, no Advantage was ever gain'd, either so great in it self, or so extensive in its Consequences, as that ever-famous Victory, proved to be, since in one day, *France* lost all her Interest in the Empire, for the getting whereof she had been at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasures.

After so Glorious and Memorable an Event, which rescued, if not all *Germany*, at least, the Emperor's Hereditary Countries, from the *French* Yoke, it was reasonable to expect, that those, who reap'd the immediate Advantages of that Victory, would make proportionable Efforts, with their Deliverers, against the Common Enemy. Upon this just Expectation, we were forward to entertain the Hopes of Conquering, not only *Saar-Louis*, and *Thionville*, but even *Mentz* and other Places in the very Heart of *France*. Yet we had the Mortification to see our Hopes miserably baffled, in the Year 1705, both by the Enemy's Activity and Diligence, and by the Slowness and Dilatoriness of the Germans, who were to join the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the *Moselle*. This Disappointment broke all the Measures on that side, and occasion'd the Loss of precious Time, which the Enemy improv'd by the retaking of *Tiers*,

*Homburg*,

### Queen ANNE's Reign.

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*Hamburg*, and some other Posts; and would have gain'd greater Advantages on the *Maese*, had not his Grace wisely turn'd short, and, with incredible Speed, return'd to *Brabant*, where, immediately upon his Arrival, he oblig'd the Enemy to retire behind their Lines; and having forced and razed those Intrenchments, he laid the Country under Contribution, and took some important Posts. In *Italy*, the Duke of *Savoy* was driven from Place to Place, into his Capital City; to divert the Siege whereof, Prince *Eugene*, by a wonderful Forecast, ventured the Battle of *Cassano*, and carried his Point so far, as to disable the *French* from Besieging *Turin*. In *Portugal*, our Enterprize against *Badajoz* proved abortive; and tho' in *Catalonia*, and the Neighbouring Provinces of *Spain*, our Successes far exceeded our Expectations; yet, by those very Conquests, the Allies, particularly *England* and *Holland*, were oblig'd to be at greater Expence, in order to maintain King *Charles* in his Growing Dominions, and endeavour the Recovery of the whole *Spanish* Monarchy.

On the other hand, *France*, whose Resources were never yet thoroughly known, had, by this time, so well recover'd the Loss she sustain'd in 1704, as to be every where Superior, at least in Numbers, at the Opening of the Campaign in 1706. In *Italy*, besides the Reduction of the Castle of *Nice*, she had made formidable Preparations for the Siege of *Turin*; and the Duke of *Vendosme*, with wonderful Celerity and Secrecy, had surpriz'd the *Germans*, and driven them from several important Posts, before Prince *Eugene* was arriv'd. In *Germany*, the *French* assembled a numerous Army, which threatned the Empire with a new Invasion, and whose early March, at first, occasion'd the Raising of the Blockade of *Fort-Louis*, the Abandoning of *Bischweiler* and *Drusenheim*, and afterwards the Loss of *Haguenau*. In the *Netherlands*, *France* had gather'd the Choice of her own Troops, increas'd by those of King *Philip*, and the Elector of *Bavaria*; and she had taken such Measures in *Spain*, to attack King *Charles* both by Sea and Land, that his Affairs were brought to the last degree of Despair. But, by a wonderful Turn of Over-ruling Providence, 'twas

## The ANNALS of

4

in *Spain* where the ambitious Designs of *France* were first defeated: King *Philip* was obliged shamefully to raise the Siege of *Barcelona*, by the seasonable Arrival of the Confederate, and the precipitate Retreat of the *French* Fleet; Then reduced to the Necessity of going about thro' *France* and *Navarre*; to reach *Madrid*, and afterwards forc'd to leave that City, upon the Approach of the Confederate Army from *Portugal*. Nor had he, perhaps, ever been able to return thither, or even to keep any Footing in *Spain*, had King *Charles* vy'd in Activity with his Competitor, and hearken'd to the pressing and repeated Solicitations of the Earls of *Peterborough* and *Galway*. In the *Low-Countries*, the Gain of the famous Battle of *Ramillies* was attended with the Recovery of all *Brabant*, and the best part of the rest of the *Spanish* Netherlands, and with the important Conquest of *Menin*. And in *Italy*, the brave and successful Prince *Eugene*, having forc'd the Intrenchments on the *Adige*, and baffled all other Opposition he met in his Way, with incredible speed, join'd the Duke of *Savoy*, and relieved *Turin*, by one of the compleatest and most Glorious Victories that ever was gain'd, and which was soon after crown'd with the Reduction of all the *Spanish* Dominions in *Lombardy*, between the *Alps* and the *Apennine*.

After so constant a Series of prodigious Successes, it was the general Opinion (which did not want probable Reasons to support it self) That the *French* King would never be able to retrieve so many, and such great Misfortunes; and that he would soon be obliged to lay by his Pretensions to *Spain*, to obtain Peace: which his Subjects begg'd of him, not in soft Murmurs, but in solemn Speeches, and Orations from the Pulpits. Among the rest, it is remarkable, That the Clergy of *France*, being assembled according to that King's Orders, they waited (a) on that Prince, to whom the Cardinal

(a) March  
23d. N. S.

of *Noailles*, Archbishop of *Paris*, and President of the Assembly, made the following Speech.



S I R,

THE Clergy, ever ready to obey your Majesty, and inviolably devoted to your Service, do here by their Deputies come, with equal Earnestness and Zeal, to receive your Commands. Happy, if they may be capable of giving you new Marks of their sincere Affection, and how entirely they are devoted to you: Happy if their Example may confirm the other States of your Kingdom, in the Obedience and Submission they owe you: Happy, if by their Credit, being destitute of other Means, they may be able to assist you in the Defence of Religion and Justice, of which you are the only Protector.

*The Archbishop of Noailles's Speech to the French King.*

We all know how both the one and the other are attack'd in this Bloody War you are forc'd to maintain.

Endeavours are used to violate the most natural Rights, and to tear from a Nation, that has always acted by the Rules of Honour, Justice and Loyalty, a lawful Prince, whom Nature and Laws had bestowed upon her. Instead of receiving Kings from God's Hand, as his first People did heretofore, the Matter is now determined by Force, Violence, the Policy of the Prince of Darkness, and the Interest of private Persons, ofmer than that of the People.

The Catholick Church, without doubt, is no less aimed at. Her Enemies, buoy'd up with their Successes, rise up against her with fresh Fury. But let them do their worst, the Gates of Hell shall never prevail against her. If the Divine Husband of that sacred Spouse, does sometimes seem to sleep, and suffers her to be in Danger, it is only that he may deliver her with greater Glory, when-ever he thinks fit to do it. It is only, that he may the better manifest the absolute Power he has over the Seas and the Winds, and shew, That he alone can command them to be Calm and Silent, when he thinks fit.

It is by your Majesty he intends to work these Miracles, who, for a long time, have been the most faithful Instrument of his Power and Goodness towards his Church; and it is to render you

the more worthy of him, and the more useful for his Ends, which are equally hidden from our Eyes, and worthy our Adoration, that he seems sometimes to forsake you. It is to augment your Faith, to purify your Virtue, give it a greater Lustre, and after a glorious Reward, that he tries it by some ill Successes. It is in order to make you still more truly Great.

For being Great in good Fortune and Prosperity, is an easy Matter: Nature is at no Expence in that Case: But to continue equally firm when she is disturb'd, and when she is pleas'd to remain unshaken, under the heaviest Stroke (I will say, of Fortune, since it is not lawful for a Christian, much less a Bishop, to use so Heathenish an Expression :) to be Proof against the severest Tryals of Divine Justice and Mercy, that Wounds but to Cure, to receive every thing equally from God's Hand with the same Faith, and the like Submission, and to preserve the same Courage in either Condition, that is, being truly Powerful and truly Great.

Therefore that great King in the Old Testament, who so well understood it, declares clearly, *That he that ruleth his Spirit, is better than he that taketh a City, Prov. 16. 32.*

Your Majesty is an Instance of both. You have for a long time appeared, not only taking Cities and Places that were thought impregnable, but conquering whole Provinces, and vanquishing the strongest Armies; and now you are seen mastering Your Self, and ruling the Sentiments of Nature, both in Prosperity and Adversity.

Nothing, Sir, can go beyond Your former Victories; they are such as Posterity will hardly believe: But it is a much more glorious Achievement to subdue a Heart accustomed to conquer, to support it under the Disappointments, and unavoidable Losses of War, with as much Manhood as if it had been prepared for it by Custom; and to be able to say with David, (that King after God's own Heart, raised to so high a Pitch of Glory, and tried by so many Afflictions;) *I am ready, and not troubled.*

It is an Object much more worthy the Admiration and Praise of the Ministers of Jesus Christ,

to

*Queen - A N N E's Reign.*

‘to see Your Majesty submitting to God, Master  
‘of Your Self, and above any Event, than to see  
‘You subduing Your Enemies, and laying them at  
‘your Feet, as You have so often done.

‘This is a New Glory, wherewith God crowns  
‘Your Majesty, and the only One that Faith allows  
‘us to value. None is more true, none more solid  
‘than that which leads to Eternal Glory. All o-  
‘ther is but a Shadow, a Smoak, that vanishes in  
‘an Instant.

‘And so do we behold Your Majesty with a still  
‘greater Veneration, seeing Your Merit so greatly  
‘increased by Your Faith, and Your Courage un-  
‘der the greatest Misfortunes, and we come, edified  
‘by Your great Example, to offer You all the Assi-  
‘stance that the Credit of Your Clergy can afford  
‘You.

‘We know that your Majesty desires nothing of  
‘the Church, whose Possessions are all Sacred, but  
‘when an urgent Necessity requires it. We are  
‘sensible of Your Honour and Your Piety, and we  
‘throw our selves upon it with the greatest Confi-  
‘dence, being trusting in the Goodness, the Religiou-  
‘ness, and the Word of a King, *who keeps his Faith  
‘even with his Enemies, who maintains the War with  
‘no other Design than to obtain a Peace, which he is  
‘always willing to purchase at the Expence of his  
‘own particular Interests, being always more con-  
‘cerned for the Calamities of his People, than for  
‘his own Glory.*

‘It is working for their Quiet, and serving the  
‘Church to assist Your Majesty in the putting an  
‘End to a War, by which Religion suffers equally  
‘with Your Kingdom.

‘May it please Almighty God, Sir, to give You  
‘the Comfort of bringing it to a speedy and happy  
‘Conclusion, to bless Your Just and Pious Designs,  
‘to put You into a Condition to ease Your People,  
‘*who for a long time have born with great Affection and  
‘Loyalty, but no less Pain and Uneasiness, the Weight  
‘of Your Glory, and of the Envy it has raised in Your  
‘Enemies.* May God, who is the Lord of Hosts as  
‘well as the God of Peace, grant that Victory to  
‘You, which You desire for no other End than  
‘that you may grant Peace to Mankind. But

## The ANNALS of

above all, may He preserve, as we desire, Your Life and Your Health; which is now more necessary than ever; that you may yet enjoy for many Years, that sweet and solid Pleasure you receive amidst Your August Family, so entirely devoted to You, and so deserving of Your Love: May you see the Children of the New-born Prince, and may they learn from You to establish the Kingdom of God in your Dominions, and to preserve for ever to Your Throne, the Glorious Title of *Most Christian King*, which you have so worthily maintain'd.

This Speech, which, indeed was an undeniable Demonstration of the great Streights the *French* Nation was reduced to, and of their earnest Desires for Peace, was industriously publish'd in *England*; But, yet, notwithstanding the great Hopes we entertain'd then, the Year 1707. proved almost the entire Reverse of the preceding: *France* having made greater and speedier Efforts to recover her Losses, than the Allies did to improve their Victories. This did most sensibly appear in *Spain*, where the fatal missing of the fairest Opportunity that could offer to secure the whole Kingdom, after King *Philip's* Retreat from *Madrid*, was the Primary Cause of the Advantages that Prince gain'd in that Years Campaign, with the Account whereof I shall begin this Annual History.

A. C. 1706. *The Campaign in Spain.* IN a general Council of War held by King *Charles* at *Valencia*, in December 1706. about the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, it was agreed, That all the Confederate Forces in that Kingdom, as likewise those that were expected with the Earl *Rivers* should act in one Body, and enter *Castile*, by the Way of *Aragon*, where the Passage of the *Tagus* was most practicable; And that for the Preservation of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, the Army should take the Field early, and endeavour to destroy the Enemies Magazines, on that Frontier, as likewise to take some Fortresses for their Security, when the Army should march away; and, if possible to fall on some Body of the Enemy's Troops, before their whole Force was assembled. This Resolution was not generally approved; for the

Earl of *Peterborough*, whether, as some would in-  
 sinuate, out of a Pique for being \* dismiss'd from  
 the Command of the Army : or, which is more  
 probable, out of a publick Spirit, and Zeal for the  
 Common Cause, did, in a Council of War, held  
 at *Valencia* the 4th of *February*, N. S. give in Wri-  
 ting his Opinion, concerning the Management and  
 Conduct of the ensuing Campaign, as follows.

A. C.  
 1706.  
 See the  
 Account of  
 the E. of  
*Peterbo-*  
*row's Con-*  
*duct in*  
*Spain.* p.  
 177. and  
 Seq.

An offensive War is of *Eclat*, and Reputation  
 to the Generals and the Troops ; but the Defen-  
 sive is often of most Utility to the Publick.

Our Circumstances require Vigorous Efforts in  
*Italy*, or *Spain*. In the last, the Defensive secures  
 us the Crown of *Aragon* ; but the Troops in *Italy*  
 can only give the Mortal Blow ; that is, enter  
*France*. Neither can it be doubted, if the French  
 desist from their hopes in *Italy*, but that the great  
 Force in that Country, will be usefully employ'd,  
 by the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*.

The Earl of  
*Peterbo-*  
*rough's*  
 Opinion  
 concerning  
 the Ma-  
 nagement  
 of Affairs  
 in Spain.

No positive Opinions can be given, without  
 knowing the Condition of the Fleet, without the  
 Assistance of the Sea, the best Dispositions in *Italy*  
 are useless. If that were wanting, all must be haz-  
 zarded in *Spain* ; the War there being of an incon-  
 ceivable Expence to the Allies. But the Difficulties  
 of subsisting Armies in *Castile*, are sufficiently ap-  
 parent by the last Campaign : And the Dangers are  
 evident of putting the whole upon the risque of pas-  
 sing to *Madrid*, before an Army so superior in Cavalry.

The Tide must likewise be passed, before the  
 Enemy, (in marching by *Murcia*) without *Pontoons*,  
 or the necessary Preparations for such an Attempt.  
 The Precipices of that River are natural Forti-  
 fications : If there are Plains near *Aranjuez*, it is  
 almost equally impossible to pass them, before an  
 Army in Battalia, without a great Superiority in  
 Artillery. And nothing is more easy to a Body of  
 Horse so numerous, than to cut off the necessary  
 Provisions in a Country, where they are so scarce.

If the Troops advance into *Castile* towards *Ma-*  
*drig*, without taking the necessary Precautions for  
 the Defence of *Catalonia*, either *Madrid* must fall  
 into our Power, or all is lost. It is to be doubted,  
 whether the possession of *Madrid* (without the  
 Defeat of the Enemies Army) be decisive ; but the

lose

A. C.

1707.



loss of *Catalonia* is certain, if the Places there are not better Fortified, and Provided: And if Forces are not sent into that Province, or those parts of *Aragon* near that Frontier, which may serve at the same time for the Defence of the Fortify'd places of *Catalonia*, and towards preventing the Succours from the side of *Navarre*.

If we hope for a Maritime Force betimes in these Seas, which may be superior to the Enemy, there does not appear the least Necessity for rash Measures: And the least Disgrace, or great Fatigues alone, may give our Troops that Inclination to desert, which the Enemy will not fail to improve, when in a proper Situation.

Above all things, the Defence of *Catalonia*, and what we have, is Necessary. Our Intelligences assure us, that great Numbers of Troops assemble in *Roussillon*, and that great Magazines are forming there for Foot and Horse, and Warlike Necessaries. But to conclude, what better Opinions can be offer'd, than those of the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*? Who have doubtless communicated them to the Emperor, the Queen, and his Catholick Majesty, where that Duke has Ministers. Soon after this, the Earl of *Peterborow* left *Spain*, and went a second Time to *Italy*, from whence he press'd more earnestly, and explain'd more at large the same Advice, he had given in the Council of War, in the following Letter to the *Portuguese* Ambassador.

The E. of  
Peterbo-  
row's Let-  
ter to the  
Portu-  
gueze Am-  
bassador,  
dated Tu-  
rin, April  
21. N. S.

My Lord,

I Assure you, I am with a particular Inclination your Servant. I look upon you, as my Friend, and Companion in all the Miseries, and Mortifications of the *Spanish* War; in all places I shall be a Witness of your Conduct and Prudence, and of the Steadiness you have shewn upon so many extraordinary Occasions.

Would to God you were free from Uneasiness, when I hope to be in quiet! It seems to me as if Storms were threatening *Spain*: and I am the more concern'd, because of the Probability of your Generals continuing in a Disposition of rash Measures. It is certain, they are only in a Condition for a  
Defensive;

*Defensive*; and that suffices for the Publick: Since the Preparatives against France are so terrible in Italy, and in Flanders. You know my Opinion, in the Councils of War held at Valencia: But the Succours which are coming, and the Person of the Duke of Orleans, are certain Proofs of the great Efforts the Enemy will make in the Beginning of the next Campaign. If we prevent their first Impetuosity, whilst Naples, Sicily and Sardinia may be secured, Peace will give us all we can desire. I am oblig'd to give you notice, that no Endeavours can prevent the Imperialists from marching towards Naples; if it is impossible to hinder that Diversion of their Troops, it is our Interest to give the necessary Help towards bringing that Affair to a speedy Conclusion. And methinks, one might hope, upon the Success of that Enterprize, that those Troops might be solicited, and obtain'd for the Succour of Spain.

But, my Lord, pray consider the Consequences of a lost Battle in the Spring: Perhaps a Disgrace were less fatal in Flanders. By a Superiority of Horse, such a Misfortune may happen to the best Foot in the World, which will be cut off entirely in case of a Defeat, and all Spain, at the same time lost, for want of Garrisons in the strong Places we possess. If we defend well what we have, their great Number of Horse will consume it self for want of Forrage, or destroy that part of the Country, which is ill-affected; and be called for their pressing Necessities else-where; since we have in this Country near 70000 effective Men, for the vigorous Measures that are concerted.

I know my Reasons, tho' good, will have little Force with the Generals; They have the last Campaign in their Thoughts, and have not, perhaps, the same Tranquillity of Mind, and Quiet, which, I thank God, I enjoy. Being well content with the Beginnings I have made, only wishing a happy Conclusion to this great Affair: Assuring your Excellency, that nothing Private shall ever mix with my Thoughts for the Publick. But I justly lay a Stress on the great Credit you have with every Body; and am well assur'd, that the Interest of your Country requires Measures of the utmost Precaution;



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tion; since your best Troops are in *Spain*, and that a Defeat would expose *Portugal*, before Succours can arrive; since *England* has left her self almost unprovided with Troops; and that the Forces in *Italy* being design'd for other Services, it will be difficult to obtain any of them, tho' the Circumstances pressingly require it. I therefore entreat your Excellency, to think again of the Consequence of a *lost Battle*. God be praised, we are not in a Necessity of a Victory: That is the Circumstance of *France*:

I told you, when I went away, that I would send you the Measures I had propos'd to the King, which to me seem'd certain of Success; but any Division of the Troops would never be listen'd to, which, however, was the only way possible to secure *Madrid*. Quick Motions were requisite, before the Succours could arrive from *France*; and *those are never taken with great Bodies*. My thoughts were, to defend the Entrance into *Valencia*, with 2000 Horse, and 8000 Foot, which were easie with less Force; and with 12000 Foot and 5000 Horse to have gain'd the Head of the *Tage*, by a stolen March. We might have had as many *Arragonese*, as we could desire; who, for the Mountains, and defending the Passage of that River, would have equal'd our best Troops, and have been better for long, and speedy Marches. Thus we might have put the *Tage* betwixt us and the Enemy; *Madrid* had been found without Defence; and the Duke of *Anjou* oblig'd to a second Journey towards *Burgos*. This particularly would have hinder'd the Junction of any Succours from *France*: The Troops left in *Valencia*, would have follow'd the Enemy at a proportionable Distance, when they march'd towards the *Tage*; and I assure you, such Resolutions, well pursued, would sufficiently have perplext the Enemy. Another time I will explain more distinctly this Project to you, in giving you Answers to all the Objections might be made.

At present, I have nothing to propose to your Excellency, nor to wish, but that the Troops might not be fatigu'd, in the impossible Views of gaining *Madrid*; half the Army being expos'd to Destruction,

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struction, by Diseases and Famine, or the whole, in a very improper time, by an unequal Battle. I will neglect nothing in my Power to obtain, in a favourable Opportunity, a Succour of Troops for Spain: that, in the after-Season, we may push our Affairs. I desire you to assure the King of my inviolable Attache to his Interest, which nothing can diminish. Present my Service, &c.

PETERBOROW.

This Letter, as the Earl of Peterborow's \* Apolo-  
gist remarks, *shows*, indeed, how well his Lordship *judg'd of the Posture of Affairs*; but before that Scheme could reach Spain, a critical Point which that Au-  
thor has (I suppose designedly) over-look'd, the  
Confederate Generals were forc'd to pursue other  
Measures, both by Necessity, and in Discharge of  
the repeated positive Orders they receiv'd, to en-  
gage the Enemy before the Duke of Berwick had  
been join'd by the French Succours.

About the † beginning of February, Sir Claude † Feb. 8.  
Shovel, and the Earl Rivers, arriv'd at Alicante, with  
the Land-Forces, which having, for above Six  
Months, been expos'd to all the Inconveniences that  
usually attend long Voyages, did hardly make up  
Seven thousand effective Men, fit for Service; And  
the English, soon after their Landing, were reduced  
to about 4500 Men. The Earl of Galway, the more  
to strengthen the Army, sent Orders to the Lord  
Tyrawley's Regiment, and the Two Battalions of Ma-  
rines, that were quarter'd in Catalonia to come and  
join him; but the Viceroy of that Principality,  
would not suffer them to march from their Quarters;  
or part with any Troops out of the Province, with-  
out the King's Order; which was often solicited to  
no purpose. Moreover, towards the End of Fe-  
bruary, the King was persuaded by his German Coun-  
sellors, (with whom Count Noyelles concurr'd in all  
Things, meerly with a Design to thwart the other  
Generals) to declare his Intention of going into Ca-  
talonia; and, accordingly, a fews days after, his  
Majesty proceeded on his Journey thither; taking  
with him the Regiment of Dragoons of Winterfeldt,  
consisting of Four Squadrons, and Count Falais's  
Regiment of Dutch Foot. However, at parting, he  
assur'd

\* See the Ac-  
count of  
his Lord-  
ships Con-  
duct, p. 188

† Feb. 8.  
N.S. See the  
last Years  
Annals, p.  
314.

A. C. affur'd the *British, Dutch and Portuguese* Generals, That whenever it should be thought proper to march to *Madrid*, he would be ready to join them with the Troops from *Catalonia*, which, with the Horse and Foot his Majesty took along with him, made up 29 Squadrons, and 14 Battalions. (A)

See the Order of Battle in the Appendix. All the Confederate Forces that could be brought into the Field, amounted only to 42 Battalions of Foot, and Fifty three Squadrons of Horse, *English, Dutch and Portuguese*, making about 4500 Horse, and 11000 Foot effective. With these Forces the Marquis *das Minas*, and the Earl of *Galway* took the Field on the 6th of *April*, N. S. and having, with very good Success, destroy'd the Enemy's Magazines at *Cuidette, Teala, and Montagne*, (at which last Place the Duke of *Poppi* was like to be surpriz'd, and taken) and forced several Bodies of the Enemy's Troops to retire further into *Castile*, return'd with the Army to *Villena*, and laid Siege to the Castle of that Place. But *Montieur de Grostest*, Captain of the Regiment of *Blaisois*, who command'd in it, made so resolute a Defence with 150 Soldiers, and some Peasants; that before the Breach was accessible, the Enemy's Army was form'd, and join'd at *Almanza*, consisting of 76 Squadrons of Horse, (d) and 54 Battalions of Foot. The Accounts the Confederate Generals receiv'd of the Enemy's were various

The Castle of Villena was successfully attack'd.

See the Appendix.

(A) A LIST of the Troops King Charles had with him in Catalonia, at the Time of the Battle of Almanza.

		Squadrons			Battalions.
HORSE.	Wintersfelde's Dragoons	— 4	St. Amand	} Dutch	1
	Nabor's Horse, Spanish	— 5	Palmi		1
	Zinzendorf's Dragoons,	} 5	Falais		1
	Germans		English Marines		1
	Pedro Moras's Horse,	} 5	Fusiliers		1
	Spanish.		Noyelles, Spanish		1
	Arragon, New Regiment	— 5	Catalan Guards		1
FOOT.	Sabia's Horse	— 5	Ciudad		1
		— 29	Deputation		1
			Saragossa		1
			Don Juan Taraga		1

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various and uncertain; but all Informations agree in this, that their Design was to attempt the Relief of *Vilena*; or to cut off the Communication of the Allies with *Valencia*, from whence they receiv'd all their Provisions. They consider'd betimes, That the Duke of *Orleans* was then on his way to join the Enemy's Army; That 7 or 8000 of the French Forces were also coming up: That on the contrary, the Confederate Army was daily diminish'd by Sickness, especially the Troops that came last from *England*: And that they had no Prospect of being join'd by the Troops from *Catalonia*, King *Charles*, having since his Departure, declared his Intention to march with the Body of Troops he had with him to the Frontiers of *Roussillon*, and desired the Earl of *Galway* to divide the Army on the Frontiers of *Valencia* and *Aragon*, for the Security of those Provinces: Upon all these weighty Considerations in a Council of War that was call'd on the 24th of *April*, N. S. it was unanimously agreed to march and attack the Enemy; otherwise they must have abandon'd the Kingdom of *Valencia*, to the Fury of an incens'd Army; the Magazines on those Frontiers being exhausted. According to this Resolution, the Confederate Army march'd early the next day, in four Columns towards *Almanza*; and upon the Appearance of our Vanguard, the Enemy immediately struck their Tents, call'd in their Forragers, and form'd themselves in Order of Battle, having the Town of *Almanza* in the Rear of their Second Line, a little to the Right of the Center. We enter'd the Plain about Noon, and our Army having been drawn up in Order of Battle, we continued our march till within a Mile of the Enemy, where our Lines halted to ease the Soldiers, who had been marching since Break of Day. The Earl of *Galway*, to supply our want of Cavalry, had wisely interlined a Brigade of Foot with each Wing of Horse: But the Enemy having drawn from their Left some Squadrons to reinforce their Right Wing, the Lord *Tyrawly*, who commanded at the Left Wing, ordered the Portuguese Horse of the Left of the Rear Line, commanded by the Count *de Attalia*, to double into our First Line, to make an equal Front with the Enemy. About 3 in the Afternoon, the Earl of *Gal-*

*Considerations upon which the Confederate General resolv'd to attack the Enemy.*

*The Battle of Almanza, April 25. N. S.*

A. C. 1707. was posted himself at the Head of the *English* Dragoons, and marched to begin the Battle with the Enemy's Right Wing of Horse; the *Portuguese* being ordered to take the Charge as it should come to them gradually from the Left; but not before the *English* and *Dutch* were actually engaged, The Enemy, while we were marching on, began to play upon us from a Battery on a rising Ground, a little in the Front of their Right; but our Troops pressing on to come to a close Engagement, the Cannon of either side did little Execution. Colonel *Domey* was ordered with a Detachment of Dragoons to attack the Battery; but before he got thither, the Enemy retired with their Guns in great Precipitation. As soon as our Left Wing was advanced within 100 Paces of the Enemy's Horse, they likewise advanced out of their Line to meet our Charge; and the Engagement was very obstinate and bloody on both sides. The Enemy by the Weight of their stronger Squadrons, forced ours to retreat about 50 Paces; But Colonel *Squthwell's* and *Wade's* Regiments of Foot, who were on the Left of that Brigade, which was interlined with the Horse of the First Line, coming up, gave their Fire upon the Enemy's Flank and Rear; and our Cavalry, at the same time, renewing their Charge in the Front, drove them in Disorder through their own Lines with a very great Slaughter. By this time the *English* and *Dutch* Foot, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Erle*, and Baron *Fressheim*, were sharply engaged in the Center, and broke through the Enemy's First and Second Lines, bearing down all before them as far as the Walls of *Almanza*: But this Success did not last long; for the Enemy's Squadrons of the Second Line fell in upon their Flank, and forced our Infantry back with great Loss. Whereupon Colonel *Hill's* and the Lord *Mark Kerr's* Regiments, who had been interlined with the Horse of the Second Line, march'd up and attack'd some *Spanish* Regiments to favour their Retreat. The Enemy observing, that the *Portuguese* Cavalry of our Right did not advance with our Left Wing, detach'd some Squadrons, who march'd boldly to attack the Right of the *Portuguese*; and their Line followed slowly to sustain them, but did not come time enough to engage;

Charge; for the detach'd Squadrons with their first Charge broke the *Portuguese*. and the whole Right Wing made off, and left their Infantry, who were surrounded, and most of them either kill'd or taken Prisoners. Two *Portuguese* Battalions, who were posted at some distance, when their Cavalry were retiring, supposing it had been the Enemy coming down upon them, gave them a Volley, and killed and wounded several of their own Men. The Battle continued on our Left Wing; the Enemy still charging us with fresh Squadrons, but without Success: For our Horse, both *English* and *Portuguese*, favour'd by the Fire of the *English* Battalions that were interlin'd, broke the Enemy, driving 15 or 16 of their Squadrons into a Crowd, who retir'd to a rising Ground in the Rear of their Line, but could not be brought to charge again.

The Enemy finding they endeavour'd to no Purpose, to break our Left with Horse only, sent for Nine Battalions, most of them *French*, (and particularly the Brigade of *Maine*) commanded by the *Chevalier d'Hasfeld*, who drew them up before their Front Line of Horse, in Opposition to our Brigade of Foot, which consisted of Colonel *Southwell's*, *Blood's*, *Wade's*, and *Montjoy's* Regiments, and was reinforced by Lieutenant General *Stewart's* Regiment from the Second Line. At the same time, the Enemy brought up several fresh Squadrons to make another Charge upon our Left Wing of Horse, who had suffer'd very much, and lost most of the Officers that commanded Squadrons; *Bri-gadier Carpenter* being the only one that remain'd unhurt: For the Count d'*Attalaya*, who commanded the *Portuguese* Horse that were mix'd with our Dragoons, was carried off wounded. Our Troops in this Condition were not able to sustain their Charge, and gave way; at which time the 9 *French* Battalions charg'd the *English* Brigade of Foot in Front and Flank, and entirely broke 'em. The Two *French* Regiments that fell in upon their Flank, being too far advanc'd, the Lord *Tyravly* ordered Colonel *Roper*, who commanded Major-General *Harvey's* Horse, to attack them; which was done with so much Vigour, that they broke through them, and made them beg for Quarter, before the Enemy

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my's Cavalry could come to their Assistance. The Enemy now had nothing remaining but to surround our Foot (which were broke on the Plain) and for some time gave no Quarter. At the same time, Major General Shrimpton, Brigadier Macartney, Colonel Britton, Colonel Hill, with several other Officers, who had engaged in the Center, assembl'd the Stragglers of the *English* Regiments into a Body, and join'd some of the *Dutch* and *Portuguese*, who had been rallied by Count de Dbona, and Don Juan Emanuel, and form'd a Body of near 4000 Men, who retreated Two Leagues; the Enemy's Horse still pursuing, tho' oftēn repulsed by the Fire of our Foot. By the Care and Conduct of the Officers who commanded them, they retreated to the Hills of Caudete; But the Men being tir'd with the Fatigue of the Day, and wanting both Ammunition and Provisions, were unable to march farther: So that the next Morning, being surrounded by Two Lines of Foot, the Commanding Officers agreed to the same Capitulation that was granted the *French* at *Blenheim*, and surrendered themselves Prisoners to Count (k) d' Hasfelt.

(k) See the  
List of the  
*English*  
Prisoners  
in the Ap-  
pendix.

Bravery  
and Con-  
duct of the  
Earl of  
Galway.

† See the  
Appendix,  
Kills of his  
and Wounds  
of the En-  
GLISH.

The Enemy's Loss, during the Action, was much greater than ours, and had the *Portuguese* bravely seconded the *English* and *Dutch*, who, with unparallel'd Resolution and Undauntedness, attack'd and broke the Enemy's Center, it is the Opinion of many that Victory would have inclined on the Confederate side, or, at least, that the latter might have made an honourable Retreat; and, considering the vast Disproportion of Forces, gain'd the Glory of that Day. But our Foot being at last broke, and exposed to the Enemies Cavalry, were most of them kill'd, wounded or taken † Prisoners. The Earl of Galway, during the whole Action, gave signal-Proofs of his Conduct and Bravery, and was so closely engaged with the Enemy's Horse, that he receiv'd Two Cuts in the Face, near the right Eye, which, for some time, made him incapable of Acting; but having got his Wounds bound up, he return'd to the Fight, expos'd himself among the thickest of the Enemy; till being overpower'd, and like to be surrounded, he was forc'd by those about him to provide for his own Safety, with a small Party of Carpenter's



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*Carpenter's English* Dragoons. Brigadier Killigrew being wounded in the first Onset, still kept the Field, and was kill'd in a second Charge. Lieutenant-Colonel Roper, of Major General Harvey's; Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, of Brigadier Carpenter's; Lieutenant Colonel Dormer, of the Lord of Essex's; Lieutenant Colonel Deloches, of Colonel Pierce's; and Lieutenant Colonel Green, of the Lord Peterborough's, were kill'd at the Head of their respective Squadrons, after having behaved themselves with signal Courage and Intrepidity; And Colonel Pierce, and Mr. Hara, Son to the Lord Tyrwly, wounded. Of the Foot, Lieutenant Austin, of the Guards; Lieutenant Colonel Mac-Neal, of Southwell's; Lieutenant Colonel Woollet, and Lieutenant Colonel Withers, of Blood's; Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay, of Mackartney's; Colonel Arskin, and Lieutenant Colonel Arskin, of Mark-Kerr's, were among the Slain; and the Lord Mark-Kerr was wounded in the Arm, and Colonel Clayton in the Body. The Dutch Infantry perform'd Wonders, but, amongst them, the Regiments of Weldren and Cavalier suffer'd most. Colonel Cavalier himself gave repeated Proofs of that Bravery, by which he had before made his Name so famous in the Cevennes, and having receiv'd several Wounds, and lain some time among the Slain, made his Escape by the Favour of a Horse an *English* Officer gave him. Mr. Prat, his Lieutenant Colonel, with five Captains, six Lieutenants, and five Ensigns, were left dead upon the Spot, and most of the other Officers wounded or taken Prisoners. After the Action, the Earl of Galway retreated with the broken Remains of the *English* and Dutch Horse and Dragoons, to Alcira, and having left a Garrison in that Place, and in Xativa, Denia, and Alicante, march'd with the Portuguese Cavalry, (who, under the Conduct of the Marquis das Minas, had, betimes, consulted their own Safety) to the other side of the Ebro, near Tortosa, in order to joyn the rest of King Charles's Forces, and defend the Principality of Catalonia. The Preservation of that Province was, in great Measure, owing to the Vigilance and Activity of that Earl, who put the Places most expos'd in a good Posture of Defence, and what with Recruits,

**A. C.** what with some new Levies, form'd a small Army, and made a shift, soon after, to appear again in the Field: But yet, as all Men's Actions are generally judg'd of by Success, his Lordship did not escape free from Censure, either for his Want of Intelligence of the Enemy's Numbers at *Almanza*, or for his Venturing an Engagement, upon so great a Disparity of Forces.

*The Duke of Orleans* my's Army the 26th of April (N. S.) could not forbear expressing his Concern, at his being detain'd a day too long in *Madrid*, without which Delay he said, He might have had the Happiness to give Proofs (in the Battle that happen'd the Day before,) of his Zeal for the Service of the two Kings: But, at the same time, his Royal Highness extoll'd the Conduct and Bravery of the Duke of *Berwick*, who with a becoming Modesty, made him Abundance of Excuses, for being oblig'd to fight without him. The News of the Success at *Almanza*, being brought to the Court of *France*, the most Christian King wrote the following Letter to the Cardinal de *Noailles*, Archbishop of *Paris*.

*The French King's Letter to cause the Te Deum to be sung for the Victory.*

## COUSIN,

**N**ONE could rejoyce more than I did, at the News I receiv'd of the Victory which my Troops, in conjunction with those of my Grand-Son, the King of *Spain*, under the Command of my Cousin the Mareschal Duke of *Berwick*, gain'd the 25th. of the last Month, in the Plain of *Almanza* in the Kingdom of *Valencia*. The Enemy, who were busy about the Siege of *Villena*, being inform'd that he had made a Motion to relieve that Place, march'd up to him, with a resolution to fight him, before the Arrival of the fresh Troops he expected. Their first Attack was very vigorous, and the Fight obstinate on both sides; but the French and Spanish Troops equally animated with a noble EMULATION, charg'd the Enemy with so much Valour and Intrepidity, that in less than two hours, they entirely defeated them, and kill'd a great many of them on the spot. They took from them 120 Colours or Standards, and all their Cannon, which they abandon'd, with part of their Equipage.

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Equipage. Besides a great number of Prisoners taken in the Heat of the Action, 13 entire Battalions that retired into the Mountains after the Fight, were oblig'd to surrender at Discretion, with all their Officers, and all the Generals that commanded them: so that 'tis reckon'd that above 8000 Men are Prisoners of War, besides 800 Officers, among whom are 6 Mareschals de Camp, 12 Brigadiers, and 20 Colonels. The rest of their Army was entirely dispers'd, and put to flight, and the Victorious Army marches to *Valencia*. It is to be hoped, that so complete a Victory will be attended with more happy Consequences; and that the Provinces of *Spain* that were forced to side with the Enemy, seeing themselves in a capacity to return to their Duty, will soon imitate the Zeal and Fidelity of those, who have had the Happiness not to abandon their Lawful Sovereign. In the mean time, I ought not to defer returning Thanks to God for so great an Event, and therefore I write you this Letter, to acquaint you, that my Intention is, that you cause *Te Deum* to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of *Paris*, on the day, and at the hour which the great Master, or the Master of the Ceremonies will signify to you from Me. Whereupon I pray God to have you, Cousin, in his Holy keeping. Written at *Mullis*, the 10th of May, 1707.

LOUIS.

The Duke of *Orleans* having taken upon him the Command of the French and Spanish Army, sent (d) April (d) a Body of Foot towards *Valencia*, encamp'd 17. N. S. the 30th of April, at *Alboren*, with 70 Squadrons and 30 Companies of Grenadiers, and the next day pass'd the *Xabriel*. His Royal Highness came before *Requena* the 2d of May (N. S.) and the Duke *Requena* of *Berwick* having, that very Night, summon'd the Governor to surrender, threatening in case of Resistance to give no Quarter, he yielded, the next N. S. Morning, with his Garrison, consisting of two weak Battalions of *Valencians*, who were made Prisoners of War. After this easy Conquest, the

A. C. Duke of Orleans march'd to *Bussol*, from whence he  
1707. sent a Trumpet to summon the City of *Valencia*, and

advanc'd to *Cheste*, the 7th of May, N. S. The Inhabitants of *Valencia*, who were left defenceless, by the Conde de la *Corzana*'s Retreat from thence, two Days before, with the Remains of the Confederate Cavalry, sent on the 8th, a Deputation to the Duke of *Orleans*, declaring, that they resign'd themselves to King *Philip*'s Clemency, and beseeching his Royal Highness to intercede with him in their behalf. They desired likewise, that a sufficient Garrison should be sent into the City, to secure the Inhabitants from the Fury of the Soldiers: Whereupon his Royal Highness sent in *Don Antonio del Valle*, Major-General, with Ten Batallions of *Spaniards*, Two of *French*, and Six Squadrons of the Regiments of *Pozoblanco*, and *Cerezan*, who, notwithstanding the Duke of *Orleans*'s Prohibitions, committed great Disorders and Exactions in that City; and a few days after, *Don Antonio del Valle* caus'd the Inhabitants to be disarm'd, and a Citadel to be built, to keep them the more in Awe.

*Valencia*  
submits,  
May 8.  
N. S.

After the Reduction of *Valencia*, the Duke of *Orleans* divided his Forces; part of which, and such as he design'd to command himself, were order'd towards *Sarragossa*, and the rest, which were left under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, follow'd the Allies towards *Tortosa*; though by very easie Marches, for want of Provisions, Forrage, and other Necessaries. His Royal Highness taking Post from *Cheste*, arriv'd the 13th of May at *Buen-Retiro*, and two Days after set out for *Arragon*. He was no sooner arriv'd (e) with his Army within a League of *Sarragossa*, the Capital of that Kingdom, than the Conde de la *Puebla* abandon'd the Place, and, with all the Horse and Foot he had with him, retir'd over the *Ebro* towards *Monçon* and *Lerida*. Hereupon, the Inhabitants sent a Deputation to the Duke of *Orleans*, to make their Submission, and intreat his Royal Highness's Intercession with King *Philip*, which that Prince readily promised; and immediately sent Detachments to take Possession of the Fort and Palace of the Inquisition, and of the Three Gates of the City. The next day (f) his

(e) May  
25th N.S.

*Sarragossa*  
submits,  
May 5th.

(f) May  
26th.

Roy.

Royal Highness entered the Place, and having caus'd A. C. several Corps-de-Guard to be placed in divers Parts of the City, order'd the Inhabitants to be disarm'd. 1707. Some of the Burghers having, contrary to these Orders, conceal'd their Arms, two of the most considerable were put to Death; which Severity intimidated the rest into a ready Compliance. This done, the Duke of Orleans impos'd upon the Inhabitants of that City, a Tax of 45000 Pistoles, and 4000 Sacks of Corn, and oblig'd them to build a Citadel at their own Expence. The other Towns of Arragon, and the Clergy that had appear'd zealous for King Charles, were assesse'd 90000 Pistoles.

On the other hand, the Duke of Berwick having, on the 19th of May, detach'd Don Joseph Carillo, with some Horse and Foot, to go and view the Bridge of Tortosa, advanc'd thither the 23d, with his Forces, and immediately made the necessary Dispositions for attacking the Head of the Bridge, which the Earl of Galway having caus'd to be fortified, and furnish'd with Troops, the French and Spaniards met with a more vigorous Resistance than they expected, being repul'd in Two Attacks, wherein they lost a-bundance of Men. At the same time, the Chevalier d'Hafelt carried on the Siege of Xativa, from the 20th to the 25th of May, N. S. when the Breach was large enough to make an Assault upon the Town. He first summon'd the Garrison and Inhabitants to surrender, threatenng otherwise to give them no Quarter; but the greatest Part of them persisting in their Resolution to defend themselves, the Place was storm'd, and the Grenadiers who enter'd first, kill'd all they found in Arms; the rest, few in number, retired into the Castle, by means of some Intrenchments they had made between Four Monasteries. But not long after, that Fortress was oblig'd to surrender to Count Mahoni, who granted the Garrison very honourable Terms, allowing them two Pieces of Cannons, and to be conducted to Catalonia. After this Conquest, Count Mahoni attack'd the Town of Alcyra, which being a Place of small Defence, Colonel Stewart, who commanded in it, and had not Provisions for above 5 or 6 days, was soon oblig'd to capitulate; and all the Articles he

The Duke of Berwick pass'd at the Bridge of Tortosa.

The Town of Xativa taken by Storm, May 25th. N.S.

The Castle surrenders.

Alcyra likewise taken.

A. C. (K) demanded being readily granted, the Town  
 1707. was surrendered accordingly. However, 'tis to be  
 observ'd, that (upon what Pretence I know not) contrary to the Capitulation, the Enemy detain'd the

(K) ARTICLES demanded by Col. Stewart, for the Garrison of *Alegra*, from Count *Muhoni*, which were agreed to.

**I.** THAT all the Garrison shall march out with all the Marks of Honour, their Baggage, Arms loaded, Drums beating, Colours flying, and 24 Shots of Powder and Ball to each Man.

**II.** That the said Garrison shall be safely conducted by Land, the best and the shortest Way to my Lord Galway's Army, or Barcelona, their March not exceeding 3 or 4 Leagues a day, or as Col. Stewart shall think fit, and to take every third Day; and that the Commanding Officer, or Guard that is to conduct them, shall neither commit, nor suffer to be committed any Hostility against them, on any Account whatsoever.

**III.** That the Garrison shall have two Pieces of Cannon, with twelve Shot of Powder and Ball to each of them, and be furnish'd gratis, with Mules and Carriages for that purpose, the Cannon being such as Col. Stewart shall chuse.

**IV.** That he shall have 4 cover'd Waggon's along with him, that shall not be search'd, and which the Besiegers are to furnish, and Mules to draw them, gratis.

**V.** That such Officers that want Mules or Horses, for the carrying of their Baggage, or their own riding, shall be furnish'd with the same, gratis; and nothing shall be taken from them on any Pretence whatever.

**VI.** That the Engineers, Officers of Artillery, Commissaries of Stores, Chaplains and Surgeons, shall enjoy the same Liberty as the rest of the Officers.

**VII.** That the Sick and Wounded, that are fit to be transported, shall be provided, gratis, with necessary Carriages; and the others left in the Town, and Care taken of them until their Recovery, and then convey'd to the nearest of the Garrisons of the Allies, by the best and shortest Way, and furnished with Mules or Horses, and Vittuals, gratis.

**VIII.** That the Garrison shall be provided with Bread all along their March, till they come to my Lord Galway's Army, or Barcelona, gratis.

**IX.** That no Horses or Mules taken on either side, before this Capitulation, shall be returned.

**X.** That the Prisoners made during the Siege, shall be return'd.

**XI.** That Xativa Gate shall be deliver'd on Sunday the 5th of June N. S. at 10 in the Morning. The Commissary of Vivres (or Stores), admitted at the same time, and no Troops of the Besiegers to enter the Town until Tuesday the 7th at six of the Clock in the Morning, at which time the Garrison shall march out, being first provided with the aforesaid Necessaries. All Granted.

## Queen ANNE's REIGN.

25

the Garrison of that Place, for several Months. The Court of *Madrid* thinking now all things secure, and acting upon the despotick Maxims of *France*, gave dreadful Examples of their Severity, by causing *Isidra* to be burnt to the Ground, and by suppressing the ancient Privileges of the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Aragon*.

A. G.

1709.

*Native burns.*  
*The Privileges of Valencia and Aragon suppressed.*  
*Denia besieged.*

Not long after the Reduction of *Alicia*, the Chevalier *d'Hasfeld* laid Siege to *Denia*, a Town which had but bare Walls, without any other Fortifications than some Intrenchments and Coupoires cast up behind them, by the Direction of Ingenieur *Charde-ron*. The Garrison consisted, at first, only of Seventy English Soldiers, commanded by Major *Percival*, of the Marquis *de Montandre's* Regiment, and the like number of Spaniards and Portuguese, with some Militia of the Neighbouring Countrey; but being seasonably reinforced by the Governour of *Alicia*, first with a Detachment sent from thence under the Command of a Captain of Sir *Charles Horham's* Regiment, and another of Colonel *Sibourg's*, and soon after with 200 Spaniards raised in Portugal, with sufficient Quantities of Ammunition and other Warlike Stores, they made so resolute and obstinate a Defence, that they repulsed the Besiegers in two Storms, and forced them to give over their Enterprize, with the Loss of above 1000 of their Men, after they had lain three Weeks before the Place. Captain *Moody*, Commander of the *Lancaster*, who with four Men of War was going to join the Grand Confederate Fleet, contributed not a little to preserve that Town. For being off of it, and hearing the Report of Guns, he sent his Boat ashore to know the meaning? Answer being returned, that there were 2000 Men before the Place, and that the Garrison could not hold out above that night, he immediately went in, landed Guns, provided that City with about 400 Men, and raised Batteries against the Enemy, who in two days after rais'd the Siege.

*The Siege raised about the middle of July.*

The Duke of *Orleans* having, some time before, been join'd by the Forces under the Duke of *Berwick*, attempted to pass the *Cinca*, but did not find it practicable in sight of the Allies, passed on the other side. Hereupon he divided his Forces into three

three

A. G.

1707.

Mequinenza taken.

three Bodies, to oblige the Confederates to do the like, and sent one of them to attack *Mequinenza*, a Place situated on the Angle formed on the *Cinca* and the *Segra*, where they both fall into the *Ebro*. The Town having no other Defence than a bare Wall, the Allies quitted the same as soon as they saw a Breach made, and retired into the Castle, which they were soon after oblig'd to surrender. Another Body of the Enemy had the good Luck to pass the *Cinca* at *Fraga*, which the Confederates abandon'd; whereupon the Duke of *Orleans* caused the rest of his Army to pass that River the first of July, N. S. with Intention to attack the Confederates posted under the Cannon of *Lerida*; but finding the Attempt too hazardous, he gave it over; and the Earl of *Galway* having provided for the Security of that Place, retired towards *Barcelona*. The Duke of *Orleans* having pass'd the *Segra*, without any Opposition, every body expected that he would have besieged either *Tortosa* or *Lerida*; but wanting a Train of Artillery, and other Necessaries for such an Enterprize, the Heats being excessive, and his Troops fatigued, he march'd up along the *Segra*, possessed *Balaguer*, an open Place, which the Allies had abandon'd, and put his Army into Quarters of Refreshment. On the other hand, the Duke of *Nauilles* lay still about *Figuera*, on the further side of *Catalonia*, (vainly expecting that the Duke of *Orleans* would have made a great Progress in that Principality.) till the Invasion of *Provence* by the Duke of *Savoy* obliged him to detach the greatest Part of his Troops for that Country: So that upon the whole matter, the Enemy made very little Advantage of their Victory at *Almanza*.

King *Charles's* Ministers being justly apprehensive that the Loss of that Battle would, in a great measure, be charged upon their ill Counsels, endeavour'd to palliate the matter, both in *Great Britain* and *Holland*. Accordingly, about the beginning of *June*, Count *Gallas*, the Imperial and *Spanish* Envoy-Extraordinary in *London*, presented the following Memorial to the Queen.

M A D A M,



MADAM,

HIS Catholick Majesty having learn'd the un-  
happy News of the entire Defeat of his Allies  
at *Almanza*, from the Information given him of it  
by the Count *de Fuencalada*, his Lieutenant-Gen-  
eral, thought fit immediately to dispatch the said  
Count by the Way of *Italy*, to represent (as ha-  
ving been an Eye-witness) as well to his Royal  
Highness of *Savoy*, as to the States-General, and  
principally to Your Majesty, all that pass'd in the  
said Action, and what in his Majesty's pressing  
Necessity may be done for putting a Stop to the  
Progress of his Enemies, till fresh and powerful  
Succours, which his Majesty has Ground to hope  
for from the Goodness of Your Majesty, and of  
the other Allies, can be provided and transported  
to *Catalonia*. But his Majesty, upon sending a-  
way the said Count, reflecting on the cross Acci-  
dents to which Voyages by Sea are subject, and on  
the Time that the said Count must spend in the  
other Courts, dispatch'd at the same Time another  
Express by the Way of *Lisbon*, who arriv'd a  
few days ago with Letters of the 7th of May, by  
which his Majesty has transmitted to the under-  
written Ministers the Instructions given in Charge  
to the said Count, with an Order, in case they  
should come to Hand before his Arrival, to lay  
them before Your Majesty, without any Loss of  
Time, as they do accordingly by the present Me-  
morial, with all the Submission they ought.

Count Gal-  
las's Me-  
morial to  
the Queen,  
in relation  
to the Af-  
fair of  
Spain.

¶ Viz. Mr.

Zinzar-

The under-written Ministers will not enter in-  
to the Particulars of the ill Success at *Almanza*,  
not doubting but Your Majesty has been already  
fully inform'd thereof by your own Generals, from  
whom the King receiv'd no Account, neither be-  
fore nor after the Battle, the last Letters he had  
from them being dated the 6th of *April*. What  
his Majesty regrets most, is, That the Enemy, by  
the Superiority of their Numbers, should wrest the  
Victory from the Bravery of your Majesty's Troops,  
and that an Action of so great Consequence was  
not undertaken at a more favourable Juncture of  
Time and Affairs. His Ministers will only repre-  
sent what follows.

His

A. C.

1707.

‘His Catholick Majesty being thoroughly sensible of the great Ardour with which Your Majesty has hitherto employ’d all your Cares to put him into Possession of the whole Monarchy of Spain, is fully persuaded, that this Blow, so fatal and unexpected, must have affected you with the greatest Grief; but that far from shaking your Constancy, it will rather invigorate it, and excite you to apply the most speedy, and most effectual Means to the redressing a Misfortune that sets so far back again the Hopes we had of suddenly attaining the proposed End. And his Majesty being again threatened with the same Danger from which he was so happily deliver’d last Year, cannot forbear representing it to Your Majesty, to the end, that by Your generous Assistance, the Consequences of this Disaster may be prevented. For the Defeat was so general, that his Majesty is apprehensive the Kingdoms of Valencia and Arragon will be subdued, and that all the Enemies Forces will from all sides pour in upon the Principality of Catalonia.

1. The King would not have been wanting to cause the 6000 Men of his own Troops to act at the opening of this Campaign, could the Subsidies which Your Majesty has so generously granted him, have been brought sooner; (for the first Remittance came so late as by Vice-Admiral Bings Squadron) and had not the Arms, Cloaths, and other things, order’d by your Majesty for the said Troops, been detain’d to this very time in England. Your Majesty may, however, be assur’d, that the King will take all imaginable Care to employ well the Money he shall receive; having already given necessary Orders for repairing and augmenting the Fortifications of Places, and will make all farther possible Dispositions for stopping the Progress of the Enemy on the Frontier of the said Principality.

2. The Infantry of your Majesty, and of the other Allies being entirely ruin’d, the King finds it necessary to raise forthwith a more numerous Body of Foot to defend the Places and Passages of most importance; to execute which Design it will not be difficult to find Soldiers, Catalonia being

ing every where well peopled, and abounding in Men proper for War. But as your Majesty will by your own Prudence and Penetration judge, that the Subsidies granted, will not be sufficient for this new Levy, the King hopes you will have the Goodness to augment them in Proportion to his Necessities, which will be increas'd by the retiring of Numbers of Persons of all Sorts and Conditions out of *Valencia* and *Aragon* into *Catalonia*, as well to save their Lives, as to give Proof of their Zeal and Fidelity, by repairing in Person to their lawful Sovereign, who will be oblig'd to make some Provision for them.

3. His Majesty, considering that the Number of Officers who lost their Lives in this unfortunate Battle, is very great, and that besides many are wanting, as well to command in the Places of Strength, as at the Head of the Troops that must be posted in several Places, he desires your Majesty to send him forthwith some Officers of Experience and Reputation, to be employ'd where Occasion shall require.

4. His Majesty, not doubting but Admiral *Shovel* is already furnish'd with your Majesty's necessary Orders and Instructions for transporting the Troops that may be granted him from *Italy*, most earnestly intreats you to order that Admiral likewise not to retire with the Fleet out of the *Mediterranean*, during this unhappy Situation of Affairs, till *Catalonia* is sufficiently secur'd against the Insults of the Enemy, and that for this Purpose he may enter into proper Measures with the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*; because it cannot be doubted, that the Enemy will again besiege the Capital City of that Principality, as soon as the Fleet shall leave those Seas. And tho' the King would not fail to defend it as heartily as he did last Year, yet 'tis to be fear'd, that all his Efforts might prove ineffectual, and that with *Barcelona*, all would be lost in *Spain*.

5. Experience having shewn, that the King arriving with a small Body of Troops in *Catalonia*, that whole Principality presently declar'd for him, that the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Aragon* follow'd in Example; and that all those Countries animat

A. C.

1797.



mated by his Presence, have given him all possible Proof of their Fidelity and Zeal for his Service, his Majesty is entirely of Opinion that his Presence with the Army might have been this time again of some Advantage to the common Cause, as well in respect of the good Order and Discipline he would have endeavour'd to keep up, as of the Care he would have taken that the Military Operations might have succeeded better: But seeing himself so little regarded, and without Authority or Power in the Army, he judg'd himself useless there. Wherefore the King having very great Reason to fear, that the future Efforts your Majesty will please to make, will have no better Success, unless the Command be entirely settled; he promises himself, from your Majesty's Wisdom, that you will regulate an Affair of that Consequence, as he has already besought you several Times; assuring you anew, That if your Majesty will honour him with some Trust and Confidence in that Respect, he will endeavour to make the best Use of it, and will constantly have the Deference for the Concurrence of the Principal Officers, and for all other Formalities, that an exact Circumspection, and not only his own Service, but that of your Majesty, and of the whole Common Cause, can require. The said Command being once regulated, the King intreats your Majesty to rely upon it, That he will never quit the Country; but as he did last Year, will maintain himself in it, for the Defence of his faithful Subjects, for the Glory of your Majesty, and for the Welfare of all *Europe*, till the Succours from *Italy*, and your Majesty's Kingdoms, can arrive.

In Conclusion, the King leaves it entirely to your Majesty, to order the Number and Quality of Troops for the said Succours, as also whatever relates to the Time and Place where they may be landed; being assured, that your Majesty will easily perceive the Impossibility of the King's maintaining himself a long Time with so few Troops as are remaining, and those he can join to them, against the entirely superiour, and victorious Forces of the Enemy; and that with the great

great Wisdom by which you have hitherto so gloriously reign'd, and in that Reign so gloriously protected the Interests of the Common Cause, and with so much Tenderness supported those of his Catholick Majesty in particular, you will not lose one Moment, nor omit any Means of redressing the Affairs of Spain.

Done at London the  $\frac{8}{13}$  (or  $\frac{6}{17}$ ) of June, 1707.

John Wenceslaus Count de Gallas,

J. H. Hofman.

Franc. Adolph de Zinzerling.

The Allies in Spain did fondly expect, that the Portuguese would favour them by a Diversion, but were miserably disappointed: For, on the contrary, the Duke of Ossuna on one side, and the Marquis de Bay on the other, enter'd their Territories. The first in his march to joyn the other, made himself Master of Serpa, wherein the Portuguese had 900 Men who surrendred Prisoners of War; and laid Siege to Moura, which, for want of Provisions, surrendred in few days upon honourable Terms. At the same time the Marquis de Bay possessed himself of the Bridge of Olivenza, and threatened, with the Assistance of the Duke of Ossuna, to besiege that important Place; but the Portuguese, who began to move on their Frontiers, being seasonably reinforc'd, and spirited by the Arrival of Four English Battalions, the Marquis de Bay thought fit to lay aside that Enterprize, and retired to Badajoz, after having destroy'd part of the Bridge of Olivenza. Hereupon the Marquis de Fronteira march'd with a Body of Portuguese, with a seeming Design to retake Serpa and Moura, but not having Forces and Necessaries equal to that Undertaking, he was obliged to send his Men into Quarters of Refreshment, tho' that Step was colour'd by the Pretence of the excessive Heats.

The Affairs of the Confederates had not a better Aspect in Germany: The Empire, whose united and well-managed Strength might alone suffice to cope with the Power of France, did once more fall into those Misfortunes occasion'd by the usual Backward-

A. C.

1707.



The  
French  
pass the  
Rhine,  
and possess  
themselves  
of the Lines  
of Buhl  
and Stol-  
hoffen.

ness and Negligence of some of its Members ; And the Remonstrances and Complaints that had been made to the Emperor and the Diet at *Ratisbone*, on the Part of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, whilst *Prince Lewis* was yet alive, were as ineffectual as before, when the Markgrave of *Bareith* took upon him the Command of the Army on the *Upper Rhine*. The German Forces were so inconsiderable in their Numbers, and so ill-provided, as not to be able to stand a sudden Irruption of the Enemy, who, under the Conduct and Command of the active *Mareschal de Villars*, open'd the Campaign by an Enterprize, the Success whereof depended on the extraordinary Secrecy with which it was executed. As soon as that General arriv'd in *Alsace*, he went and view'd the Banks of the *Rhine* from *Strasbourg* down to *Neubourg*, between *Lutterbourg* and *Hagenbach*, where he took notice of an Arm of the *Rhine* on its left Side, which was then full of Water, but which is dry when the Stream is low ; and he judg'd Boats might be plac'd there without being perceiv'd. Hereupon he caus'd a Bridge of Boats, which he had taken care to have made some Months before, to be brought in Waggon from *Strasbourg* to *Lutterbourg*, and resolving to attempt to pass the *Rhine* in that Place, he committed the Execution of his Design to the *Marquis de Vivans*, Lieutenant-General, and the Count *de Broglie*, Major-General. To deceive the Enemy, he order'd false Attacks to be made, one on the Island of *Marquisat* before *Fort-Louis* by *M. Pary*, and another over-against the Island of *Talonde* by *M. Lee* ; reserving for himself a Body of Horse and some Battalions, with which to march towards the Lines of *Buhl*, as if he design'd to attack them. This Disposition being made, 20 Battalions, and 45 Squadrons, with the portable Bridge, arriv'd the 20th of *May* N. S. below *Lutterbourg*, as he had contriv'd, at six a Clock at Night, which was the Time concerted for the Attack. The Count *de Broglie* who had the Care of making the Descent, fill'd 60 Boats with Grenadiers, and landed on the Island over against *Neubourg*, which is divided from the firm Land by a narrow and shallow Branch of the *Rhine*. He sent back the Boats immediately to fetch over more Foot, and then advancing

vancing to the Enemy, who were few in Number, drove them out of the Island, and follow'd them to the firm Land, where he intrench'd himself to wait till the Bridge of Boats was finish'd. Two thousand of the Enemy came and attack'd him, but he repulsing them, and receiving Reinforcements, kept Master of the Passage. In the mean time, M. Lee made an Attack by the Island of *Talonde* with four Battalions, and to draw the greater Number of Enemies that Way, caus'd Men to appear busie with Boats about *Drusenheim*, as if they design'd to pass the *Rhine*. M. Pery made a more vigorous Attack by the Island of *Marquisat* with nine Battalions, making a great Fire from several Pieces of Cannon from the Enemy's Intrenchments. The Marshal *de Villars* on his Side, advancing to the Lines of *Buhl*, with 40 Squadrons, and 10 Battalions, kept in Play Four small Bodies of the *Germans* that were posted behind the Lines towards the Mountains, and caus'd Fascines and Ladders to be got ready, to drive thence those Troops who appear'd to be in Confusion. The 23d, at Break of Day, a Fog made it difficult to discover whether the *Germans*, whose Tents were standing, and who fired some Cannon-Shot, continued behind their Intrenchments; But as soon as it cleared up, it appear'd they had abandon'd them, for fear of being attack'd in the Rear. Hereupon, at 5 in the Morning, the *Mareschal de Villars* entred, without any Loss, the Lines which the *Germans* look'd upon as the Rampart of their Country; and in which he found a great Number of Pieces of Cannon, and vast Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions. The same Day he advanc'd to *Rastad*, took Possession of the Castle belonging to the Princess of *Baden*, and prepared to follow the flying *Germans*, with all possible Diligence.

Not many Days after, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* gave the States General an Account of that Action, in the following Letter.

High and Mighty Lords, my particular dear Friends,

Our High Mightinesses have, no doubt, receiv'd already a particular Relation of the Enemy's passing the *Rhine* the 22d Instant, and breaking into the Lines on this side; yet I think it proper to

The D. of  
Wirtem-  
berg's Let-  
ter to the  
States Ge-  
neral.

A. C.

1707.



send you an Account of it my self, and, in brief, acquaint you, That the 19th, the Enemy came over to Fort *Kehl* with 13 Regiments of Horse and 10 Battalions of Foot, and encamping not far from *Sponheim*, lay there till the 20th. In the mean time, they sent down a great Number of Boats by Land to Fort *Louis* and *Lauterbourg*, on and by Water to *Drusenheim*, and caus'd a considerable Number of Foot to march down the other side of the *Rhine*: From all which Preparations and Motions, it was presum'd, that they design'd to attack our Intrenchments in several Places, namely from the Island of *Dahlund*, from *Drusenheim* with Boats, and from Fort *Louis* by the *Sollingerweert*, where the Water was so low, that their Horse and Foot might easily pass: Wherefore, on the 20th, I caus'd two Batteries to be planted on the said *Sollingerweert*, one of six, and the other of nine Cannon. The 21st, the Enemies Troops that came over at *Kehl*, mov'd near to *Grisen*, and encamp'd there: the 22d they advanc'd to *Osterweiler*, within half a League of *Buhl*, and thence came on, and attempted to possess themselves of the rising Grounds of *Buhl*; but the Hereditary Prince of *Baden-Durlach*, General of the Artillery of this Circle, oppos'd them with some *Swabian* Foot, and maintain'd the Dispute till 5 in the Morning of the 23d. In the mean time, the Enemy not only cannonaded our Lines and Redoubts in that Part call'd the *Havelusgies*, but caus'd 12 Battalions to advance from Fort *Louis* to the *Sollingerweert*, and had Boats ready for them; so that it was absolutely believ'd their fiercest Attack would be in that Part where I had my Station; and therefore I made all possible Dispositions for a vigorous Defence, and firmly resolv'd to spend the last Drop of my Blood, in opposing them with the Regiments I had under my Command.

But while I was in this Posture and Resolution, I had unlook'd-for Information at Eleven a Clock at Night, That the Enemy had pass'd in another Place, namely near *Au* by *Neubourg*, without any Loss. I could not imagine how they gain'd their Passage so easily, or how those who were plac'd to defend that Part of our Intrenchments, came to quit their Posts so shamefully. However, I kept my



my Post till Seven a Clock in the Morning of the 23d, when I receiv'd an Account from the Margrave of *Bareith*, how things stood. Had I not taken proper Precautions, I should certainly have been cut off with the Troops I commanded; by the Enemy; or at least, must have left all the Artillery behind me; but I had made such a Disposition, that I drew off from the Island of *Dabund* 1000 Men, who must else have been lost, and of the Cannon that was in that Island, and in the Lines, caus'd 43 Pieces to be drawn off, and sav'd them all but a few Pieces, which, for want of Draught-Horses, I was forc'd to leave behind. I made my Retreat in sight of the Enemy, (who had almost surrounded me) in very good Order, and without Loss; and took my Way by *Rastad* to *Ertingen*. The Hereditary Prince of *Baden-Durlach* retired likewise with the Troops he commanded, through *Gerspacher-Dale*, in very good Order, and with great Firmness; of which his Highness, as also *Baron Reischagh*, Lieutenant-Field-Marshal of this Circle, and the rest of the Generals, gave good Proofs during the Action, and last Night joyn'd me here near *Pfortsheim*. The Field-Marshal the Margrave of *Bareith*, is, with some Regiments, near *Bretten*, two Leagues from hence; and, no doubt, intends to draw all the Forces into one Body, and, with me, take Post in some Place, to cover this Circle of *Swabia* from being put under Military Execution by the Enemy.

From these Particulars I hope your High Mightinesses will judge, that I acted as became me, not only in the Defence of that Part of the Lines assign'd me, tho' it was a dangerous Station, and with Respect to the small Number of Men I had, was of too great Extent; but likewise that in my Retreat, with the Imperial *Wurtsburg*, and *Swabian* Regiments under my Command, together with my own Household Troops, I made as good a Disposition as the Conjunction of Time and Affairs would permit. And I intreat you to believe, that for the future, I shall not be sparing of my Person, Territories, People, and Troops, to promote the Service of your High Mightinesses, and to oppose the farther Progress of the Enemy. At the same

A. C.

1707.



'time, I hope your High Mightinesses and the High Allies will consider the Danger I and the other Princes and States of this Circle are in, of being invaded by the Enemy, and will think of taking Measures by which this Part of the Country may be reliev'd, and the Enemy's farther Enterprizes, by a Diversion, or otherwise, frustrated.

I am, &amp;c.

High and Mighty Lords, &amp;c.

From the Camp near

Pfortsheim, the

27th of May, 1707.

Everard Lewis,

Duke of Wirtemberg.

† May 28.  
N. S.

The Marechal de Villars lost no Time in prosecuting his Success: For, after he had stay'd four Days at *Rastad*, waiting for his Waggon and Artillery, he left a Body of Troops to guard the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, and another to cover the Workmen employ'd in rebuilding and fortifying the Head of the Bridge of *Fort Louis*, and march'd, with his main Army to *Etlingen*, where he found a considerable Quantity of Provisions. The same Day, he defeated a Body of 4 or 500 Cuirassiers, and the next continued his March half a League beyond *Durlach*. Here the French General had Intelligence, that there was a Division between the Markgrave of *Baireith*, and the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who mutually charged on each other the Fault of not hindring the Enemy from passing the *Rhine*. Whereupon, in order to improve their Misunderstanding, and not to give them Time to consult for their common Safety, by intrenching themselves, he march'd the 30th of May (N. S.) from *Kretzingen*, leaving the heavy Baggage at *Durlach*, to make the more Expedition. He had an Account, in his March, That the Germans broke up at Four a Clock, the same Morning, from *Pfortsheim*, with such Precipitation, that they left there 600 Bombs, and a great Number of Bullets; and had by that time reach'd *Malacher* on the *Elz*. In the Evening, the French Army advanc'd to *Pfortsheim*, where they were oblig'd to halt, to wait for a Convoy of Bread and Meal from *Fort Louis*. The 31st, the Marshal de Villars march'd before, with the Horse of

of the Right Wing, and all the Dragoons, to follow the Enemy, and observe their March; And on the 1st of *June*, advanc'd within two Leagues of *Strigard*; whereupon the Dutchess Dowager of *Wirtemberg*, who would not leave the City, sent a Gentleman to desire Safeguards, which were granted her; and two Deputies of the Regency of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg* came to treat with him about the Contributions which that Dutchy were willing to submit to, and which were settled at two Millions 200000 Livres payable in three Months; and the Imperial Town of *Etlingen* agreed to pay 100000 Livres.

The Magistrates of *Ulm* having detain'd some French Officers, as Hostages for the Debts contracted by the deceased Marquis of *Blainville*, when he commanded in that City, during the late Troubles in *Bavaria*, the Marshal *de Villars* wrote to them the following haughty Letter.

Gentlemen,

Y Our hard Usage of Mr. *Argelos*, and other Prisoners, would deserve severe Punishment, were I disposed to treat you with the Rigour that Justice demands; since, against all manner of Equity, you have detain'd M. d' *Argelos*, and some other Frenchmen, notwithstanding a Capitulation made with Baron *Thiingen* the Emperor's Field-Marshal General. If you do not immediately obey the Commands I give you to send me back M. d' *Argelos*, and the other Prisoners detain'd contrary to the Capitulation, I will leave in your Territories such Examples as are necessary for People, who being intoxicated with a little Prosperity, forget Justice. To be plain, I will lay your Cities, Towns and Villages in Fire and Blood. Do Justice your selves, and avoid mine.

To this Letter the Magistrates of *Ulm* return'd the following Answer.

My Lord,

WE have, with all Respect, perceiv'd, by a Duplicate from you of the 11th instant, that you would have M. d' *Argelos*, his Servants, and

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and those of *M. de Plancy*, releas'd. We first declare, with all Sincerity, that the Letter, from which the Duplicate was copied, was not deliver'd to us: and that we neither us'd, nor offer'd to use, any Violence towards the Courier of *Sturgard*, who was to have deliver'd it to us; being thoroughly sensible what Respect we ought to have for a Letter from so illustrious a General as your Excellency. As for our detaining *M. d'Argelos* and *M. de Plancy*, your Excellency may please to be inform'd, that they were stop'd by express Order from the King of the *Romans*, at present his Imperial Majesty our Sovereign, for the Sum of 222000 Livres, which (over and above our Quota of Contributions) the late *M. de Blainville* had borrowed of us, to subsist the Troops of his Most Christian Majesty; and which he engaged himself to repay by selling his Equipage, if other Means should fail him. And tho' in the Capitulation made with General *Thungen*, without our Knowledge, Mention of this was not expressly made, nor indeed could be made, because it was a particular Affair, yet from the Reasons we have alledg'd, your Excellency may be pleas'd to see our Innocence. As for our Usage of these Gentlemen, they were at first treated very honourably, being allow'd the Liberty of going all over the City without Guards, till *M. de Plancy* made his Escape, in Breach of his Parole, and *M. d'Argelos* would have escap'd likewise in a Disguise; which occasion'd his being confined more closely, that we might not make our selves answerable for him to his Imperial Majesty: And tho' we cannot tell how his Majesty will take the Resolution we have pass'd, to send back that Colonel and his Servants to you; yet we would not be wanting to satisfy your Excellency's Desire, being mindful of the Civilites, and Favours we have formerly receiv'd from you. So having readily set at Liberty *M. d'Argelos* and his Servants, we have desired the Markgrave of *Bareith* to give Order that *M. d'Argelos* and his Servants, and those of *M. de Plancy*, may be safely sent you, accompanied with this Letter, by which we have the Honour to recommend our selves to your Favour, and to assure your

# Queen ANNE's Reign.

your Excellency, that we are, with entire Submission, and the profoundest Respect in the World.

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A. C.  
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W

My Lord,

Your most humble and obedient Servants, the Burgo-masters and Senate of the Imperial City of Ulm,  
June 12, 1707.

On the 7th of June, the rest of the French Army arriv'd from Pfortzheim in the Camp near Strugard; and the same Day, the Marechal de Villars march'd with a Detachment towards Schorn-dorf; whereupon the Germans, who lay encamp'd there, retired to Bogen, two Leagues beyond the Imperial Town of Gemund, and the French General, who design'd only to make them remove to some distance from Schorn-dorf, return'd to his Camp; from whence he march'd again the 13th of June, toward Schorn-dorf which he caus'd to be inveiled by the Marquis de Fremont. The next day, the Marechal de Villars came before the Place with his whole Army; but tho' the Town was pretty strong, both by its Fortifications and advantageous Situation, and had formerly baffled the Marechal de Turanne, after two Months Siege, yet the Inhabitants refusing to assist the Garrison in the Defence thereof, the latter, to the Number of about 500 Men, surrendred the Place on the 15th, upon Condition of their being conducted to the Imperial Army. After this easie Conquest, the Marechal de Villars detach'd the Marquis de Lincourt, with 3 or 4000 Men, to raise Contributions on the other side of the Danube, which he did so effectually, that he settled the same as far as Memmingen.

Schorn-dorf taken by the French, June 15th N. S.

The Imperial Generals having thought fit to post 3000 Men, under the Command of General Janus, in an advantageous Post, near Lorch, the Marechal de Villars, with great Secrecy and Expedition, march'd up (d) to them, attack'd them, and totally defeated them, killing or taking Prisoners about 600 Men, and among the latter General Janus himself. Flush'd with this Success, the French advanc'd to attack the Imperial Army posted near Gemund, of which they came in sight the 22d of June, soner.

(d) June 21st N. S. General Janus defeated and taken Prisoner.

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*June* (N. 8.) but the Imperial Generals, who were much inferior in Numbers, thought it advisable to decline a Battle, rightly considering that their Troops would never be able to make a stand against the Enemy, as long as they were separated; and so they resolv'd to return towards the Rhine, and join the Body posted near Philipsburgh, under General Thungen. They judg'd also, (and this good Counsel was principally owing to General Heister) that this March would oblige the French to abandon their Design against *Ulm*, and other Places which they threaten'd with a Siege, and to return to the Rhine, for fear of having their Communication with *Strasbourg* cut off. According to that Resolution, the Imperial Army decamp'd the 22d in the Night from *Gemund*, and march'd with so much Diligence, that the French could not overtake them. They arriv'd at *Rhinhausen* near *Philipsburgh* the 3d of *July*, and encamp'd under the Cannon of that Place. The French pursu'd them, and encamp'd at *Durlach*, and from thence made a Shew; as if they would pass the Rhine, but on a sudden seiz'd *Heidelbergh*, posted themselves on the *Neskar*, from whence they put all the Country between that River and the *Main* under Contribution; and sent Summons to *Darmstadt*, *Mentz*, and *Frankfort*, to send Commissaries to agree about Contributions; But the Magistrates of *Frankfort* sent back the Letter, and put themselves in such a Posture of Defence, that the French did not think fit to attack them. Those of *Ulm* refused also, at first, to submit to Contribution; but the French having burnt down several Villages belonging to that City, they were contented to pay them 40000 Rixdollars.

Heavy  
Contribu-  
tions ex-  
acted by the  
French  
from Ger-  
many.

All this while, the French were labouring to engage the Circles of *Swabia* and *Franconia* into a Neutrality; and the Marechal de *Villars* demand'd a Pass for the Marquis de *Chemillard* to repair to their Assembly, and make them some Proposals; but the Markgrave of *Baireith* refusing to grant the same, the Country of *Swabia*, and great Part of *Franconia*, were forc'd to agree to such Contributions as the French exacted of them. The Electorate of *Mentz*, the Landgraviate of *Darmstadt*, the Palatinate of the Rhine, the *Bergstaat*, and other Countries, under-  
went

went the same Fate: And, indeed, it seem'd but just, That People who had, all along, been so regardless of their own Security, should feel most the dire Effects of an Invasion. *Mareschal de Villars* had; certainly, greater Designs in View; No less French than the Restoring the Elector of *Bavaria* to his Dominions; But having been obliged to send considerable Detachments towards *Provence*; and on the other hand, the Army of the Empire being seasonably reinforc'd by 45000 Saxons taken into the Pay of Great Britain and Holland, and by other Troops, whereby the German Army became superior to the French; And that brave, wise, and experienc'd Prince, the Elector of *Brunswick* and *Hanover*, having been prevail'd with to accept the Command of the First, and to augment it with some of his own Forces, the Face of Affairs began to change on that side; For, on the sudden, the French abandon'd *Heidelbergh*, and several other Places, and encamp'd at *Gotsau*, near *Durlach*. The Germans lay at *Kretzingen*, in sight of the Enemy; and the two Armies being parted only by a River, they cannonaded each other for several Days, with little execution on either side. At last, the French decamp'd in the Night, and posted themselves behind the little River *Murch*; where they strongly intrench'd themselves; and the Imperialists follow'd them, and pitch'd their Camp at *Etlingen*. Some time before, the Prince of *Hohenzollern*, Velt Mareschal of the Emperor's Forces, sent to desire an Interview with the Mareschal de *Villars*, between the Guards of the 2 Camps; to which the French General readily consented, sending, at the same Time, to that Prince, a Cart loaded with French Wine. The next \* Day, at Eleven in the Morning, they went to the Place appointed, attended with most of the Generals of both Armies; But tho', in all appearance, nothing but mutual Compliments and Civilities pass'd in that Interview, yet many could not forbear to think, That something else was design'd in it; And therefore, some of the Confederate Ministers of the Congress at the *Hague*, express'd their Dissatisfaction with that unpolitic Step, in the Imperial Generals, which, at this Juncture, seem'd to justify the Jealousies

A. C.

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*The* *send great Detachments towards Provence.*

*The Elector of Hanover accepts the Command of the Army of the Empire.*

\* Aug. 20. N. S. An Interview between the Prince of Hohenzollern and Mareschal de Villars.

A. C. houses that were already entertain'd of the Court of  
1706 Vienna.

On the 3d of September (N. S.) the Markgrave of Bareith quitted the Army of the Empire, the Command whereof he left, in Writing, to the Baron de Thungen, and, in his Absence, to General Grons-feldt. The same day, the Elector of Hanover left the Place of his Residence; arrived, the 13th, at Philipsburgh, with a numerous and magnificent Retinue, and, on the 15th, at the Imperial Army at Erlingen, which was drawn up to receive him. His Electoral Highness view'd the two Lines and the Train of Artillery, consisting of 71 Pieces; and afterwards continued, for some time, on a rising Ground, while the Army made a Triple Discharge for his Reception. He was conducted afterwards to his Quarters, by all the Generals; and in the Evening, the Baron de Thungen, as General of the Infantry, and Count Grons-feldt, as General of the Horse, waited upon their Generalissimo, to receive the Word. On the other hand, the Marechal de Killars, being inform'd of his Electoral Highness's Arrival in the Imperial Camp, sent one of his Officers to compliment him, with a Present of 4 Hogsheds of Burgundy.

The Elector  
of Han-  
over ar-  
rives in  
the Impe-  
rial Camp,  
Sept. 15th  
N. S.

The Elector of Hanover had not been long in the Camp, before it appear'd, That his Presence would occasion an advantageous Alteration in the Scene of Affairs, and inspire the Germans with some Vigor. That Prince, having the next Day after his Arrival, view'd all the Posts about the Army, and given several Orders for the better Discipline of the Troops, in which they were very much wanting, held a Council of War, wherein Three Points were debated; 1. Whether the Army should attack the French, before they had receiv'd all their Reinforcements: 2. Whether it was fitting, in case the first Proposal was not agreed upon, to pass the Rhine, and endeavour to attack the Lines of Lauterburgh, as the best Expedient to oblige the French to repass that River: And 3dly, Whether it was more advisable, to endeavour to secure some convenient Posts, in order to make a new Line for Covering the Country from the Invasion of the Enemy. The two former Points were resolv'd in the Negative; the



the *French* being already superior to the *Germans*, by Reason the Detachments made for *Provence*, were by this Time return'd to their Camp; and the Imperialists wanting Magazines to subsist on the other side of the *Rhine*; and therefore it was resolv'd to work immediately on a Line from *Daxlant* to *Ellingen*, and in the mean time, to endeavour to attack the Enemy in their separate Camp. Orders were also sent to the Troops of *Franconia* and others, to hasten their March, as much as possible, to reinforce the Army.

The Elector of *Hanover* being inform'd, That the *French* had Seven Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, encamp'd near *Offemburgh*, under the Command of the Marquis de *Vivans*, Lieutenant-General, which were to be join'd by 16 Battalions, in order to retake *Homburgh*, and make a new Incurſion into *Swabia*, on the other side of the *Danube*, his Electoral Highness detach'd 1400 Men, and 100 Grenadiers, to surprize the Enemy, and made choice of Count *Mercy*, a General of great Experience and Vigilance, who had a perfect Knowledge of the Country, to put that Design in Execution. That Detachment march'd the 19th from the Camp, with all possible Secrecy; and at the same time, some Troops were order'd to make a Motion another way, to deceive the Spies of the Enemy. Count *Mercy* executed his Orders with great Conduct, and on the 24th, fell upon Monsieur de *Vivans*, by Break of Day, and entirely defeated him, killing 800 Men on the Spot, and amongst them several Officers. As the *French* knew nothing of the March of the *Germans*, they had appointed that Day for a Forrage, which facilitated their Defeat. Their General had much ado to make his Escape through the Vineyards, and his Men, finding themselves closely pursued, quitted their Horses, to make their Escape along the Hedges; so that the *Germans* brought away 4 Standards, 150 Prisoners, and near 1300 Horses; having had only 2 Lieutenants and 30 private Men kill'd. The *Germans* got a good Booty, and amongst other Things, 5000 Pistoles in Specie, and the Plate of Monsieur de *Vivans*, whose Detachment was hardly defeated, when the Vanguard

Count  
Merci de  
seats a Considerable  
Body commanded by  
the Marquis de  
Vivans.

A. C. of the Infantry, which was to join him that Day, 1767. appear'd in sight.

After this Success, nothing material happen'd on the *Upper Rhine*, save only that the Elector of *Hanover*, by a wise Forecast, having summon'd the several Deputies of the Imperial Circles, to attend him, he offer'd to their mature Consideration, the following Propositions.

*The Elector of Hano-  
ver's Pro-  
positions to  
the Depu-  
ties of the  
Circles.*

I. That effectual Care be taken, That the whole Body of the Troops be quarter'd as near as possible to the present Camp, for the ensuing Winter; and by that means lie in a Readiness to oppose any new Irruption of the Enemy.

II. That the Circles provide for that End, Quarters, Subsistence, and Forrage; and make necessary Magazines for the Service of the next Year; by the want of which, they have suffer'd great Inconveniencies this last Campaign.

III. That they would immediately go into Methods for throwing up new Lines, in as many Places as shall appear necessary; for which his Electoral Highness desires to be furnish'd with four thousand Pioneers, who may lye ready with proper Instruments to work on the aforesaid Lines in the Winter Season, whenever the Weather will permit.

IV. That the Circles would please to provide at their own Expence, Forrage for the *Saxon* Troops; and also for a Regiment of Horse belonging to his *Prussian* Majesty; a Regiment of the Duke of *Wolfenbuttel*; a Regiment of Foot of the Bishop of *Münster*; One Regiment of Foot, and Two of Horse, of his Electoral Highness: All which Troops being sent in by their respective Princes, besides their appointed Quota, it is thought reasonable that they should be subsisted at the Expence of the Circles. His Electoral Highness is sensible, that the Circles have already agreed to this Article; but their Methods of Supply having prov'd deficient, he offers to their Consideration, Whether it would not be a good Expedient to appropriate for that Service, part of the Tax call'd the *Roman Months*.

V. That the Circles contract with Persons capable of furnishing the Army for the future with Forrage and Provisions at a reasonable Rate.

VI. His Electoral Highness earnestly recommends to the Circles, That the Recruits of each Circle may be rais'd with such Expedition, as to pass in Review in February next, at farthest, and that all the Regiments may be complete at that time; it being of the last Importance, that the opening of the next Campaign may be early in the Year.

VII. His Electoral Highness presses the Circles, in regard to their common Safety, to furnish the Chest or Bank for the War, with a hundred thousand Rixdollars above their Quota; the said Bank being, at present, in a very low Condition.

The Diet at *Ratisbone* having taken these Propositions into Consideration, resolv'd, That within a Month after the Emperor's Ratification, the Circles of the Empire should furnish 200000 Rixdollars to the Chest of the War on the *Rhine*, the Disposal of which Sum was entirely left to the Elector of *Hanover*. On the 20th of October, his Electoral Highness, attended by several Generals, arriv'd at *Frankfort*, where the Elector of *Mentz* came the day before; but the Duke of *Marlborough* having been detain'd a day longer than he thought on the Road, by reason of a Conference he had with the Elector *Palatine*, could not arrive till the 21st. They had several Conferences together, but nothing could be concluded till the Arrival of Count *Wratisslaw*, the Imperial Plenipotentiary; nor even then neither, because the latter declared, that he was not fully instructed; whereupon the Conferences broke off, and on the 29th of the same Month, the Electors of *Mentz* and *Hanover*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, set out from *Frankfort*; the first for his Residence, the second for the Imperial Army, and the last for the *Hague*, whither he was accompanied by Count *Wratisslaw*. Those Princes debated several Schemes for the next Campaign; but 'twas observed that none of the Ministers of the States General had any share in those

Conferences at *Frankfort* between the Electors of *Mentz* and *Hanover*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, &c.  
\* Oct. 27.  
N. S.

A. C.  
1707.The French  
repast the  
Rhine,Oct. 28.  
N. S.  
† Oct. 30.  
N. S.The Impe-  
rial Army  
Separated.The Duke of  
Marlboro-  
rough ar-  
rives in  
Holland.  
April 16.  
N. S.(d) April  
28. N. S.His Confe-  
rences with  
the States  
Deputies.

those Consultations, the Count of *Rechteren*, who was come from *Vienna* for that purpose, finding himself indisposed before he could reach *Frankfort*. The Day before the Elector of *Hanover* left that Place, the *Marschal de Villars* took the Opportunity of his Absence to repass the *Rhine* undisturb'd, which he did by the Ways of *Fort Louis* and *Fort Kehl*; of which his Electoral Highness being inform'd, upon his † Arrival in the Camp, he went the next day, to view the Lines from *Daxlant* to the Mountains, and having order'd some new Works to be made for their better Defence, separated his Army, and disposed them so conveniently in their Winter-Quarters, that they might draw together in Eight and Forty Hours, upon any sudden Emergency. Thus by that Prince's Vigilance and good Conduct, the Face of Affairs on the *Upper Rhine*, was entirely changed towards the End of that Campaign, and seem'd to promise fair for the next.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, who, in all our preceding ANNALS, made so shining a Figure by his glorious Military Achievements, bespeaks, this Year, our Attention, chiefly by his important Negotiations. His Grace having been detain'd 9 or 10 days at *Margate*, by contrary Winds, embark'd there the 12th of April, N. S. in the Evening, designing to reach *Ostend*; but the Wind changing again, his Grace landed at the *Brill* the 16th at Night. The next day, his Grace arrived at the *Hague*, about Two in the Afternoon, to the great Joy of the Ministers of the Allies, who expected him with the utmost Impatience; and having dined with *Mr. Steynen*, the *British* Envoy Extraordinary, who was lately return'd from *Brussels*, the Duke made a Visit to the great Pensionary, and another to the President of the Assembly of the States General. The next (d) Day, his Grace receiv'd and return'd several Visits, went in the Afternoon to the Congress of the Foreign Ministers, to whom he signified, that the Queen of *Great Britain* would hearken to no Peace, but what might firmly secure the general Tranquillity of *Europe*; and the Deputies of the States came to confer with him at his Lodgings, where on the 19th in the Evening, he

had another long Conference with them, on the Affairs of the present Juncture, and among other Things, told them, 'That the Troubles of Saxony occasioning a great Distraction in the Empire, which brought infinite Prejudice to the Common-Cause, the Queen, his Mistress, had thought fit to send him thither, to pay a Compliment to the King of Sweden, and endeavour to engage him to remove the just Jealousies his long Stay in the Heart of Germany, gave to some of the High Allies: For which purpose, he had the necessary Powers from Her Britannick Majesty, and desired to have the same from the States. The Pensionary having on the 20th of April, N. S. acquainted the States of Holland and West-Friesland, with the Necessity of the Duke of Marlborough's Journey, they readily concurr'd in those Measures, and his Grace set out the same Evening for *Leipsick*, by the Way of *Hanover*. Monsieur d'Anverquerque, Velt-Marshal of the States Troops, having had several Conferences with the Duke of Marlborough, set out the Day before his Grace's Departure, for *Brussels*, in order to assemble the Confederate Troops, in their respective Cantonments, and observe the French, who began to be in Motion about *Namur*.

He sets out from the Hague for Germany. April 20. N. S.

The Duke of Marlborough, took his leave of the Court of *Hanover*, the 24th of April, N. S. in the Evening, came away from thence at four the next Morning; and lay that Night at *Halberstadt*, where he was complimented by the Magistrates. The 26th in the Morning, his Grace continued his Journey to *Hall*, where he was met by Mr. Robinson, Envoy Extraordinary from Her Britannick Majesty, Count *Zinzendorf*, the Imperial Envoy, and Monsieur *Cranenberg*, the Dutch Minister. After Dinner, his Grace receiv'd the Compliments of the Magistrates, and of the University; and then proceeded to *Alt-Ranstad*, the King of Sweden's Head-Quarters, accompanied by Mr. Robinson and Monsieur *Cranenberg*. He went directly to Count *Piper's* Quarters, and after some Conference with that prime Minister, came to the Quarters his Swedish Majesty had order'd to be prepared for him. The next Morning, his Grace was complimented upon his Arrival by the Ministers and General Officers, and about

His Journey to Alt-Ranstad. April 27. N. S.

A. C.

1707.



His Grace's  
Compliment to the  
King of  
Sweden.

Ten-a-Clock had his first Audience of the King, to whom he presented a Letter from the Queen of Great-Britain, and made him the following Compliment in French.

SIR, I present to Your MAJESTY a Letter, not from the Chancery, but from the Heart of the QUEEN my Mistress, and written with her own Hand. Had not Her Sex prevented it, She would have crossed the Sea, to see a Prince admired by the whole Universe. I am in this Particular more Happy than the QUEEN; and I wish I could serve some Campaigns under so Great a General as Your MAJESTY, that I might learn what I yet want to know in the Art of War.

The King of Sweden, who spoke with the Duke by an Interpreter, return'd his Grace's Compliment in very obliging and gracious Expressions; and in a Conference which lasted near two Hours, assured his Grace, that he would never do any thing to the Prejudice either of the Common-Cause in General, or of the Protestant Religion in particular. After Dining with his Majesty, the Duke had a second Audience, at which were Count Piper, and Monsieur Harmelin, the two chief Swedish Ministers, and Mr. Robinson; and which being over, his Grace spent the whole Evening in Visits to Count Piper, and the other Ministers and General Officers. The same Afternoon, Count Wackerbach, Lieutenant-General of King Augustus's Forces, waited upon the Duke of Marlborough, with a Compliment from his Master, intimating, that he would be that Night at *Leipsick*, where he should be glad to see his Grace. According to this Invitation, the Duke went from *Altranstad* to *Leipsick*, to wait on King Augustus, with whom he had a private Conference of about half an Hour, and then returned to Count Piper's Quarters, where he dined. In the Evening his Grace supped with Velt-Marshal *Reinschild*; and on the 29th was visited by Count Piper, Velt-Marshal *Reinschild*, Velt-Marshal *Ogilvy*, and several General Officers and Persons of Quality; and after having dined with Baron *Gortz*, had his Audience of Leave of the King of Sweden. Before it was ended, King *Scaniaus* came in, and was complimented by his Grace, who soon after took his Leave, went to *Leipsick*, and thence, without making any Stay; proceeded

on

on his Journey to *Berlin*, very well satisfied with his Reception and Negotiations at the Court of *Sweden*. On the 30th he arrived at *Charlottenburgh*; the King of *Prussia* having sent Monsieur *Grumbow* to desire his Grace would pass that Way. His Grace supp'd that Night with the King, and was lodg'd in the Apartment belonging to the Markgrave. On Sunday, May the First, his Grace went to Divine Service with the King, who had given particular Orders to Monsieur *L'Enfant*, to preach in *French* on that Occasion. On the 2d, his Grace left *Charlottenburgh*, in order to proceed towards *Hannover*, where he arrived on the 3d; and the Day following, after a private Conference, he dined with his Electoral Highness. In the Afternoon, he set out for the *Hague*, where he arrived the 8th of May, N. S. having received the highest Marks of Esteem and Distinction in the several Courts through which he passed, since his first Departure from thence. The next Morning, his Grace was complimented upon his Return by the foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Quality; and in the Evening was in Conference with the Deputies of the States General, to whom he communicated the Assurances he had received from the King of *Sweden*. This entirely dissipated the Jealousies some of the Allies had entertain'd of his *Swedish* Majesty's Designs; which were industriously fomented by the Emiffaries of *France*; who, on the other Hand, left no Stone unturn'd, to engage the Young Northern Heroe, in an open Rupture with the Emperor.

A. C.  
1707.

And re-  
turns to the  
Hague,  
May 8.  
N. S.

The French  
endeavour  
to engage  
the King of  
Sweden  
in a Rupture  
with the Em-  
peror.

Nor did the King of *Sweden* want plausible Pretences to fall out with the Imperial Court: One of which was an unlucky Quarrel, between the Baron *Strahlenheim*, Envoy of *Sweden*, and Count *Zobor*, an Hungarian Lord, Son-in-Law of Prince *Adam* of *Lichtenstein*. Being both at Dinner at Count *de la Tour*'s, and speaking of the Affairs of *Europe*, Count *Zobor* said, That Three Rogues occasion'd a great Deal of Mischief in the World. Tho' he named but Prince *Ragotzi* for one, and King *Stanislaus* for another, yet he us'd such Expressions, as plainly shew'd he meant the King of *Sweden* for a Third; whereupon the *Swedish* Envoy thought himself oblig'd to give him a Box on the Ear. The Company prevented.

Quarrel  
between  
Baron  
Strahlen-  
heim, and  
Count Zo-  
bor.

E the

A. C. the farther Consequences of that Quatrel, and Count

1707. *Zobor* was confined by Order of the Emperor, and

shortly after sent Prisoner to the Castle of *Gratz* in *Stiria*; the Commissaries appointed to enquire into that Affair, having reported, That he was guilty of Disrespect towards the King of *Sweden*. The *Swedish* Envoy having inform'd his Master of that Affair, his *Swedish* Majesty sent him Orders to declare, that his Master approv'd his Conduct, and that he was order'd to forbear appearing at Court, till he had received a just Satisfaction on that Subject; and likewise for the Affront offer'd to some Officers of his Troops, who were lifting Men at *Bresslau*, and were insulted by the People. The Imperial Ministers were willing at this ticklish Juncture, to give the Crown of *Sweden* all reasonable Satisfaction; but as to the Affair of Count *Zobor*, they thought, that the *Swedish* Envoy having given a Blow to a Person of that Quality, and the Emperor having since confined him close Prisoner, they thought that the *Swedes* ought not to insist upon farther Satisfaction. But this was not the most material Point that made the Imperial Court uneasy: For, about this Time, the *Swedes* started some Pretensions of a more nice Nature; and in a † Declaration (or Memorial) which Count *Piper* communicated to Count *Zinzendorf*, his *Swedish* Majesty insisted on the Delivering up of the *Muscovite* Troops, who escaping, the Year before, out of *Saxony*, were entertain'd in the Imperial Army on the Upper Rhine: Urging, 'That the Treaty made with King *Augustus* at *Alt-Ranstad*, gave his *Swedish* Majesty an unquestionable Right to those Troops. Count *Piper* added, 'That the *Swedes* would not have ceased to pursue them, when they fled out of *Saxony*, till they had overtaken them, had not the Truce which interven'd at that Juncture of Time, prevented their farther Progress; and that at that Time none of the Princes of *Germany*, nor even the Emperor's own Generals, would have receiv'd or shelter'd the *Muscovites*; well knowing they could not take them into Protection, without contracting the Guilt of concealing and defending the King's Enemies. And if afterwards his Sacred Imperial Majesty entertain'd them

† Dated  
March  
30th N. S.

Count Pi-  
per's Me-  
morial to  
Count Zin-  
zendorf,  
about some  
Muscovite  
Troops.



them as vagrant and abandon'd Troops, and allow'd them Subsistence, lest they should perish for Hunger, it was just he should cause them to be restor'd to his Sacred Royal Majesty, demanding them as Men who having been yielded up to him; had afterwards fled away, because no Person ought to enrich himself with another's Loss: That the time drew near in which his Sacred Royal Majesty had determin'd to march with his Army on an Expedition, but could not well move off before he had received, in this Particular, the Satisfaction stipulated by the Treaty. That if the Time for performing this be protracted, whatever Inconvenience should arise from that Delay, could not be charg'd upon him: Wherefore 'twas left to his Imperial Majesty's Choice, whether he himself would send back the said *Muscovite* Forces, or fix a certain Day and Place for their being deliver'd up quietly to the *Swedish* Troops which his Sacred Royal Majesty had determin'd to send expressly to bring them to *Alt-Ranstad*, concluding, That the King of *Sweden* having dictated what was hereby signify'd, would have Care taken, at the same Time, that by divulging his Purpose, an Opportunity might not be given to the *Muscovites* to disband.

Contrary to this last Caution, the *Muscovite* <sup>The Musc.</sup> Troops having private Notice given them of what pass'd in relation to them, disbanded themselves, and in Companies of about Twenty Men, moved off through *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, to *Poland*; <sup>Troops make their</sup> At which the King of *Sweden* was so exasperated, that he renew'd to Count *Zinzendorf*, the Imperial Minister at his Court, his positive Demand of the Surrender of those Troops; adding, That he expected greater Satisfaction for the Affront given to Count *Strahlenheim*, by Count *Zobor*, than the Imperial Court had offer'd; and also, Satisfaction for the Recruits, which being raised for him in *Silesia*, were taken from his Officers at *Breslau*. The Express by which Count *Zinzendorf* communicated these Demands to the Imperial Court, arriv'd at *Vienna* the 12th of May; and the same Day Baron *Strahlenheim* received Orders from the King his Master, to repair to him forthwith, without taking

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Leave of that Court: Yet at the Request of the latter, he staid till the 16th, to take with him the Emperor's Answer to his *Swedish* Majesty's Three Demands, but that Answer not being then ready, he set out for *Saxony*. The 18th, that Answer was sent, and imported, That the Emperor had not the *Muscovites* in his Power to deliver up; That Count *Zobor* should be prosecuted as a Criminal by the Fiscal in Course of Law; And that as for what was done in *Silesia*, with Respect to the Levies for his *Swedish* Majesty, sufficient Satisfaction should be made, after due Examination into the matter of Fact. Nor was this all the Tenderness and Caution the Imperial Court used, to give the King of *Sweden* no colourable Pretence to quarrel with them; for when they heard the *Muscovite* Troops were taking their Flight through *Bohemia* and *Moravia* to *Poland*, Count *Eck* was ordered to detach a certain Number of Horse from the *River Marck*, to pursue and seize them, in order to deliver them up to the *Swedes*: And those detached Horse not being able to overtake them, the Imperial Court afterwards solemnly declar'd, That the Escape of the *Muscovites* from the *Rhine*, was done without their Connivance or Participation. However, this Declaration was contradicted by the *Swedish* Envoy, who, in his Way from *Vienna* to *Saxony*, meeting some of the said Troops, and pretending to be General *Wakerbaert*, in King *Augustus's* Service, they frankly owned to him, that their Escape was concerted with the Imperial Court, which the King of *Sweden* was more inclined to believe, than the Assurances given to the contrary; And thereupon, peremptorily insisted upon full Satisfaction as to the three Points already mention'd, before he left *Saxony*. The Emperor being resolv'd, by all possible means, to prevent a Rupture with the *Swedes*, who might, on a sudden, over-run his Hereditary Countries, appointed Count *Wratislaw* to go to the King of *Sweden* to adjust all Differences. That Lord writ to Count *Piper* on the Subject-matter of his Journey, to know whether he should be well received: But the *Swedish* Minister intimated in his Answer, That if he came empower'd to give a real Satisfaction to his Master, he should be welcome; but

but that he ought not to take the Trouble of that Journey, if he came to discuss the Pretensions of his *Swedish* Majesty. The Imperial Court seem'd surpriz'd at this Answer, and sent Orders to Count *Zinzendorf* to press Count *Piper* to declare what Satisfaction his Master would have, seeing he refus'd to allow his Ministers to discuss the same; and to assure him, That his Imperial Majesty was ready to give him Satisfaction, and to refer the controverted Points to the Arbitration of the Queen of *Great Britain*. Her Majesty wrote to the same Monarch, to exhort him to forbear all Hostilities; but his Answer was, *That seeing the Emperor did not give him the Satisfaction he expected, he should be oblig'd to take it himself; especially, since his Delaying to do himself Justice had encouraged People to offer him new Affronts.* Which last Expression related to the Escape of the *Muscovites*.

The Imperial Court not only comply'd with the King of *Sweden*'s Demands, as to the Delivering up both Count *Zobor* and the Imperial Officers, who hindred the Raising of the *Swedish* Levies in *Silesia*, as Preliminaries to the Admission of Count *Wratislaw*, as Envoy from the Emperor; but declared, moreover, That the City of *Breslaw* should pay 4000 Crowns to the Widow of a *Swedish* Corporal, who was kill'd in that City, in a Scuffle occasion'd by the Seizure of those Levies. But this forc'd Compliance did not fully satisfy the King of *Sweden*, who upon Count *Wratislaw*'s Arrival at *Alt-Ranstad*, refused to admit him to his Audience; so that that Minister must be contented to confer with Count *Piper* and the *Sieur Hermelin*, about the Escape of the *Muscovites*, which the Imperial Court fondly thought was now the only important Point to be adjust'd. But the Protestants of *Silesia*, the Exercise of whose Religion had been suppress'd by the invading Zeal of Popery, having made secret Application to the King of *Sweden*, that Monarch generously resolv'd to restore them to their lawful Religion and Privileges; and having sent Four Regiments of Horse into that Country, to protect them provisionally, multiply'd his Demands into the following. 1. That the Emperor should give it under his Hand, That he knew nothing of the

*The King of Sweden's new Demands of the Emperor.*

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March of the Twelve Hundred *Muscovites*, who escaped through the Hereditary Countries. 2. That he should forthwith decide the Affair of the Election of *Lubeck* in Favour of the Administrator of *Holstein*, and confirm the Agreement between that House and the Chapter for the two next Generations. 3. That the Country of *Hadeln* be sequester'd into the Hands of his *Swedish* Majesty, till the Right of all the Pretenders to it be decided. 4. That the Protestant Religion in *Silesia* be restor'd, according to the Treaty of *Westphalia*. 5. That his Imperial Majesty should renounce all Pretensions to the Quota which the King of *Sweden* had not furnish'd during this present War; and should draw no Consequence from the Crown of *Sweden*'s not having done Homage for the Dominions they have in the Empire since the Year 1664. And 6. That the whole *Swedish* Army, in their Return thro' *Silesia* into *Poland*, should be maintain'd at the Emperor's Charge. These new Demands occasion'd several Conferences between Count *Wratislaw* and Count *Piper*; and the first being convinc'd of the Necessity of preventing a Rupture, which would have proved fatal to the Common Cause, pass'd over several Formalities, and granted some Points, which, at any other time, would have been rejected by the Court of *Vienna*. The Ministers of *Great Britain* and *Holland* did not a little contribute towards the Success of that Negotiation, by their Offering the Guaranty of Her *Britannick* Majesty, and the States General, for the Treaty that should be agreed upon, *sub spe rati*, as they express'd it; that is, in hope that what they offer'd, should be approved. The Confirmation of the Treaty between the Chapter of *Lubeck*, and the Ducal House of *Gottorp*, in the Year 1647, and the Restoration of the Exercise of the Protestant Religion in *Silesia*, were the Two Articles that met with the greatest Difficulty. The *Swedes* insisted, that they should be allowed to keep some Troops in *Silesia*, till the Churches of the Protestants were re-built, which the Imperial Court would not consent to; and on the other hand, they would not approve and ratify the Treaty about the Bishoprick of *Lubeck*, till that Affair was

duly

duly examin'd; but the Guaranty of the Queen of *A. C.*  
*Great Britain* and the *States General* removed all *1707.*  
 those Obstacles: And on the last Day of *August*, N. *A Treaty*  
*S. Count Wratislaw* communicated to the Ministers *concluded*  
 of those Powers, that his *Swedish* Majesty being *between the*  
 fully satisfy'd with the Declaration they had made *Emperor*  
 on that Subject, all Matters were agreed upon, and *and the*  
 that they were engrossing the Treaty, in order to *King of*  
 be signed the next Morning. The Conclusion of *Sweden.*  
 this Affair occasion'd great Joy amongst all the Well-  
 wishers to the Common Cause; for the Imperial *See the*  
 Ministers gave out in plain Terms, That if the *Appen-*  
*Swedes* would not be satisfy'd with the reasonable *dix.*  
 Concessions made by the Emperor, that Prince  
 would be oblig'd to recal his Forces from *Italy*, to  
 defend his Hereditary Dominions, which would  
 have proved a great Prejudice to the Grand Alli-  
 ance, and an advantageous Diversion in Favour of  
*France*, who had entertain'd the Hopes of seeing  
 a War break out between those two Powers.

This important Affair being brought to a Con- *The King*  
 clusion, the King of *Sweden* decamp'd the 1st. of *of Sweden*  
*September* very early, from his Quarters at *Alt-Ran-*  
*stad*; and Count *Wratislaw* having waited upon his *leaves*  
 Majesty, the Treaty was sign'd at *Wolkwitz* that *Saxony,*  
 Day; and the Imperial Minister set out the 3d. for *and mar-*  
*Vienna*, to have the Agreement ratify'd. King *ches into*  
*Augustus* being indisposed, and consequently unable *Poland.*  
 to take his leave of the King of *Sweden*, the latter  
 went to *Dresden* the 6th of *September*, attended only  
 by five or six Gentlemen, and made a Visit to  
 King *Augustus*, with whom he had a long Confe-  
 rence. His *Swedish* Majesty took afterwards his  
 Leave of the Electress Dowager, and the Electoral  
 Prince; and being return'd to his Army, continued  
 his March for *Silesia*; where, on the 12th of that  
 Month, the Imperial Ratifications of the Conven-  
 tion sign'd by Count *Wratislaw*, were deliver'd to  
 him. That Prince was so well pleas'd with the  
 Dispatch us'd at the Imperial Court in this Af-  
 fair, that he resolv'd to quit *Silesia* immediately, and  
 march into *Poland*; so that all his Forces were on  
 the other side of the *Oder* before the 25th of *Sep-*  
*tember*. His *Swedish* Majesty left the Baron de *Stra-*  
*lenheim* in *Silesia*, to see the Execution of the Treaty

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concluded ; and before his Departure from *Leignitz*, that Prince had the Satisfaction to see several Churches restored to the Protestants, which was a great Mortification to the Jesuits, and other Popish Priests and Fryars. The Bishop of *Breslau*, fearing the Resentment of the Pope, took a Pre-  
 fence to absent himself from that City, to avoid Signing and Approving the Orders given for Restoring the Protestants to their former Rights ; but the King of *Sweden*, being justly displeased with the Disingenuity of that Prelate, signify'd, that he expected that he should sign and approve those Orders ; which Formality he thought necessary, because the Bishop of *Breslau* is the chief Person in the Regency of *Silesia*, next to the Emperor, and that his refusing to subscribe the said Orders, might afterwards be drawn into ill Consequence against the Protestants. As for Count *Zobor*, whom the King of *Sweden* had sent Prisoner to *Stetin*, his *Swedish* Majesty set him at Liberty, with great Marks of Generosity.

The Cam-  
 paign in  
 Flanders.

To return to the Duke of *Marlborough* ; his Grace arrived at *Brussels* the 13th of May, N. S. and having immediately held a Council of War with Monsieur d' *Auverquerque*, and the Field-Deputies of the States, Orders were sent to the Confederate Troops to march to their Rendezvous at *Anderlecht*, near *Brussels*. Eight Days † after, the Duke of *Marlborough* set out from *Brussels*, after having been waited on by the Council of State, and the Members of the other Courts of that City, who came to wish him a happy Campaign ; and in the Evening joyn'd the Army, which, the same Day, moved from *Anderlecht*, and encamp'd with the Right at *Bellengen*, the Left at *Lembeck*, and *Hall* in the Rear. Upon Intelligence that the *French*, who had been drawing together about the same time, continued quiet in their Lines, the Duke of *Marlborough* advanc'd nearer to them, in order to meet them half way for a Battle, which they had given out they would offer to the Confederates ; or, if they declin'd it, to lay Siege either to *Mons* or *Charleroy*. But on the 24th of May, his Grace received unexpected Information, That the Enemy were come out of their Lines, and were encamp'd at *Haine*,  
 St. Paul,

† May 21.  
 N. S.

St. Paul, and Peronne, where the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Vendosme* took a Review of their Army the 25th. Hereupon the Confederate Army advanc'd, the next (d) Morning, to *Soignies*, their Right being at *Louvignies*, and their Left at *Næst*: And the Enemy, who by this Motion of the Allies, thought they would take the Camp of *Bois-Seigneur-Isaac*, march'd, at the same time to *Pieton*, placing their Right near *Meling*, and their Headquarters at *Gesseliors*. The 27th, the Duke of *Marlborough*, accompanied by several Generals, advanc'd with Twelve Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons to view the Ground, and the Avenues to the Enemies Camp; and upon Intelligence, that they were encamp'd in the Plain of *Flerus*, a Council of War was held, wherein it was resolv'd to march to *Nivelle*, in order to attack them; And accordingly a Detachment was sent to view the Pass at *Ronquieres*, through which they were to pass. The Generals who were sent thither, reported, That the Enemy, suspecting the Design of the Allies, had made a Detachment to secure that important Post, and would, undoubtedly, advance upon the first Motion of the Confederates, to hinder them from marching through that Pass; or else would charge the first Troops that should pass, with so much Advantage, that it was not advisable to move that Way. This Report being maturely weigh'd in a Council of War, and the Generals wisely considering, at the same Time, that the Enemy had drain'd all their Garrisons, and muster'd all their Forces, with no other Design than to plunder the open wealthy great Cities of *Brabant*, particularly *Louvain* and *Brussels*, in case the Allies should undertake any Siege, which they might have done in less time than the Bringing up of the heavy Artillery and Ammunition would require; it was resolv'd to march back to *Brussels*. This prudent Counsel was pursu'd with so much Diligence, that the 28th the Confederate Army return'd from *Soignies* to the Camp at *Hall*; pass'd, the next Day, the Canal of *Brussels* at *Diggem*, and encamp'd at *Beaulieu*, where they rested the 30th; march'd the 31st to *Bethlehem*; laid Bridges over the *Dyle*, which they pass'd the 1st of *June*, and posted

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(k) See the  
Order of  
Battle of  
both Ar-  
mies in the  
Appen-  
dix.

posted themselves at *Meldert*. The *French* seeing their Design disappointed, advanc'd to the strong Camp of *Gemblours*, without daring to venture an Engagement with the Allies, tho' much (k) superior to them; And so both Armies continued, above Two Months, in their respective Camps; during which Time no Action, worth recording, pass'd between them.

At last, upon certain Advice that the *French* had detach'd Thirteen Battalions and Twelve Squadrons from their Army, towards *Provence*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, in Concert with Monsieur d'*Auverquerque* and the States Deputies, resolv'd to march from *Meldert* towards *Genap*, from whence he might with less Disadvantage, attack the Enemy in their Camp at *Gemblours*. Accordingly, on the 9th of *August*, N. S. the Disposition was made for the Army to pass the *Dyle* at the Abbey of *Florival*; and late in the Evening, Orders were given for the march of the heavy Baggage towards *Brussels*, and the laying of Four Bridges on the *Dyle*; And, at the same time, the Troops encamp'd near *Louvain*, under Major General *Week*, and the Regiment of *Bothmar* were order'd to march to *Florival*, and the Battalions in *Brussels* to advance to *Waterloe*. The 10th in the Morning, the Artillery was commanded to pass the *Dyle* at *St. Forisweert*; and about three in the Afternoon the Duke of *Wurtemberg* march'd with Fourteen Squadrons to *Pieterbais*, with Orders to stay there till Morning, to observe the Enemy, and afterwards to make the Rear-guard. At Four, the whole Army decamp'd from *Meldert*, and, according to the Disposition that had been made, pass'd the *Dyle* at *Florival*; and having march'd all Night, was the 11th at Break of Day about the Heights of *Waveren*, where they made a short Halt, and then continued their March towards *Genap*, where they encamp'd with their Right at *Promelles*, and their Left at *Davieres*; having made a March of seven Leagues. Here they had Intelligence, That the Enemy, upon the News of the Duke of *Wurtemberg's* advancing with his Detachment to *Pieterbais*, and that the Confederate Army was in Motion, were extremely alarm'd; that their Troops were immediately order'd to their Arms;



Arms; and that they cut down several Trees in the Roads and Passages that led to their Camp, having no certain Information which Way the Allies were gone, till about Midnight, when they began their March, with all possible Haste, towards *Flerus* and *Hespernay*, intending to be that Evening at *Gosseliers*, and gain the strong Camp at *Picton*. The 12th, early in the Morning, the Confederate Generals received Advice, That the French Army had made but a short Halt at *Gosseliers*, and were advanc'd to *Seneff* about Midnight, the Elector of *Bavaria* taking his Head Quarters in the Castle of *Vanderbeck*, and the Duke of *Vendosme* in the Farm-house of *Rel*, between *Vanderbeck* and *Seneff*, having the River *Picton* before them. The Duke of *Marlborough* and Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* having conferr'd thereupon, it was resolv'd to march directly to *Nivelle*, in order to attack the Enemy; and, accordingly, the Confederate Army march'd about one in the Afternoon, and came into that Camp the same Evening, their Right being to *Valianpont* and their Left to the River *Sonne* at *Arquennes*. It being too late to attack the Enemy that Night, the Necessary Dispositions were made to do it the next Morning; and because it was rightly foreseen, That the Enemy would endeavour to retire in the Night, to gain the Camp at *Cambren*, all possible care was taken to prevent their Retreat. Count *de Tilly*, with Forty Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, commanded by the Earl of *Albermarle*, and the Major Generals Count *d'Erbach* and *Refs*, and a Detachment of between 5 and 6000 Grenadiers, commanded by Lieutenant General *Scholten*, and Major General *Zontland*, was order'd to post himself between the two Armies, with the Left at *Corneliz*, and the Right towards the Road from *Bink* to *Nivelle*; and in case the Enemy decamp'd, to fall upon their Rear, and keep them in Play till the whole Confederate Army could come up. Those Troops march'd with all imaginable Alacrity, notwithstanding which they could not reach their respective Posts before Midnight; And, on the other hand, the French foreseeing the Duke of *Marlborough's* Design, and judging that it would be impossible for them to avoid an Engagement, if they continued in that Camp till the

A. C. the next Day, resolv'd to decamp in the Night  
 1707. They made the necessary Dispositions for it about  
 Seven of the Clock, at the Time when the Confederate Army was coming into the Camp at *Nivelle*, and about Nine their Left began to retire toward *Marimont*, without Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet. The 13th, a little before break of Day, Count *Tilly* advanc'd with his Detachment directly to the Camp of the Enemy, saw their Army on a full March, and observ'd that they made their Retreat in very good Order from Hedge to Hedge, and that the Country being very Difficult, it was scarce possible to come at them. He sent notice thereof to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and that he was marching to endeavour to attack their Rear, as he was directed; whereupon 20 Battallions and 30 Squadrons, under the Command of General Count *Lottum*, were detach'd to support Count *Tilly*. The Horse being commanded by Lieutenant-General *Dopst*, the *Sieur Schuylenburgh*, and the Earl of *Athlone*, Majors-General; and the Infantry by Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, and Major-General *Welderden*. Count *Tilly* march'd with all possible speed, and had several Skirmishes with the Enemies Rear, but having pursued them Three or Four Hours as far as the Plains of *Marimont*, and observing that it was to no purpose to fatigue the Troops, he return'd to the Camp. The Country being cut by many deep Roads, was very favourable to the Retreat of the Enemy, who posted therein some Infantry, which hinder'd the Confederate Horse from making Openings to follow them. The Duke of *Marlborough*, who was advanc'd with a Detachment, being return'd to the Camp, resolv'd to continue that Day in the same Place, to give time to the Troops to rest themselves, after the fatiguing March they had made; and because it was uncertain whether the Enemy marched towards their Lines or *Cambrai*, Monsieur d'*Auverquerque* sent one of his Aids de Camp with 150 Hussars, to post himself on the Hills of the *Great Roulx*, from whence they plainly discovered the March of the Enemy, being about half a League from them. That Officer reported, that the Vanguard was advanc'd to *St. Dennis*, having the River *Haisne* behind them, which was confirm'd

firm'd by the Spies, who added, That the Elector of *Bavaria* had his Quarters at *St. Dennis*, and the Duke of *Vendosme* at *Castiaux*. The Generals concluded from this March, that the Enemy did not design to retire within their Lines, but rather to possess the advantageous Camp at *Cambren*; whereupon, the Confederate Army decamp'd from *Nivelle* the 14th about Six a-Clock in the Morning, and had all the day a most violent Rain, which rendred the Roads so bad, that it was very late when the Right came to *Soignies*; nor could all the Left come up till the 15th in the Morning, altho' one Thousand Pioneers had been at Work ever since the 12th at Night, to repair the Roads from *Arquennes* to *Soignies*. The Soldiers of the Confederate Army suffer'd very much in this March; but the Enemy suffer'd still a great deal more, for having lain on their Arms at *St. Dennis* all Night, (*August 14th*) they press'd on their March early the next Morning in the same Confusion as before, to *Chievres*, where they arriv'd at the time the Allies came to *Soignies*. Besides the Fatigue, this precipitate Retreat occasion'd a wonderful Desertion among the *French*; For their Soldiers being without Bread for above two Days, and without Rest for Three, not having time to put up their Tents between *Senef* and *Chievres*, above 1000 of them went over to the Confederate Camp, and, at least, as many to *Brussels* and other Places. The Enemy wanted likewise all sorts of Necessaries during their whole March from *Gemblours*, their Baggage being sent off from thence, with their Artillery, to *Charleroy*, upon their first Motion to avoid an Engagement. The great Rains, which continued for some days, having made the Ways, altogether unpassable, obliged the Duke of *Marlborough* to give over the Pursuit of the Enemy, and confin'd the Confederate Army to the Camp of *Soignies*; and in the mean time, the Enemy fortify'd the Avenues to theirs, in the best manner the Weather would permit; And tho' their Army was soon after reforc'd with 6 Battallions and two Regiments of Horse, from the Flying Camp of Count *la Motte*, yet they retired farther behind the *Marque*, with their Right at *Pont-a-Tresin*, and their Left under the Cannon of *Lisse*: Whereupon the Allies ad-  
The French Army suffers very much in their Retreat.

Sep. 7.  
 vac'd N. S.

A. C. vanc'd towards them, and encamp'd with their  
 1707. Right at *Rollegem*, and their Left at *Helchin* near  
 the *Scheld*; subsisting all this while upon the *French*

Territories. Eight Days after the Allies came to  
 this Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough* having Notice,  
 † Sept. 15. that the *French* had made a Disposition to forrage  
 N. S. that † Morning at *Templeuve*, and the Villages near  
 it, march'd out at Break of Day with Twenty Thou-  
 sand Foot, Five Thousand Horse, and Twelve Pie-  
 ces of Cannon, in order to attack the Guard that  
 cover'd them; and endeavour, by that Means, to  
 bring them to a general Action; of which the Ene-  
 my being inform'd, they did not think fit to ven-  
 ture out of their Camp. His Grace thereupon or-  
 der'd his Troops to forrage those Places, which  
 was done without the least Opposition, tho' under  
 the Canon of *Tournay*, within a League of the Ene-  
 my's Camp, and Three from the Confederate.

The Duke of The Duke of *Marlborough*, finding it impossible  
 Marlbo- to bring the Cautious Duke de *Vendosme* to an En-  
 rough gagement, his Grace left the Camp at *Helchin*, the  
 goes to the 4th of October, N. S. and upon his Arrival at the  
 Hague. *Hague*, the 6th of that Month, at Nine in the Mor-  
 ning, he made a Visit to the Great Pensionary, and  
 Monsieur de *Slingerland*, Secretary of the Council  
 of State. In the Afternoon, his Grace had a  
 Conference with the Deputies of the States-General,  
 wherein he communicated the Orders he had re-  
 ceiv'd from the Queen of *Great-Britain*, his Mistress,  
 to repair to *Francfort*, and confer with the Electors  
 \* Oct. 7. of *Mentz* and *Hanover*, about the Operations of the  
 N. S. He re- next Campaign. The next \* Morning, his Grace  
 turns to the had another Conference with those Deputies, and  
 Army. in the Evening set out for the Army, to give the  
 (d) Oct. 10. Necessary Orders for their marching into Winter-  
 N. S. Quarters. Immediately after his (d) Arrival, the  
 Troops design'd for the Garrisons of *Menin*, *Cour-*  
 (e) Oct. 11. *tray*, and *Oudenarde*, went into those Places; and  
 N. S. the next (e) Day, the Army came to *Peteghem*,  
 with intent to pass the *Scheld* at *Gauvre*; but the  
 Rains continuing with such Violence, as to render  
 the Passing there impracticable for the Horse, the  
 Foot encamp'd the 12th of October, N. S. with the  
 Right at *Steyne*, and the Left at *Afpre*, and pass'd  
 the River the 13th at *Gauvre*; his Grace advancing  
 with

with the Horse and Dragoons to *Zwinhaerden*. The same Day, the Foot continued their March through *Ghent* to *Westrem*; and the next day the whole Army came to *Asche*, where they continued till they heard that the French Army † was separated, upon which the Confederate Troops went into their respective Winter-Quarters, which were much the same as the Year before. The Duke of *Marlborough* set out for *Germany* the 15th of *October*, N. S. in the Morning; lay that Night at *Liere*; the next at *Grave*; the 17th at *Wesel*, and the 18th at *Dusseldorp*: An Alarm of several of the Enemies Parties being come over the *Rhine*, which was confirm'd at *Grave*, having made his Grace alter his intended Rout, and pass thro' this last City. The 19th, his Grace was met by the Elector *Palatine* at *Bruck*, about a League from his Castle of *Bansberg*, where his Electoral Highness gave his Grace a splendid Dinner, under a very magnificent *Persian Tent*; after which his Grace continued his Journey, about 20 Miles farther to *Weert*, being conducted thither by the *Palatine Guards*. On the 20th, his Grace lay at *Limbourg* on the *Laune*, and the 21st reach'd *Francfort*, from whence, (as has been mention'd before) he set out again the 29th for the *Hague*, where he arriv'd the 3d of *November*, and having concluded several Important Affairs with the States General, embark'd a few Days after for *England*, and came to *St. James's* the 7th of that Month, O. S.

A. C.  
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O<sup>r</sup> 20.  
N. S. Both  
Armies in  
Flanders  
Separate  
and go into  
Winter  
Quarters.  
The Duke of  
Marlbo-  
rough goes  
to Germa-  
ny.  
Returns to  
the Hague  
Nov. 3.  
N. S.  
Arrives in  
London,  
Nov. 7.  
O. S.

During his Stay at the *Hague*, his Grace communicated to the States General, what pass'd at *Francfort*; and their Deputies having had several Conferences with the Imperial Ministers, their High Mightinesses resolv'd to use all possible Means to engage the Empire to make greater Efforts for the future, than they had done heretofore. In order to that, they wrote a pressing Letter to the Diet of *Ratisbone*, importing in Substance: 'That the Campaign being now at an end, it was of absolute necessity, before all other things, that all the High Allies should exert all their Strength, and make in due time such Preparations, as that they might carry on the War the next Campaign, on all sides, with all imaginable Vigour, and take care they might be no more prevented by the Enemy.

That

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That their High Mightinesses, considering that this War was begun, and had been carried on for maintaining and preserving the Liberty of all Europe in general, and of every Prince and State in particular, against the Exorbitant Power of *France*, who had seized upon the whole *Spanish* Monarchy, had, from the beginning of the said Common War, made greater Efforts than could be desired or expected from them in Reason and Equity, or by Vertue of their Alliances. That notwithstanding through those great Efforts their Power was much weakned, yet they were willing, and entirely and heartily disposed to continue, with the same Vigour and Zeal, duly considering the absolute Necessity thereof, to make all possible Efforts to conclude this War with Honour and Safety, and obtain the Aim and End for which it was begun, in hopes and expectation that every one of their High Allies would do the same, and chiefly that the Common Cause should on the side of the Emperor and Empire, be heartily and with more Reality and Vigour helped and carried on than heretofore. That their High Mightinesses (and the other Allies) had reason to complain, that while they had made great Efforts, they had, on the contrary, on the side of the Emperor and Empire, diminished theirs, and were fall'n into a kind of Numness and Lethargy, except those Circles and States whose Territories were exposed to the Enemy, which having suffered more than the rest, and therefore had a better Pretence of Excuse, had, however, in a most glorious manner, exerted themselves above the rest. That this Deficiency of Troops, and the Delays and Difficulties of bringing the Imperial Army into the Field in the Spring, were the Chief cause of the Misfortunes which befel the Empire in the Beginning and Process of the last Campaign, by the Invasion of the Enemy; whereby the Empire was again brought into the utmost Danger; and the Consequences whereof would have proved more fatal, had not the Division occasion'd by the Expedition in *Provence* reduced the Enemy to the Necessity of retiring. That their High Mightinesses having jointly with her Majesty of *Great Britain* taken into their Service

5000 Saxons, sent them to reinforce the Imperial Army, upon the earliest Instances that were made to them, to testify thereby their constant Affection for the Empire, and the Members thereof; but that there was so little done on the side of the Empire it self, that Posterity would not believe, that while the Enemy had penetrated with an Army into *Germany*, neither the great Extremities of the States, whose Territories were ruin'd by the Enemy, nor the visible and imminent danger the rest of the Empire was expos'd to, should not have been able to move all the Members of so powerful a Body as *Germany*, and induce them to contribute with all convenient Diligence, towards freeing themselves from those Extremities and Dangers; and that the Deliberations of the Diet, of the Empire for a whole Summer, in so pressing a Danger, should have had no other effect than forming a Resolution to furnish 100000 Rixdollars for the Military Chest for the Operations of War, and that it should be yet uncertain, whether the said Sum should be all paid in, while the Enemies had raised several Millions in the Empire by Contributions, which would have been better employ'd for the Defence of their Country, and to protect them against those Vexations. That it being impossible to change what was past, their High Mightinesses hop'd that the difficulties and danger the Empire had laboured under the last Summer, would rouse up the States and Members of the Empire, and especially those who were more powerful, and oblige them to take such Precautions, that they might not fall again into the same, to the Ruin of themselves, and the detriment of the Common Cause; and that therefore they would not only send their respective Quotas, according to the Constitution of the Empire, with all convenient speed, but also that they would take care to reinforce the Army of the Empire, by taking into their Service the *Saxon* Cavalry offer'd them by King *Augustus*, which were ready at hand, and other Troops; provide the Military Chest, Artillery, and all other things that were requisite to enable the Army to act with Vigour. That the said Diet of the Empire should be desired

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to make the necessary Provisions for these Ends, that the Effect might answer the Resolution, and all things be put into such a readiness against the beginning of the next Spring, that the Enemy, who made all possible Efforts for the next Campaign, might not have an opportunity, through the want of those necessary Preparations, to execute their Designs with a greater Force than ever, and by preventing the Allies, get new Advantages over them; but on the contrary, that all, and every one of the Allies, contributing their utmost for the Good of the Common Cause, wherein they were wanting on the Parts of the Emperor and the Empire, the Enemy might be so vigorously attacked in all parts, that after the Expence of so much Blood and Treasure, they might be reduced to such Terms as might procure a lasting and honourable Peace. Concluding, that their High Mightinesses would contribute their utmost to that great Work, but expected the like from his Imperial Majesty, and the Empire, seeing they were obliged to it by their Alliances and common Interest; and in case of Non-performance, their High Mightinesses protested against all the ill Consequences thereof.

*The Campaign in Italy and Provence*

The Confederate Forces were, this Year, most active, and raised the greatest Hopes and Expectations, on the side of *Italy*, where the *French*, instead of Retrieving their Defeat before *Turin*, gave up all the States and Places they possessed in *Lombardy*, in the Name of King *Philip*. 'Tis true, they might have stood their ground there some time longer; but they prudently chose, rather to preserve their Troops, for which they had occasion in *Spain* and elsewhere, and which it was impossible for them either to subsist or succour, than run the Hazard of losing the same, by an ill-timed and unprofitable Resistance. Upon this Motive, the *French* clapt up the Capitulation or Treaty of *Milan*, † pursuant to which they withdrew their Troops from the Castle in the Ap- of *Milan*, *Cremöna*, *Valencia*, *Mirandola*, *Mantua*, *pendix to Sabionetta*, *Scfolà*, *Final*, *Modena*, &c. and retired to *rb: Annals Dauphiné*. The Allies had no less Reason than the for the *1<sup>st</sup> French*, to be well pleas'd with the Treaty of *Milan*, 1706. by which they recover'd several Places, that would have

† See

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in the Ap- of *Milan*, *Cremöna*, *Valencia*, *Mirandola*, *Mantua*, *pendix to Sabionetta*, *Scfolà*, *Final*, *Modena*, &c. and retired to *rb: Annals Dauphiné*. The Allies had no less Reason than the for the *1<sup>st</sup> French*, to be well pleas'd with the Treaty of *Milan*, 1706.



have kept them, a long while, in Play; and their Lands being at Liberty on that side, they had now an Opportunity, which never offer'd before, during this War, of making the Enemies Country feel the immediate Calamities of it. Hereupon the Queen of Great Britain, the States General, and the Duke of Savoy, form'd the Great Project of invading Provence, in order, either to take or destroy Toulon and Marseilles; which fatal Blow to the Maritime Power of France, would have been of infinite Advantage to Great Britain and Holland, by Securing and Enlarging their Trade; and to the whole Confederacy, by Depriving the Enemy of Means to carry on their profitable Commerce to the West-Indies, which, alone, enables them to prosecute the War. On the other hand, the Court of Vienna, upon Views of private Advantage, laid the Design of Reducing the Kingdom of Naples, wherein they had Reason to hope to be seconded by the Affections of that fickle Nation, whom Cardinal Grimani, had, beforehand, prepared to shake off the French Yoke. But as this Project tended to divide the Confederate Army in Italy, and, in great measure, clash'd with the Interprize against Toulon, so it was warmly oppos'd not only by Great Britain and Holland, but also by the Duke of Savoy, who, no doubt, propos'd to himself a particular Advantage from the Conquest of Provence.

His Royal Highness had no sooner receiv'd Intelligence from Milan, That Prince Eugene had Orders from Vienna to make a Detachment of about 14 or 15000 Men for Naples, but he order'd his Council to be summon'd, at which assisted the foreign Ministers; and wherein the Duke declared 'his Dissatisfaction with the Resolutions of the Imperial Court, as tending to weaken an Army, which, in all humane Probability, would be attended with Victory; and would affect France in the most sensible Part, if it should enter her own Territories. This was seconded by the Marquis de St. Thomas, his Royal Highness's first Minister of State, who represent'd, 'That the Kingdom of Naples must fall of Course into the Hands of the Imperialists, if the Confederate Forces should meet with Success either in Dauphiné or any other

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contiguous Province of *France*; That such an Expedition, which required a very numerous Army, would give the Enemy a great Diversion, and not only oblige them to weaken their Forces in *Spain* and *Flanders*, but put a stop to the Ravages *Mareschal de Villars* made in *Germany*; And that his Affection to the Common Cause, of which the Duke his Master was so glorious an Assertor, oblig'd him to move, that a Courier should be forthwith dispatch'd to his Royal Highness's Envoy at *Vienna*, with Instructions to remonstrate to the Imperial Court, the Necessity there was for the Detachment design'd for *Naples*, to join the Grand Army in order effectually to prosecute the Designs against *France*. The Foreign Ministers were all of the same Opinion with the Duke of *Savoy* and his Council, except the King of *Spain's* Envoy Extraordinary, who not only oppos'd the Resolutions that were taken against the March of the Imperialists into *Naples*, but insisted strenuously, that other Detachments ought to be made from the Grand Army to support his Master's just Pretensions to the Possession of that Kingdom. But Matters were so fully carried against him, that Instructions were drawn up for those in Publick Characters at the Court of *Vienna*, to make such Representations to his Imperial Majesty, as were agreeable to the Consultations held at *Turin*, and Couriers were dispatch'd, with Orders to wait upon Prince *Eugene* at *Milan*, with his Royal Highness's Desire, that he would give him his Presence, and those of his General Officers, at a Grand Council of War to be held at a Time prefix'd. Prince *Eugene* came accordingly \* to *Turin*, attended by General *Taun*, and brought with him his Imperial Majesty's last and positive Orders for the March of the before mention'd Detachment towards *Naples*; the Council at *Vienna*, being so earnest for the Conquest of that Kingdom, that both the Solicitations of her Britannick Majesty's Ministers, the Earl of *Manchester*, and Sir *Philip Meadows*, and the repeated Endeavours of Count *Rechteren*, and the Marquis *de Prie*, the Dutch and *Savoyard* Envoys, proved ineffectual; the Imperial Court insisting, That the Forces of the Allies in *Italy*, were sufficient to carry on both these

\* April  
22. N. S.

The Court  
of *Vienna*  
persists in  
the Resolution  
of Reducing the  
Kingdom  
of *Naples*.

these Enterprizes at once. The only thing the Council of Vienna would yield to, was the appointing Count Taun to head the Forces design'd for the Neapolitan Expedition; Prince Eugene having declined that Command; and, at the Desire of Great Britain and Holland, been prevail'd with to assist the Duke of Savoy, in the intended Invasion of France.

The Point now to be discuss'd was, which way they should enter that Kingdom, either by Provence *gene is far or Dauphiné*: Prince Eugene was wholly for the latter, urging, 'the Probability of succeeding in that Enterprize, from his Royal Highness's prosperous Expedition into those Parts in the late War, which would have given him the full Possession of that Province, had not the hand of Providence interposed, and visited him with Sickness, to the Disappointment of that glorious Project. To this it was objected by the British and Dutch Envoys, *But the British had then gain'd such Advantages, as, in all humane Probability, would have ended in the entire Conquest of Dauphiné, so it was not to be supposed, but the Enemy had taken Precautions to prevent any future Invasions on that side; and that they were Masters of too much Circumspction not to make use of so many Years as were elaps'd since that Expedition, in strengthening their Avenues, providing for the Security of their Passes, and fortifying their Towns, so as to enable them to disappoint any future Attempts.* They added, that it was otherwise with Provence, which was more unprovided, and must of Course be under less Apprehensions of an Invasion, because such Hostilities had never been committed against it; urging withal, the Riches and Fertility of the Country; the great Stores that had been gather'd there for the Sea and Land Services; the multitude of Shipping that would fall into their Hands by the Reduction of Thoulon and Marseilles: And whatever else might be of any Weight to forward an Enterprize that would be attended with such glorious Consequences, as hindring the French from putting a Fleet to Sea again, or appearing with any Naval Armament on their Neighbouring Coasts, which they had more than once insulted to the fatal Experience of Genoa, and other Maritime Towns. These Arguments carried

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ried such Conviction with them, especially with the Duke of Savoy, who began to flatter himself with the hopes of enlarging his Dominions by the Accession of Provence, that his Royal Highness declared,

*The Duke of Savoy and under to the Queen of Great Britain, and the States General, were so very great; and the Assistance those two Powers had given him in his last Necessities, so important in the Success, that was the Consequence of it; that he would yield up his Sentiments, whatever they might be, to those of her Majesty and their High Mightinesses, and shew his utmost Regard to such Councils, as were deservedly famous through all Europe, for the Happy Events that flow'd from them.* Prince Eugene, and the rest of those that were of a contrary Opinion before, waved all manner of Opposition, and not only acquiesc'd in his Royal Highness's Resolves, but were so fully convinc'd of the Wisdom of those Potentates that propos'd the March into Provence, as to move for drawing the Troops together immediately for that Purpose.

Accordingly, the Rout of the Imperialists and Milanese was fix'd; a Rendezvous for the Conjunction of the whole Army appointed, and every thing dispos'd for entering upon Action, as soon as Opportunity should offer it self; and sufficient Preparations be made to carry on so glorious an Undertaking.

In pursuance of the former Resolutions, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel gave Orders for the Troops under his Command, to leave their Quarters; Colonel *Wartman* did the like to the four Regiments of *Saxe-Gotha*, during the Absence of the Prince of that Name, who was then in *Germany*; and all the National and Auxiliary Forces in the *Milanese* and *Piedmont*, march'd to the several Camps that had been mark'd out for them near *Forea*, *Rivoli*, and *Coni*, in order to give the Enemy Umbrage and Uneasiness on all sides. In the mean time, an Express having on the 12th of June N. S. brought Advice to *Turin*, of the Arrival of the Confederate Fleet, commanded by *Sir Cloudesly Shovel*, on the Coast of *Genoa*, all the Generals were summon'd to Court, to hold another Great Council of War, in which assisted the Earl of *Manchester*, who arriv'd at *Turin* the 6th, and *Sir John Norris* Rear-Admiral of

of the Blue Squadron, who came there (d) three Weeks before, with Dispatches from King Charles, the Earl of Galway, and Sir George Rine. The next (e) day, Prince Eugene arriv'd from Milan, and on the 15th an Express was dispatch'd to Sir Cloudesly Shovel, to acquaint him with the Resolutions taken. The 16th, the Fleet came to an Anchor before the number of 43 Men of War, and several other Men of War and Transports; being sent to Leghorn and Genoa, to take on board the Artillery and Ammunition design'd for the Operations of War concerted with the Duke of Savoy. The same day (f) another great Council was held at Turin, from whence Sir John Norris (g) set out the 18th for Final, and brought word to Sir Cloudesly Shovel, that Prince Eugene was to come two days after to confer with him. The Admiral went on Shore accordingly the 20th, and Prince Eugene arriving at Final few Minutes after, they had a Conference which lasted four Hours. They were afterwards entertain'd at Dinner by the Governor, and the Admiral having taken his leave of Prince Eugene, return'd on board. His Highness continued two or three Hours longer in Final, to view the Fortifications, and having given some Orders relating thereto, set out for Turin, where he arrived the 23d. He had the same Day, another Conference with the Duke of Savoy, and the Earl of Manchester; and the latter having seen all things agreed upon for the Execution of the Design he was sent about, set out the 24th for his main and extraordinary Embassy to Venice.

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13. N. S.

S. Cloudesly Shovel

with the Consideration

Fleet comes before Fi-

nal.

(f) June

16. N. S.

has a Conference with

Prince Eugene,

June 20.

N. S.

The Earl of Manchester sets

out from

Turin to

Venice,

June 24.

For the greater Secrecy of the intended Expedition into Provence, the Duke of Savoy propos'd, that part of the Army should break up for Susa, under General Visconti, to make a Feint, as if the main Design was to invade Dauphiné, which was generally approv'd, and that Body was afterwards left to cover Turin, and the flat Country, against the Excursions of the Garrison of Susa. At the same time, General Kriekbaum, with a body of Piedmontese, was order'd to advance into the Valley of Aosta; and all the Preparations for the Operations of the Troops by Land, under the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, being compleated, and all the Forces

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\* Busca.

Prince  
Eugene  
and the D.  
of Savoy  
begin their  
march to-  
wards Pro-  
vence,  
June 30.

come to their Rendezvous, at *Ivrea* and *Busca*, the greatest part to the last Place, Prince *Eugene* went thither \* the 30th of *June* N. S. and forthwith put himself on his March towards the *Col de Tende*. The same Morning the Duke of *Savoy's* Servants and Baggage set out, part taking the Road of *Susa*, and part that of *Coni*, in order to amuse and puzzle the Enemy; and his Royal Highness having settled the Affairs of the Regency during his Absence, and received the Compliments of the Nobility, Gentry and Commonalty, who came to wish him a successful Campaign and safe Return, mounted on Horse-back, and took the Road of *Susa*, being attended by his Dutches, the Princes of the Blood, and the whole Court, several Miles out of Town. His Royal Highness lay that Night at *Villa d'Amores*, a stately House belonging to the Count *de Vernon*, who accompanied him; where he was entertained with the Mask of *Jupiter* and *Lycan*, by way of Allusion to the Tyrannies of *Lewis XIV.* and nobly treated at the Expence of that Lord. From hence, after he had Notice, that in Obedience to his Commands, part of his Equipage that was order'd to the Marquis of *Visconti's* Army, had fil'd off for the County of *Nice*, he cross'd the Country with his Guards and Attendants, and lay that (b) Night at a House belonging to the Marquis *de Talassés*, call'd *Campagna Fortunata*. Here his Royal Highness had Intelligence, that the Army, which consisted of about 40000 Men, was in full March towards the *Col de Tende*, in order to penetrate into *Provence*; and that the Confederate Fleet lay at Anchor off of the Port of *Nice* (or *Nissa*) having taken in at *Final* and *Genoa*, great Stores of Provisions, Ammunition, Cannon, Mortars, and other Warlike Implements, in order to act in concert with the Land-Forces.

(b) July 1.

Upon the Arrival of the Confederate Fleet on the Coast of *Genoa*, Monsieur *d'Iberville*, the French Envoy at *Genoa*, us'd all his Endeavours and Application to discover their Strength, and penetrate into their Design. He was inform'd, That they were gathering great Quantities of Meal, Shovels, Spades, and other Instruments to break Ground, and that 'twas whisper'd among them, that there was

was a great Project in hand against *Provence*, and principally upon *Toulon*, the Loss whereof was look'd upon as irreparable to *France*. Hereupon, Mr. *d'Iberville* redoubled his Attention, carefully observ'd the Motions of the Land-Forces, and gave Information of all that pass'd, to Count *de Grignan*, the Intendant of *Provence*, and to the Governours of the Places along the Coast. This Intelligence spread an universal Alarm from *Nice* to *Marseilles*, and oblig'd the *Mareschal de Tessé*, who commanded the French Army in *Dauphiné* and *Savoy*, to divide his Forces, and send several Detachments to garrison the Towns and Forts upon the *Mediterranean*. Four Battallions were posted at *Nice*, and Thirteen Companies of *Catalans*, who arrived there about this time, were distributed into several Parts of *Provence*; the Garrison of *Monaco* was reinforc'd with 400 Men; Three Batallions were put into *Antibes*, and the Royal Regiment of *Montferrat* into *Grace*. Four Companies were posted at *Frejuls*, between which Place and *Antibes* the Militia was rais'd, and order'd to be in a readiness at the Appearance of the Confederate Fleet; And all imaginable Precautions were taken at *Toulon*, to put that Place in a Posture of Defence, both on the Sea and Land side; the Marquis of *Langeron* being appointed to command the Marines, as Lieutenant-General of the Navy, and the Marquis *de St. Pater* in the Place, as Lieutenant-General of the Land Forces.

Upon the Motion of the Confederate Army from *Busca*, Monsieur *de Paratte*, who commanded in the County of *Nice*, abandon'd that Country; but threw one of his Four Batallions into *Monaco*, another into *Villa-Franca*, and brought the other two into *Antibes*. On the 2d of July, N. S. the Duke of *Savoy* came to the Head-Quarters at *Borgo*; from whence the Army march'd the 3d in Four Bodies, to *Limon*, at the Foot of the Mountains, where they halted the next Day, and Provisions were distributed to the Horse and Foot for Four Days. Here the Duke of *Savoy* had Advice, That *Sospello*, a strong Post two Marches beyond *Limon*, was garrison'd by 100 French, which being like to disturb the March of the Army, some Miners,

The March  
of the Con-  
federate  
Army into  
*Provence*.

Field.

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Field-Pieces, and Mortars were sent for. The 5th, the Duke of *Savoy*, attended by Prince *Eugene*, the Prince of *Hesse*, and General *Zuinjungen*, put himself at the Head of the Troops, and led them up the steep Ascent of the *Col de-Tende*; and after a most difficult March of Ten Hours, through narrow Defiles, Rocks, and Precipices, reach'd the Town of *Tinde*. The 6th the Army decamp'd before Break of Day, and having gain'd a Defilee, march'd Nine Hours, and encamp'd at *Broglia*. The Castle of *Sassello* was block'd up by a good Number of the Militia of the Country of *Nive*, and two Companies of the Garrison of *Savaria*, commanded by the Marquis de *Conant*, besides which 400 Men under Lieutenant Colonel Baron *Tschika*, were commanded to cover the March of the Army by *Sassello*; or if need were, to block it up more closely. The 7th in the Morning this Detachment reach'd *Sassello*; whereupon, the Enemy, without firing a Shot, offer'd to capitulate; but the Offer being rejected, they yielded at Discretion, to the Number of Seven Officers and Ninety Soldiers. The same Day the Army advanced to *Sassello*, where they halted the 8th. On which Day the Dutch Vice-Admiral died, and was buried at *Nice*. The 9th the Army continued their March, and pass'd the Mountain *Escarana*, from whence they discovered the Confederate Fleet, riding at an Anchor at the Mouth of the *Var*. His Royal Highness receiv'd Advice from the *British* Admiral, that the Enemy were hard at work on the Entrenchments along that River: Whereupon, Orders were sent to the Troops of the Rear to march with all speed; and the Vanguard advanced the 10th before Break of Day, to *Nice*; but were obliged to leave the direct Road, because the Enemy might have annoy'd them in their March from the Castle of *Mornaban*, of which they were possess'd. The Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* advanc'd immediately with a Detachment as far as the *Var*, and saw the Enemy working on their Entrenchments, from the Hills above *St. Laurens*, down to the Sea along that River. Count *Beaufort*, Adjutant of the Imperialists, was sent at the same time, two Leagues higher up to view a Ford, and reported, that he had found that

River



River passable, and had rid through it; and that the Enemy had no Troops on the other side; whereupon his Royal Highness resolved to attempt the Pass of the *Var*, the next Day, that the Enemy might not have time to perfect their Entrenchments. Upon his Return to *Nice*, the Duke of *Savoy* found there the Chief Commanders of the *British* and *Dutch* Fleet, waiting his Royal Highness's Orders and Pleasure. He gave them all Marks of his Favour and Esteem; express'd his Satisfaction at their Arrival in these Parts; and turning to *Sir Cloudesty Shovel*, with a very obliging Air, told him, That he had waited for this happy Conjunction of Affairs for above Fourteen Years; and since the Queen of Great Britain and the States General had done him the Honour of sending their Fleets up so far into the *Mediterranean*, to act in concert with him by Land, nothing should be wanting on his Part to make France feel, in the most sensible manner, the Effect of such a Conjunction, and of those Resolutions that had been taken by him, and his High Allies. *Sir Cloudesty Shovel*, in return, gave him Assurances of the Queen his Mistress's Friendship for his Royal Highness, acquainting him withal, That she had been pleased to lay her Commands upon him, to follow his Royal Highness's Directions in any thing that should be thought of Use by Sea, to forward the Operations by Land. After this, the *British* Admiral begg'd the Favour, that his Royal Highness, and the rest of the Generals would honour him with their Company on Board the Fleet; which was very readily comply'd with. *Sir Cloudesty*, with Captain *Convent*, (who, upon the Death of Vice-Admiral *Vandergoes*, took upon him the Command of the *Dutch* Squadron) receiv'd the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, under a Discharge of all the Guns of the Fleet, and gave them so noble and splendid an Entertainment, that his Royal Highness, in a kind of Surprise, told the Admiral, That if he had paid him a Visit at *Turin*, he should scarce have had it in his Power to give him a more magnificent Reception. After this, his Royal Highness fell into large *Encomiums* of the Riches, Power, and Conduct of the *British* and *Dutch* Nations; and Dinner being over, a Council of

First Interview between the Duke of Savoy and Sir Cloudesty Shovel.

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The Confe-  
derate Ar-  
my, pafles  
the Var,  
July 11th,  
N. S.

of War was held, wherein it was refolved to force the Passage of the *Var*, before the Marquis *de Saily*, a Lieutenant-General, who guarded the Enemy's Intrenchments with seven Batallions, two Squadrons of Horse, one of Dragoons, and some Militia, was reinforc'd by Lieutenant-General *Dillon*, an *Irish* Man, who 'twas said, was marching up to his Assistance with Twelve Batallions. In order to that, it was concerted, That his Royal Highness should march with the main Body of the Army to attempt the Passage at the Place view'd by the Imperial Adjutant, though the Enemy had already posted some Troops to defend the same; and the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* was ordered with a great Detachment to alarm the Enemy over-against *St. Laurens*, and make Dispositions to lay a Bridge at that Place; but not to make a real Attack, being directed only to send his Foot in Boats, to take Post on the other side, if he found a favourable Opportunity. The Admiral was to send, at the same time, several Men of War and Frigats, to cannonade the Intrenchments of the Enemy, and land some Troops, if it were found practicable. According to these Resolutions, the Troops march'd the 11th with a great deal of chearfulness, but the Way being difficult, it was almost Three-a-clock in the Afternoon before they came to the Banks of the *Var*; by which time four *British* Men of War, and one *Dutch*, commanded by Sir *John Norris*, and attended by about 600 Seamen and Marines, in open Boats, had sail'd into the Mouth of that River, and being advanc'd within Musket-shot of the Enemy's Works, made such a terrible Fire upon them, that their Cavalry, and many of their Foot quitted the Intrenchments. Sir *Cloudefly Shovell* himself followed Sir *John Norris* to the Place of Action, and observing the Enemies Disorder, commanded him to land with the Seaman and Marines, and flank the Enemy in their Intrenchments; which Service Sir *John Norris* perform'd with so good conduct, and his Men advanc'd with such Undauntedness and Resolution, that the *French* had not Courage to make a stand; but fearing to be surrounded fled, in great Confusion, from their Works, of which Sir *John Norris* took Possession. This gave an Opportunity to the Prince of

Saxe

*Saxe-Gotha*, to send his Grenadiers in Boats to *St. Laurens*, a wall'd Town, where they took Post, the Enemy retiring likewise from thence, with great Precipitation. Upon Notice of this Success, the Duke of *Savoy* order'd the Main Army to pass the *Var*, at the Ford view'd the Day before by Count *Beaufort*, which they did with so great Eagerness, that about a Hundred were driven down by the Violence of the Stream, and Ten of them drown'd, among whom was the Baron *de Gersdorf*, a Captain of *Hussars* in the Emperor's Service: And this was all the Loss the Confederates sustain'd in Forcing a Pass where they expected to find the most vigorous Opposition. Two Detachments, under Count *Breuner* and Count *Beaufort*, were immediately in pursuit of the Enemy, but the Country being very difficult, they could not overtake them, so as to fall in with their Rear. They took, however, several Prisoners, who, as well as the Deserters, reported that the Enemies Consternation was beyond Expression; That the Troops that were beaten out of their Intrenchments, met with Lieutenant *Dillon*, who was coming towards them, within two Leagues of the *Var*; and that Monsieur *de Saily*, having thrown two Battalions into *Antibes*, retreated with the rest of his Forces towards *Grace*, and from thence to *Toulon*. The 12th of *July*, Count *Beaufort* return'd with his Party, and the same Day Orders were given for finishing the Bridge, begun over the *Var* by the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha's* Body: The Troops in the mean time, being allowed a few days rest about *St. Laurens*, by Reason some of them had march'd 6 days together, and could not be seasonably supplied with Bread in the Mountains; and besides, it was necessary to wait for the rest of the Cavalry, not above 600 Horse being come up, when the Army pass'd the *Var*.

This Delay proved of infinite Advantage to the Enemy, who with great Activity and Vigilance, provided for the Security of *Toulon*: For when it could no longer be doubted, that the Allies had a Design upon that important Place, the Marechal *de Tessé*, who while he was in suspense, which way they would bend their Forces, had divided his, to secure the Passes of *la Tuile*, and *Conflans*, on one side;

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*Marschal  
Tesse pro-  
vides for  
the Security  
of Toulon*

side; those of *Susa*, *Fenestrella*, and the Valley of *Pragelas*, on the other; and lastly, those of *Chateau-Dauphin* and *Toumas*, in the Valley of *Barcelonnette*: That *Marschal*, I say, ordered *Monsieur de Raffet*, and *Mr. Deshouches*, who commanded two Bodies of Infantry, to march with all Expedition to *Riez*, in *Provence*. *Count Dillon* was directed to follow them with the Troops of the Valleys of *Quierasco* and *Barcelonnette*; and in the mean time, *Marschal Tesse* went Post to *Toulon*, to give the necessary Directions. He arrived there the 10th of July, N. S. and finding that the Fortifications on the Land-side could not maintain a Siege of six Days, he order'd the Walls to be terrass'd, and Cannon to be planted upon them; a Cover'd Way to be made; and a Camp with Intrenchments, to be mark'd out, in order to post in it the Troops that were upon their March: All which was perform'd with incredible Diligence. *Marschal de Tesse* recommended, above all Things, to *Count Grignan* and *Lieutenant General St. Pater*, to throw all the Companies of Coast-Guards, and all the Militia they could assemble, into the Valleys of *Oulionles*, and to use their utmost Efforts to maintain those Defiles, on which the Safety of *Toulon* did, in great measure, depend; for if the Confederates had prevented the French Troops, and possessed themselves of those narrow Passes, it had been impossible to succour the Place. From *Toulon* *Marschal de Tesse* went to *Marseilles*, where he gave likewise the necessary Directions for the Defence of that important Place; and from thence went to *Riez*, to forward the March of the Troops. The Soldiers, who had the Refreshments provided for them on the Route, march'd with such Cheerfulness and Expedition, that the first Nineteen Battalions under the Command of the *Marquis de Guesbriand*, reach'd *Toulon* the 23d of July, N. S. The 25th *Marschal de Tesse* brought up Ten other Battalions, all which he disposed in the fortified Camp (d) on the Heights of *St. Anne*; so that the Allies, who had no Notice of these forced Marches, till they came near *Pignan*, were not a little surprized, upon their Arrival before *Toulon*, the 26th, to find Forty Battalions either in the Place, or in

(d) See the  
Plan of  
Toulon.



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*Mareschal**Tessé pro-**vides for**the Security**of Toulon*

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*(A) See the**Plan of**Toulon.*

Intrenchments; a Covered-Way; and above (I) Four Hundred Pieces of Cannon in Battery, very well served by the Officers of the Navy. The same day, Marechal de Tessé set out for Aix, and assembled there another Body of Infantry, consisting of such Battalions as Count Medavi brought up thither from Savoy, and others that came down the Rhone; from Languedoc. From Aix that Marechal went to Roqueveyre, whither the Count of Aubeterre brought to him the Horse and Dragoons he had on the Vardon; whereupon Monsieur de Tessé posted at Bosset the Regiments of Dauphin and Hautefoire, the better to secure the Communication with Toulon, and to protect the Inhabitants of Signe, who had taken up Arms. From Bosset that Marechal went a third time to Toulon, and upon his Return, march'd with the Horse from Bosset to Aubagne, where he was join'd by Count Medavi, whom he detach'd with all the Cavalry, and Fimarcon's Dragoons, the two Battalions of Aunis, two of Santerre, and two of la Chene-laye, to go and post himself towards St. Maximin, and from thence cover Aix, in order to straiten the

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July 26.

N. S.

(1) The Guns and Mortars placed on the Bastions of Toulon, were as follows.

On the Bastion of the Minimes.

22 Twenty four Pounders.

9 at the Courtine,

2 Mortars.

On the Bastion of St. Bernard.

26 Twenty four Pounders.

4 Thirty six Pounders.

6 Twenty four Pounders at the Courtine.

2 Mortars.

On the Bastion of St. Ursula.

21 Twenty four Pounders.

4 Thirty six Pounders.

18 Twenty four Pounders at the Courtine.

1 Mortars.

On the Bastion of the Foundry.

24 Twenty four Pounders.

18 Thirty six Pounders at the Courtine

1 Mortars.

N. B. The Artillery of the Docks, fortified Camp, Forts, and other Posts, is not comprehended in this Account.

On the Royal Bastion.

35 Twenty four Pounders.

12 Twenty four Pounders at the Courtine.

1 Mortar.

On the Bastion of the Arsenal.

35 Twenty four Pounders, including ten of the Case-mates.

3 Mortars.

On the Bastion of the Morass on the Left.

4 Guns, and the like number at the Case-mates.

Total.

Guns 238

Mortars 13

Besides Cannon Balls 22400

And Bombs 2900

Allies

**A. C.** Allies in their Camp, and deprive 'em of such Sub-  
**1707.** sistence as they might draw from the Country; with  
 Orders, however, in case he was press'd by a supe-  
 rior Body, to retire over the Bridges that were laid  
 on the *Durance*, and which the *Mareschal* had caus'd  
 to fall down to *Pertuis* and *Organ*. He sent at the  
 same time to the *Durance*, the Count of *Meleun*,  
 with Orders to receive the Regiments of Dragoons  
 of *Verac* and *Vilgagnon*, and those of Horse of *Char-*  
*tres*, *Lenoncourt* and *Rachecourt*, which came from  
*France*, and send them to *M. de Medavi* as fast as they  
 arriv'd. This done, *Mr. de Tesse* † march'd to *Toulon*,  
 with all the Infantry he had with him, viz. 14 Batta-  
 lions, which he posted in a third Line behind his  
 Camp: Which new Reinforcement made him al-  
 most equal in (*K*) Numbers to the Allies, whom

(*K*) A General Account of all the Forces that were both within and without  
 the Town of Toulon.

	Battalions.		Battalions
Thierache	2	The Second of Gastoinois	1
Brie	2	The first of Albigeois	1
Ile of France	1	The Marines	3
Bugey	1	Flandres	2
Bouffieux	1	Medoc	1
Tesse	2	Lyonnois	2
Forest	1	Bigorre	1
Limosin	2	Touraine	2
Cottentin	1	Beauvoisis	2
Mirabeau	2	Anjou	2
Soissonnois	1	Vosge	1
La Sarre	1	Britanny	2
Berry	1	Castelas	3
Balligny	1	Second of Cambresis	1
Sanzay	2	Rouergue	2
The first of Gastoinois	1	Dauphiné	2
Cordes	1	Chasteauneuf	
Burgundy	2		
Vexin	2		
Desgrigny	2		
	29	Dragoons of Languedoc	3
			Total 59 Squadrons

The Troops that were at *St. Maximin*, under the Command of *Monfieur*  
*de Medavi* were,

*La Chenelaye* 2  
*Aunix* 2  
*Santerre* 2

And Forty two Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons.

Grand Total { Battalions 69  
 Squadrons 43



'tis now high time to attend in their March from the A. C.  
Var to Toulon. 1707.

On the 13th of July, N. S. the Duke of Savoy, Prince Eugene, the British Envoy, and Sir John Norris, went on Board the Admiral, where they were again nobly entertain'd. After Dinner, they enter'd into a Conference, and upon mature Deliberation, his Royal Highness was pleas'd to declare, *That since the Queen of Great Britain, and their High Mightinesses had earnestly recommended to him the Marching directly to Toulon, and the losing no Time on the Siege of any Place of less Importance, he was resolv'd to comply with her Majesty's and the States General's Proposal, and hop'd for a good Conclusion of the Affair, by the Continuance of her Majesty's, and their High Mightinesses Friendship and Assistance, which had encourag'd him to undertake it.* The Duke declares his Resolution to march directly to Toulon.

The 14th of July, the Army continu'd in the Neighbourhood of St. Laurence, and Baron Falkenstein join'd them with some Piedmontese and Saxe-Gothan Horse. He was soon followed by the Duke William of Saxe-Gotha; at the Head of 4000 more; and the French having, the same day, abandon'd the Castle of St. Paul, the Allies took Possession of it immediately, and found in it four Pieces of Brass-Cannon, and six of Iron, with Stores and Ammunition. A Captain with 150 Men, having been left in Garrison at St. Laurence, and 90 in St. Paul, the Army march'd the 15th by Arribes, the Garrison of which Place fired some Cannon-shot at some of the Men that came nearest the Place, but without Execution. In the Evening the Army reach'd Bior, three Leagues from St. Laurence, where the Duke of Savoy observing, that the Country was ravag'd, in a terrible manner, to deprive his Troops of Subsistence, his Royal Highness issued out a Declaration, importing, 'That the Peasants should be unmolested in their Houses; That all Inhabitants whatsoever should have the Benefit of his Protection, provided they were not seen in Arms; and that whatsoever Provisions were brought to the Camp, should be paid for. This was attended with that Consequence, that the City of Grace (or Grasse) which the day before had sent the Baron de Chasteauneuf, and some Burghers to wait upon his Royal Highness, readily paid

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*Cruelties  
committed  
by the Ger-  
mans who  
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Savoy's  
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Camp.*

paid in the Sum of 12000 Crowns, to which they had been assessed for Contribution; and furnish'd besides 30000 Rations of Bread; whereas they refused Monsieur *de Saily* the Loan of 1000 Crowns, which he would have borrowed of them for the Service of *France*. The Town of *Vence* sent also Deputies to his Royal Highness, with a Sum of Money, and some Refreshments: But here it is to be observ'd, that his Royal Highness's Troops, which were punctually paid every Five Days, kept an exact Discipline; whereas the *Germans*, who were continued in Arrears, not only plunder'd the Houses, but committed all the Outrages and Cruelties of War; insomuch, that the Village of *Canet* was entirely ranack'd and burnt; and some of the Inhabitants put to Death. The Duke of *Savoy* being inform'd of these Violences, sent immediately thither one of his Aids-de-Camp, to put a stop to the Slaughter; but the *Germans*, whose innate Fierceness was heighten'd by the Fumes of Wine, instead of obeying his Message, fell upon him in a most barbarous Manner, and shot him to Death: A Piece of Savage Insolence scarce to be parallel'd in History.

The 16th of July N. S. the Confederate Army march'd from *Biot*, to *Cagnes*, a small Place on the Sea-side, while the Enemy in the Island of *St. Margaret*, fired briskly at them, as they pass'd by, tho' without any Execution. The Baggage not being able to keep up with the Foot in that hard March, the Army continued at *Cagnes* the 17th; when Colonel *Baron Riebinder*, who was sent before with an hundred Horse to *Frejuls*, both to get Bread baked for the Soldiers, and learn Intelligence of the Enemy, return'd with his Detachment, and the News, That *Toulon* was put into a good Posture of Defence, by the indefatigable Endeavours of Monsieur de *St. Pater*, the French Governor; That the New-Works were entirely finish'd, and the Place furnish'd with an extraordinary number of Cannon and Mortars, with which a great number of Batteries were made: That they had demolish'd the Suburbs, with all the Houses of Pleasure near the Town; and among others, the Beautiful Seat of the *Marquis de Souliers*, for which the King had pro-

*Promis'd him Reparation; and that all things were put into such a Posture, as to render the Approaches to the Town very difficult. The same Day, a Party of 11 Men sent out of Antibes, were made Prisoners, and Count Fels the Imperial General join'd the Army with two Regiments of Horse, that had been left behind to secure the March of the Heavy Baggage; and Orders were dispatch'd to the Palatine and Hessian Horse, to hasten their coming up. The 18th, the Army broke up at Midnight, but that March was so long and toilsom, that it was late in the Evening, before half the Foot came to the Camp appointed near Frejuls; and the other half in several Divisions join'd them in the Night, very much fatigued, having hardly found any Water by the Way, inso much that some Men dropt in the Road, choak'd with the extreme Heat and Thirst. It was judg'd unsafe by the Council of War, to let the Troops halt that Day in the Hills and Narrow Ways, where the Enemy might with ease have incommoded them very much; but Intelligence was brought, that they were retir'd, and had only posted some Forces here and there, to observe the Motions of the Confederate Army. Hereupon, the Count de Beaufort was sent forward with fifty Horse, to get farther News of the Enemy; and Baron Falkenstein to see a good Quantity of Bread provided. The 19th, the Army rested near Frejuls, from whence the Bishop and his Clergy, with the Magistracy, came to invite his Royal Highness to the Episcopal Palace, where he and the rest of the Chief Generals were splendidly entertain'd by that Prelate. The Bishop of Grace was likewise present; who with that of Frejuls, humbly besought his Royal Highness to give them leave to retire to Aix, because the Sacred Habit they wore, oblig'd them, in a more particular manner, to an exact Obedience to their Prince: Which Petition was not only readily complied with, but that of others, who made the same Request; and the Duke of Savoy, to shew his Respect to their Loyalty, presented each of them with his Picture set with Diamonds. He likewise gave farther Marks of his Lenity; and to shew that he was not come to act among them as an Enemy, he demanded of that*

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City only 30000 Rations of Bread; and promis'd, that his Army should do no Damage to the Country; having prohibited any of his Troops from cutting down the Trees, upon Pain of Death. Here he receiv'd Advice, that a Regiment of *Polatine* Horse was come to the last Camp at *Cagnes*; that the Artillery was arriv'd not far from thence; and that the *Hessian* Horse which were left behind, were arriv'd at *St. Laurence*.

The 20th, early in the Morning, the Horse broke up from *Frejuls*, and march'd before. The *Hessian* Horse and Artillery came that Day to *Cagnes*; and the Generals had Intelligence, that a Body of the Enemy were drawing together at *Grasse*, in order to march to *Toulon*. In the Night the Foot broke up from *Frejuls*; and the 21st, when the Day was far spent, reach'd *Arca*; where they found the Horse encamp'd that had march'd before. That Day, the Party with which the *Comte de Beaufort* had been sent out for Intelligence, came back and reported, That their Leader, with some *Hussars*, riding up too near the Enemy, to take 'a better View of them, was discover'd by them, cut off from the rest of his Party, and taken Prisoner, with Nine *Hussars*. In the Night the Army decamp'd again, and the 22d pass'd by *Luc*; and notwithstanding the Weather was so intolerably hot, as to render their March almost impracticable, they continued it all that Day. Here the advanc'd Guards gave notice, that the Enemy's Troops which retir'd from the *Var*, were got to *Toulon*; that the *Marshall de Toffe* was drawing a Body together in the Country; That he had under him *Monfieur Bezons*, *Comte d'Aubeterre*, *Monfieur Dillon*, and *Monfieur Goesbriant*; all Persons of great Experience and Reputation: That General *Medavi* was near at hand with another Body of regular Forces; and that the Camp between the City of *Toulon*, and the inaccessible Mountain of *St. Anne*, in which were 26 Battalions, was fortified by Two Thousand Pioneers, kept at work Night and Day for that purpose. This Information was confirm'd by a Spy, who had found Means to get out of *Toulon*, and reported, 'That 32 Batteries were rais'd for its Defence on the Land-side, on which

which were 782 Cannons, and 76 Mortars; That it had been judg'd proper to withdraw the Gallies which were in the Mouth of the Harbour, and place in their room arm'd Shalops, which would be more serviceable than the Gallies, against Bomb-Vessels; and that there were in the Place, besides the Garrison of regular Land-Troops, 4 Battalions of Marines and Guards *de Marine*, and Four Hundred Sea-Officers at the Head of small Crews of Seamen; That all unnecessary Mouths were order'd to be sent out of the Place, and that Directions were given to sink the Men of War and other Vessels in the Harbour, rather than let them fall into the Enemy's Hands. Notwithstanding these Advices, the Duke of Savoy seem'd resolv'd to prosecute the Design against Toulon, with the utmost Vigour; and the *Palatine* Horse, that joyn'd at Noon, were order'd to stop at *Luc*, and wait there for the coming up of the Artillery.

The 23d, after a hard March in the Night, the Army encamp'd at *Pignan*, and Two Parties of Twelve Hundred Men each, were sent toward *Cuers* and *Pignol*, under the Command of two Colonels, *Pfesserkorn* and *Sibbelsdorff*; who brought back Intelligence, that the Enemy was retired from thence, and that Marshal de *Tessé* was encamp'd among the Hills with about 36 Battalions. The 24th his Royal Highness receiv'd News of fresh Disorders committed by the Foreign Troops under his Command, which were grown so very insolent, that they oblig'd the Peasants to retire to the Hills; and there having taken Arms, they cut off whatever Stragglers they met in the way. This occasion'd another Council of War, the Result whereof was a Proclamation for the better Government of the Army; and publick Notice was given, That whatsoever Officer or Soldier should plunder, or any ways disturb or molest the *Provençals*; should be immediately punish'd with Death; And his Royal Highness made Application to the several Courts of the Allies, That the Auxiliary German Troops, in the Confederate Army in *Provence*, might be put, without Restriction, under his Royal Highness's immediate Command. But tho' Count *Maffey* acquainted the

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*Court of Berlin, That her Britannick Majesty, and the States General had given the entire Command of their Fleets and Armies in those Parts to his Royal Highness, his Master; and represented to the King of Prussia, That it was highly necessary in this great-Conjuncture, that his Majesty's Troops should receive the same Orders; whereupon his Prussian Majesty commanded the Prince of Anhalt Dessau to obey the Duke of Savoy's Orders upon all Occasions, without farther Instructions: yet the Courier from Berlin came so late, that he met the Duke upon the Road, in his Return to his own Country, with his Majesty's Dispatches. However, Care was taken to suppress these Insolencies, as much as possible: And the Prussian General caus'd 20 of his Men, among whom were 6 Subalterns, to be immediately shot to death at the Head of the Army; which, nevertheless, had little Effect on the Inhabitants of the Country; for they were driven to Despair, and resolute to make Reprisals on all that should fall into their Hands.*

*The Army rested a whole Day at Pignan, where they were joyn'd by the Palatine and Hessian Horse, the Train of Artillery being but few Hours behind: And two Parties, that were sent out for Intelligence, reported, That they had met no Enemy, but had been inform'd they were got to Toulon. In the Night, the Army march'd again, and the 25th at Noon, came with the Foot to Cuers, and the Horse to Souliers. Count Breuner was detach'd from the latter Place with 200 Horse, and 100 Hussars, towards Toulon; and near la Vallette fell upon a Party of the Enemy, consisting of 150 Regular Soldiers, and 300 Armed Peasants; of whom he kill'd several, and pursued the rest to the very Walls of the Town; but the Enemy came out so fast upon him, that they oblig'd him to retire, tho' without any other Loss than 3 Men kill'd, and 2 wounded. That Day the Generals had several Accounts, that a great Number of the Enemy's Troops were got into Toulon; That a Detachment of 5 or 600 Men of the Garrison of Antibes, had beaten a Guard of 150 Savoyards, who made a stout Resistance on the Bridges on the Var, and ruin'd them; That the Fortifications of the City were finish'd, as also the Cover'd Way,*  
with

with its Places of Arms, its Salliant Angles, the Glacis, and the Caponieres, and that the Count de *Sepville*, a Sea-Commander, was kill'd by a Fall from a Rock. Hereupon, Orders were sent to rebuild the Bridges on the *Var*, and Reinforcements to guard them against future Insults.

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The Confederate Army arrives

at La Valette, before Toulon, July 26th, N.S.

The 26th the Army came to, *la Valette*, where the Head-Quarters were fix'd in a Convent of *Capuchins*, but the Troops encamp'd nearer the Place, within half a League of the Out-works; And because the Right was annoy'd by the Detachments the Enemy had on the Hills, some Grenadiers were commanded out to drive them from thence. This done, the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, attended by the Princes of *Hesse-Cassel*, *Anhalt Dessau*, and *Saxe-Gotha*, went up the Hill to take a View of the Place; and being come to the highest Ground, they saw the Enemy had posted their Troops in a fortified Camp, under the Cannon of the City, with their Right Wing extended to the Town, and their Left to a steep Mountain, inaccessible towards the Country. The Town itself did not appear to be very strong, but it was judg'd, that the Troops must be expos'd to a mighty Fire, from the numerous Artillery plac'd here and there; That the Enemy's Communication could not easily be cut off, nor the Town easily invest'd, because of the Hills about it, before the Allies were Masters of those Eminencies, which Prince *Eugene* endeavour'd to be possess'd of by a Stratagem; but his Endeavours to get by a Path into the Mountains of the Hill of *St. Anne* with 1200 Grenadiers, was prevented by *M. Guerchois*, who repuls'd the Confederate Forces with some Battalions posted there. For 3 Days together the Wind had been so strong, that the Army could have no Communication with the Fleet; but the 26th the latter came to the Islands *Hieres*. The 27th several Deferters from the Town agreed in this Information; 'That there were great Misunderstandings and Jealousies amongst the Officers, both within and without the Place, particularly between 'Monsieur de *St. Pater*, and Monsieur de *Goesbriant*; 'That the Marechal de *Tesse* was oblig'd to leave the Troops under his Command, and come into

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' the Town and Intrenchments, to regulate the Authority and Precedency of the respective Officers ; And that the 23d of that Month, 7 Battalions arrived in Toulon ; the 24th, thirteen others took post in the Intrenchments before it ; and the 25th the Remainder of the Troops design'd for the Defence of that Place, reach'd the same. The first thing the Allies did, after they had settled their Camp, was to work on a Line that began at *la Varette*, and was to extend as far as the Sea, in order to have a Communication with the Fleet, and receive from thence both heavy Artillery and Mortars, and Provisions for the Army, which began to want them. The same Day (27) some Engineers, accompanied by several Officers, went up the Mountain of *Faron*, to take another View of the Enemy's Camp and Intrenchments ; and upon their Report, it was resolv'd to hold, the next Day, a great Council of War, and to desire the Admiral, and the Flag-Officers to assist in it.

The 28th, the Enemy continued to fortifie themselves ; And Monsieur de *St. Pater* sent to the Duke of *Savoy* a Present of rich Wines, and other Refreshments, with a Compliment, That the Town was entrusted to him ; That it was well stor'd with Provisions, and that he would endeavour to merit his Royal Highness's Esteem, by his Fidelity to his Majesty, and the Defence he should make in it. The Messengers were sent back with two fine Saddle-Horses for the Governour, Rewards for themselves, and this Answer, That his Royal Highness always set a high Value upon Galant Men, but that he hoped to be possess'd of the Place, which the Governour boasted was so well provided. The same Day the Troops posted on the Hills, were relieved, and 400 Prussians took Post on the Left, where the Enemy had a Fort in a Morass. Admiral *Shovell*, with several of the chief Officers of the Fleet, as Vice-Admiral *Bing*, Rear-Admiral *Norris*, and Captain *Convent*, the Dutch Commodore, came to the Camp, and had a Conference with his Royal Highness and the rest of the Generals at the Head-Quarters, where they din'd. What pass'd in this Conference was never yet related by any Writer on the Confederate side ; but the Enemy's

(B)

A Council  
of War  
held be-  
tween the  
Sea and  
Land Off-  
icers, July  
28. N. S.



(B) Relations pretend, That Prince Eugene, and several other General Officers were for retiring in time; whereas the Duke of Savoy was of Opinion, *That they must go on with the Enterprize.* After Dinner, the Duke of Savoy, accompanied by Prince Eugene, and the Generals and Admirals before-mention'd, except Sir Cloudesty Shovell, rid out of the Camp, went upon a high Hill, from whence they took a View of Toulon and the Harbour, and consider'd which way they might most conveniently act in concert with the Land-Forces. The Duke

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(B) *Monsieur de Vizé, Author of the French Mercure-Galant, in his History of the Siege of Toulon, dedicated to the French King, gives us the following Account, Vol. 1. p. 349. & seqq. of the Paris Edition. Or, pag. 45. of the English Translation, publish'd by the Author of these Annals.*

'The 23<sup>th</sup> the Council of War which had been resolv'd upon the Day before, was held; and the Admiral of the Fleet repaired to the Enemy's Camp, with several of the Principal Officers of the Navy; and it appearing that they could not surprize Toulon unprov'd of every thing, as they had imagin'd, but that they must fight an Army intrench'd in the Out-works, and on the Heights that surrounded the Place, and supported by an infinite Number of Guns; it was debated in that Council, whether or no they should retire, because the Enterprize seem'd difficult, and the Difficulties daily increas'd. Those that were for Retreating, added, That they might easily do it honourably, without venturing any thing. Prince Eugene, and the other Princes that were in the Army, and most of the General Officers were of this Opinion: But the Duke of Savoy answered, in a Passion, That they must go on with the Enterprize, and that he would take upon him, whatever might happen. Those that were of a contrary Sentiment, and were back'd by Prince Eugene, reply'd, That the Enemy would receive Troops from all Parts; That they fortified themselves in the Place, and their Intrenchments; that both would become in-attackable; that the contrary Winds, which hindred the Fleet from supplying them with the Things they wanted, and landing the Necessaries for a Siege, would, in a more advanced Season, oblige them to make a less honourable Retreat; and that the Desertion of their Soldiers, occasion'd by Want of Provisions, and the Distempers that began to be among them, would daily increase upon them. All these Reasons made no Impression upon the Duke of Savoy; and that Prince answered, That some lucky Hit would happen, which would make their Enterprize succeed; That he knew Things which he could not communicate to any Body; That he was not come there to do nothing: To which he added, We understand War; how to take, and defend Places; and we must trust to our Skill and Fortune.



of *Savoy* being return'd to the Camp, had another Conference with Sir *Cloudesty*, who staid there by reason of his being troubled with the Gout, and would, by no means, be induced to venture the Confederate Fleet into the Harbour, as his Royal Highness and some of the Generals advis'd, till the Forts that guarded it were in the Possession of the Land Forces. After some Debates, they came to this Resolution, That 3000 Men, sustain'd by about the like Number, should be commanded out to drive the Enemy from the Hill of *St. Catherine*, which might facilitate the Firing on the Town, Harbour, Forts, and fortified Camp. Accordingly Baron *Rhebinder*, and Count *Coningseck*, who commanded the first Detachment, advanc'd towards the *French*, about six in the Morning; and being come along the Ridge of the Mountain of *Faron*, attack'd the advanced Guard, which reach'd from the Fort that was begun at the Country-House of *Artigues*, as far as *St. Catherine*, and consisted only of a Thousand Men, posted there by the Marquis *de Goesbriant*, to retard a while the Enemy's Approaches; Count *Tesse*, Brigadier, commanded these Troops; but the Allies not having inform'd themselves of the Hour when the Enemy used to relieve that Post, arriv'd exactly at the time the same was relieving; so that it happen'd to be then double mann'd; which occasion'd an obstinate Dispute. At last the Enemy were beaten from an Eminence, but still maintain'd themselves on the Hill of *St. Catherine*, from whence they made a great Fire, tho' with little Execution. That Day the Confederates drew some small Pieces of Cannon and two Mortars up the Eminence they had gain'd, with great Difficulty; and the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* and General *Zumjungen*, were order'd with 3500 Men to march the 30th at Day-break up the Hills, and second Baron *Rhebinder*, and Count *Coningseck*, who were commanded to drive the Enemy from the last fortified Eminence. Deserters reported the same Day, That the Enemy had four Battalions and a Regiment of Dragoons come in the Day before into the City, 36 Battalions in their Intrenchments, and that great Detachments were coming from *Spain*, *Germany*, *Languedoc* and *Flanders*, to their Assistance. One of them

them brought likewise the Speech which Monsieur de St. Pater had the Vanity to make to the Officers under his Command, at the Receipt of his Commission from Court. Which I shall subjoyn in this Place, as a Piece of Ostentation that deserves being taken notice of, and is as follows :

Gentlemen,

I Have had the Honour to maintain two Sieges, *Monsieur* 'and tho' I commanded but Soldiers, yet I de St. Pa- came off with Laurels in my Hand. I was cho- *ter's Speech* sen by the King, my Master, to command in this *to the Off-* Place; by which Choice I have the Honour to *cers under* command 800 Officers; I will not tell you, that *him.* if Toulon were no more, and the Ships burnt, you should no longer have the Noble Quality of Officers, and should be deprived of the Advantage it procures you: For, without that Consideration, I depend upon your Greatness of Soul, and have Reason to hope, that commanding so brave Officers, I shall go out of Toulon full of Honour; but if so favourable a Fate does not attend me, I shall, however, have the Advantage to bury my self under the Ruins of this Town, for the Service of the King, my Master.

On the 30th of July, 3500 march'd out of the *The* Confederate Camp, and advancing through a De- *French* file, where only two of them could march a-brest, *driven* before Day-break, attack'd the Enemy, and being *from the* supported by 3500 more, the French were soon dri- *Hills of St.* ven from their Post on the Hill, and one of their *Cathe-* principal Officers was seen to fall. The Allies ad- *rine, July* vanc'd immediately from thence to another Post on *30th N.S.* the Hill of St. Catherine, on the Top of which the Enemy had intrench'd themselves, fortified a House, and made a Battery of four Pieces of Cannon, from whence they made a great Fire. The second Attack succeeded beyond Expectation; for a Grenado falling amongst their Powder, the French run away in the utmost Confusion, and left their Cannon and four Colours; insomuch, that the taking of that important Post, cost the Allies but Ten Men kill'd, and Sixteen wounded, tho' the Generals were afraid that



# The ANNALS of

that they should lose great Numbers in that Attack. The same Day, the Weather being very good, so as not to hinder the Confederate Fleet from coming near the Shore, Sir *Cloudesty Shovell* order'd Twelve Twenty-four Pounders to be landed from a Bay Eastward of *Toulon*, where the Ships rid safely near *Hieres*, with 200 Balls for each, and a suitable Quantity of Ammunition, and all other Necessaries: And Captain *Convent*, at the same time, caus'd Eight Eighteen Pounders to be landed out of the *Dutch* Squadron, with a proportionable Number of Balls, and Quantity of Ammunition: Whereupon, the Roads were order'd to be enlarg'd, that the said Artillery might be brought to the Hill of *St. Catherine*. On the other hand, Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, and Quarter-Master General *Nicoletti*, were sent with a Detachment of Horse to the Right of the Confederate Camp, to get Intelligence of the Enemy, and view the Post of *Ardennes*, which the Generals design'd to possess. They were also to consider which way the Army might be best cover'd, and the Place approach'd on the other side. On the last day of *July*, the Generals sent to view the Posts before the Enemy's Army, at the Foot of the Hills, and it was found, that they had abandon'd the same; but upon the Motions of the Allies, they sent again some Troops to secure them. The same Day, the Artillery from the Fleet was brought into the Camp; and there came fresh Complaints from the adjacent Country, That the Soldiers had committed great Disorders at *Souliers*, *Cuers*, and *Luc*, notwithstanding the several Orders given out by his Royal Highness, forbidding the same; which made all Sorts of Provisions extraordinary dear, and obliged many Soldiers to desert, on account of the great Scarcity. To hinder this, a Proclamation was immediately issued out, with the Promise of a Reward of 20 Pistoles for any Soldier that should be taken plundering or marauding: Whereupon, the Peasants rought in Twenty, who were immediately hang'd for an Example to others.

The 1st of *August*, N. S. several Deserters came over to the Confederate Camp, and reported, that the *French* King, by a publick Edict, had exempted the

the *Provençals* from Taxes for seven Years, in order to keep them firm in their Obedience, and that they had Provision and Ammunition in the Town for four Months. They likewise added, That the Misunderstandings continued between the *French Officers*; and that the young Count de *Tessé*, Monsieur de *Guerchois*, and Monsieur de *Goesbriant*, had, two Days before, a notable Dispute, which happen'd in this manner. The two first had been posted by the *Mareschal de Tessé*, with two Battalions and four Pieces of Cannon upon Mount St. Catherine, with Orders to retire into the Town, if the Enemy attacked them on the Left, and endeavoured to cut off their Retreat. Accordingly being attacked in Front, they made a vigorous Resistance; but seeing the Enemy wheel to the Left, the Count de *Tessé* told Monsieur de *Guerchois* his Father's Order, which the latter not yielding to, and affirming, that the Post might be maintained four Days longer, the Count shewed him the Order in Writing, with which the other was forc'd to comply. Monsieur *Guerchois* being met by Monsieur de *Goesbriant* in his Retreat, and ask'd in a reproachful manner, why he had quitted his Post, return'd so disobliging an Answer, that the other order'd him to be put in Arrest: But the Count de *Tessé* coming up, reprimanded Monsieur de *Goesbriant* for what he had done, and set Monsieur de *Guerchois* at Liberty. Hereupon, the Confederate Generals were not without Hopes, that these Differences would contribute towards the Reduction of the Place. The same Day, Prince *Eugene* went in Person, with four Companies of Grenadiers, to joyn Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, and view himself the Country; upon which Motion, the Enemy reinforced their Posts on the Hills, and sent some Troops into the Plain, where they went about to intrench themselves. On the other hand, the Confederates began to work upon a Line on the Left of the Hill of St. Catherine, and on two Batteries on the Sea-side, in order to batter the Town, and two Men of War, the *Thunderer*, and the *St. Philip* (K) that made a (K) *See the continual Fire* upon them. The Enemy being just-Plan of ly apprehensive of a Bombardment, sent that Day Toulon. their

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their Gallies to *Marseilles*, and began to sink some of their Men of (L) War.

The 2d of *August* the Confederates continued working on their Lines and Batteries, with the greater Diligence, because they began to be sensible, That if they should not soon make themselves Masters of the Enemy's Intrenchments, they would find it impossible to compass their Design; being, that Day, inform'd, That six Battalions detach'd from *Brabant*, pass'd by *Lions* the 15th of the preceding Month; That the Troops that were in *Savoy* advanc'd by great Marches; That the Duke of *Berwick* was shortly expected in *Provence*, with a Detachment of the Duke of *Noailles's* Army; And that another Reinforcement from *Mareschal de Villers*, was in a full March. The same Day the Allies set Men on work to turn the Course of the Water that serv'd the Corn-Mills of *Toulon*; and on the 3d of *August*, notwithstanding the Enemy's great Fire, finish'd the Intrenchment on the Hill of *St. Catherine*, and the Batteries towards the Sea-side, viz. one of 16 Guns, and another of three Mortars. They began another of six 24 Pounders; but the

(L) There were in the Harbour, 29 Frigats, Fireships, and other Vessels of small Force, belonging to the King, besides the Men of War of the following Number and Strength.

Guns.		Guns.		Guns.	
<i>Le Terrible</i> of	110	<i>L' Intrepide</i>	80	<i>Le Temeraire</i>	60
<i>Le Foudroyant</i>	104	<i>Le Neptune</i>	76	<i>Le St. Louis</i>	60
<i>Le Soleil Royal</i>	102	<i>Le Parfait</i>	76	<i>Le Fendant</i>	60
<i>L' Admirable</i>	100	<i>Le St. Esprit</i>	70	<i>Le Yermandois</i>	60
<i>Le Triomphant</i>	96	<i>Le Bizarre</i>	70	<i>Le Laurier</i>	60
<i>L'Orgueilleux</i>	92	<i>L' Invincible</i>	70	<i>Le Furieux</i>	60
<i>Le Triomphant</i>	92	<i>L' Heureux</i>	68	<i>La Zelande</i>	60
<i>Le St. Philippe</i>	90	<i>Le Constant</i>	68	<i>L'Entreprenant</i>	58
<i>Le Magnifique</i>	90	<i>L' Eclatant</i>	66	<i>Le Fleuron</i>	56
<i>Le Tonnant</i>	90	<i>L' Henry</i>	66	<i>Le Trident</i>	56
<i>Le Sceptre</i>	90	<i>L' Ecueil</i>	64	<i>Le Diamant</i>	56
<i>La Couronne</i>	86	<i>Le Thoulouse</i>	62	<i>Le Sage</i>	54
<i>Le Vainqueur</i>	86	<i>L' Eole</i>	62	<i>Le Ruby</i>	54
<i>Le Monarque</i>	84	<i>Le Serieux</i>	60	<i>Le Mercure</i>	52
<i>Le Pompeux</i>	80	<i>Le Content</i>	60	<i>La Perle</i>	50
				<i>La Meduse</i>	50

\*

Battery

Battery on the Hill was carried on with great Difficulty, because the Necessaries for it, landed by the Fleet, were to be fetch'd a great way. Moreover, their Workmen were disturb'd by a Sally the Enemy made about Ten at Night, with Eight Companies of Grenadiers, who put the Confederates into some Confusion, but were soon repulsed, with inconsiderable Loss on either side.

On the 4th of August, N. S. the Allies work'd on a Parallel-Line, from the Square-house of St. Catherine, to the Bridge of the Rivulet *Eigoutier*, in order to have a Communication with their Intrenchments and the Batteries they were erecting on the Eminences of *la Margue*, one of which was of thirteen Guns, another of five, a third of six, against the Harbour and the Town; and a fourth of six more against Fort *St. Lewis*, which as well as that of *St. Margaret*, hindered the Confederate Fleet from coming near the Harbour of *Toulon*. The 5th and 6th the Confederates continued working on their Works and Batteries, which being perfected the 7th, they began to fire upon the *Thunderer*, a Man of War in the Harbour, that very much annoyed them; and against Fort *St. Margaret*. They also joyn'd their Works to cover their Batteries, and gave Directions for augmenting the same on the Right. The same Day Colonel *Pfefferkorn* being detach'd with 200 Men to get Forage in the Mountains, he had several Skirmishes with Detachments of the Enemy and the Peasants, who kill'd some of his Men. Notwithstanding which, he answer'd their Fire very vigorously, and entirely defeated them; and then attacking the Enemy's Regular Troops, kill'd several of them on the Spot, and took a Lieutenant Prisoner, whom he brought to the Camp, having had in this Action but two Men kill'd, and some wounded. He found a great deal of Forrage in the Mountains, but it being very difficult to bring it off, by reason of the Defiles, and because the Peasants in the Neighbourhood had taken up Arms, Colonel *St. Amour* was detach'd with 400 Foot, and 200 Horse to exhort them to lay down their Arms, and to return to their own Habitations. One of the Frigats of the Confederate Fleet being come too near Fort *St. Margaret*, had her Fore-mast shot by the

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\* See the  
Plan.

the Board; And on the 8th, as the Duke of *Savoy* was returning from viewing the Batteries and Approaches, the Marquis *de Sales*, first Master of the Horse, was kill'd by a Cannon-Ball near his Royal Highness. That Day Fort St. *Lewis* was batter'd with Success; and Orders were given to erect two new Batteries of 20 Pieces of heavy Cannon each, which proved a very difficult Work, by reason there was not Earth enough to cover the Men. The 9th, an hundred and Twenty Gunners from the *English* Fleet, and forty from the *Dutch*, came ashore to attend the Batteries, which were carried on with all possible Expedition; and those that were already perfected, fired with Success, against Fort St. *Lewis* and the *Thunderer*; whereupon the Enemy placed the \* St. *Philip*, another Man of War, by the *Thunderer*, in such a manner, as she covered it against the Batteries of the Allies. The same Day the *French* made a Sally, but the Confederate Troops being on their Guard, they retired with the Loss of 100 Men.

The 10th the St. *Philip*, and the rest of the Enemy's Artillery fired very briskly on the Works and Batteries of the Besiegers; and the same Day *Mareschal de Tesse* arriv'd at *Toulon* with 14 Battalions, and 3 Regiments of Dragoons, which last Succours were posted between St. *Anthony's* Gate, and the Castle of *Messiffy*: so that the *French* had 59 Battalions, either in the Town, or in the fortified Camp and Entrenchments about it; besides six others at St. *Maximin*, under the Command of Count *Medavi*. Upon Advice that the latter was to march with a strong Detachment of Horse and Foot, towards *Grace*, in order to cut off the Retreat of the Allies, General *Felz* was detach'd, the 11th, with 1200 Horse towards *Brignoles*, to observe the Enemy's Motions, and cover the Forragers, who had several unlucky Skirmishes with the Peasants and other *French* Parties. The Day before, Admiral *Shovell* came to the Head-Quarters, where a great Council was immediately held; and afterwards 300 Men were commanded out to attack Fort St. *Lewis*, and the great Tower which hindred the Fleet from coming near the Harbour. The 12th the Duke of *Savoy* gave Orders for the erecting of two new Bat-



Batteries nearer the Town, for which purpose several Pieces of Cannon were landed from the Fleet; and the same Day Mareschal Tessé receiv'd a Letter from the French King, with Advice, That the Dukes of Burgundy and Berry were to set out the 25th of that Month for *Provence*, in order to relieve *Toulon*, and that the Mareschal and Duke of *Berwick* was likewise to come into *Provence* with Succours from *Catalonia*; Which Piece of News, as it rais'd the Courage of the Besieged, so did it cast some Damp on the Spirits of the Confederates, whose Army was considerably weakened by Sicknesh and Desertion.

• On the 13th, at five in the Morning, the Batteries on both sides began again to play; but a great Rain that fell about Ten, silenc'd them for a while. The same Day the Confederate Fleet came to an Anchor in the Road, and a Squadron under Rear-Admiral *Dilke* forced the Enemy to abandon a Battery of Ten Guns, which the French having nail'd up, and rendred useles, the Allies threw the same into the Sea. The 14th some Ships from the Fleet advanc'd farther into the Road, to shut up the Harbour closer; and Fort St. *Lewis* was batter'd with such Success, that all the Guns that defended it, were silenced. On the other hand, the Confederates leaving off firing against the *Thunderer* and the St. *Philip*, turn'd the greatest part of their Fire against the Town, and threw a great many Cannon Balls into that part of it call'd the *Minimes*, which was soon entirely abandon'd. The same Day Mareschal de *Tessé* caus'd great Stores of Fascines to be got together; from whence it was easie to conjecture, he had some Attack in view; of which the Besiegers having timely Notice by a Spy, they caus'd three *Prussian* Battalions to advance to their Left, besides the four, which, some Days before, had been posted on their Right. They had likewise an Account, That the brave Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, who was sent out for Intelligence, with two Officers and six *Hussars*, had fallen into an Ambuscade, and was seen to fall off from his Horse. The Night between the 14th and the 15th the Enemy were very quiet, but at Break of Day the 15th, some Colours were perceiv'd, which the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, whose Turn it was to command that day in the Works (as Lieutenant-

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The  
French  
attack the  
Confederates in  
their Camp,  
Aug. 15th,  
N. S.

nant-General of the Emperor, the Queen of Great Britain, and the States-General's Forces) rightly supposed to be Signals for some Enterprize; Whereupon he sent his Adjutant-General to the Duke of Savoy for Reinforcements, and disposed his Men into as good Order as the Nature of the Ground would admit. It was half an Hour before any thing more appeared; but then on a sudden, and unexpectedly, the *French* came from the Hill of St. Anne, and the fortified Camp, having march'd on four Columns, in the following manner: Lieutenant-General *Dillon* with Eight Battalions, and Twelve Companies of Grenadiers, got up to the Top of the Mountain about the beginning of the Night, between the 14th and the 15th, having under him Major-General Count *Villars*, Monsieur *de Guerchois*, and another Brigadier. The Battalions of the fortified Camp march'd at Midnight out of their Intrenchments, and advanc'd in three Columns to the Bottom of the Heights of St. Catherine, where they halted; the Column of the Right being led by Major-General *Caraccioli*, and Brigadier *Destouches*; that in the middle, which was the strongest, by Lieutenant-General *de Goesbriant*, (who had the Direction of these three Columns) and Major-General *Monsoreau*; and the third, on the Left, which was nearer the Mountain, by Brigadier Count *Tesse*. The Marquis *de Broglie* commanded, in the Center, the Companies of Grenadiers of those Battalions; Those of the Mareschal *de Tesse's* Camp, put themselves on a Line a little beyond the Intrenchments of St. Anne, which they had in their Rear, their Right being towards the Town, and their Left towards the Mountain of *Toulon*, in order to support the Attack; Five Battalions of the Garrison, with two Companies of Guards-Marine, and a Squadron of the Dragoons of *Languedoc*, were drawn up in a Triangle on the Right of the Mareschal's Line; And Brigadier *Cadriveau* embark'd at Midnight with six Companies of Grenadiers, and six Picket-Guards of the Garrison, to make a Diversion on the side of *la Malgue*, with Orders to nail up the Guns of the Enemy's Batteries, if they found it feasible; if not, to return.

The

The March being thus ordered, the Attack was in this manner: Monsieur *Dillon*, at break of Day, march'd up the Mountain of *Toulon*, directly to *la Croix Faron*, and possessing himself of it, without much Trouble, made immediately the Signal agreed on; whereupon the three Columns, commanded by Monsieur *de Goezbriant*, moved at once. The Nature of the Ground not having permitted the Allies to make any Redoubts to cover their Works, as it was intended, the Chief Assault was given to their Posts on the Right, which could not be maintain'd long, because their advanc'd Guards on the Hill, (who were to have given Notice of the Enemies Approach) had been surpriz'd. Monsieur *de Metz*, Colonel of *Vlein*, who attack'd the Chappel of *St. Catherine*, with 10 Companies of Grenadiers, supported by his own Regiment, was receiv'd with a great deal of Bravery; but after a hot dispute of above a quarter of an Hour, he made himself Master of that Post, and obliged the Confederates to retire to a Plat-Form on the Right of the Chappel. The *French* pursued them, and attack'd both that Post and the Intrenchments near it, both in Front, Flank and Rear, and by their Numbers put the Allies into some Disorder. The Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, with great Resolution and Presence of Mind, rallied his Men, exhorted them to their Duty, and led them on to the Charge, but the Enemy's Numbers increasing continually, the Confederate Troops that were not supported, were overpower'd, and broken a second time. The Prince finding his Efforts to rally them once more ineffectual, turn'd to 30 Men, most Officers, that stuck to him, and said, *Friends, 'tis more Honourable to perish here, than to have it said, the Prince of Saxe-Gotha was beaten out of his Works*: Presently after which, his Highness receiving a Shot under the Left-Eye, through his Head, and another in his Body, drop'd dead on the Ground. Most that kept with him, fell likewise on the Spot; but Colonel *Weidman*, of the *Saxe-Gothans*, and Colonel *Prussigard* of the *Piedmontez*, were taken Prisoners. Notwithstanding the unfortunate Death of that brave Prince, a Cassine, and the Fort of *L'Eigoutier*, at the bottom of the Hill of *St. Catherine*, where the *Hessian* Colonel

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See the Plan of Toulon

The Prince of Saxe-Gotha kill'd.

A. C. *Sibelsdorf* commanded, made a long and noble Defence, and some Troops were detach'd from the  
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Camp to support him; but it being pretty far thither, the Enemy, by their great Numbers, forc'd those Posts before the Succours could come up. The Attack on the Left was as vigorous, as that on the Right, but not being made with so great a Number of Men, had not the like Success; for the Enemy were so well receiv'd by the three Battalions of *Prussians* posted there, that they were repuls'd with great Loss. The Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, not a little contributed to the Defence of the Posts on that Wing, his Highness causing Two Regiments of his Dragoons to dismount, and with all Expedition, advancing with them in Person. The Enemy having made themselves Masters of the Intrenchments on the Right, surrounded Colonel *Pfeffercorn's* Detachment in the Hills; but a *Palatine* Officer, who took upon him the Command of that Detachment, (after the Death of that Colonel) being timely assisted by Count *Harach* with six Battalions and some Horse, brought off his Men with inconsiderable Loss. The Enemy caus'd, at the same time, some Troops to climb the Hill of *Faron*, and extended their Troops from the Right of the Hills almost to the Duke of *Savoy's* Headquarters; which inducing the Confederate Generals to believe, that the Enemy had caus'd all their Forces to advance, it was thereupon resolv'd, That the whole Confederate Army should move up and meet them; but seeing some Battalions in Motion against them, they retired; and having set some Works on Fire (in the making of which, the Allies had been forc'd to use much Wood, for want of Earth) and nail'd 4 Iron Cannons, and two little ones of Brass, they abandon'd the Posts they had retaken. During this Action, the Enemy made such a terrible Fire from the Town and Men of War, and threw so many Bombs, that the Generals own'd they never saw the like. The Allies had about 600 Men kill'd, wounded and taken Prisoners; and amongst them several Officers; but the Enemies Loss could not be much less. Prince *Eugene* was in great danger of his Life, for a Bomb falling by him, and bursting at the same time, cover'd him



him with Stones; however, he escap'd unhurt, as did his Nephew Prince Maurice, who was by him, and had his Horse wounded; so that no General Officer was kill'd or wounded in this Action, but the brave Prince of Saxe-Gotha, whose Bowels were buried in the Place where he fell so gloriously, and his Body embalm'd and sent aboard to be carried to Genoa, and from thence to Germany, to be entomb'd with his Illustrious Ancestors.

The Day before this Prince was kill'd, he wrote the following Letter to the States General, by which he seems to have had some secret Boding of his Death:

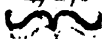
*High and Mighty Lords,*

UPON my Return from Germany, I found the Army in Motion, and I joined the same within a Days march from the *Var*, in the passing of which, I had the Fortune to be concerned, as your High Mightinesses have doubtless been informed of by Monsieur Vandermeer, your Envoy Extraordinary, who attends the Army. We have made since, as well as before, terrible and difficult Marches, because of the mountainous Country we have marched through, and it was but towards the latter end of the last Month that we arriv'd here. The 29th, we took a Post on the Hill of St. Catherine, which was judg'd a convenient Place to erect a Battery in order to oblige the Enemy to quit their Camp which is very advantageous, their Right being under the Cannon of the Town, and the Left extending to a Mountain. Notwithstanding the Taking the Post aforesaid, we shall meet with great Difficulties in the Execution of our Design, because the Ground is so full of Stone, that it will be almost impossible for us to find Earth enough to cover ourselves against the Artillery of the Place, which is very numerous. I do not question but Major-General Belcastel has acquainted your High Mightinesses with the Condition in which he found the Troops of my Brother, and I could wish your High Mightinesses were pleased therewith, which I dare not flatter my self with, because their Recruits are not yet come up. I presume however to assure you, That all possible

*The Prince of Saxe-Gotha's Letter to the States General.*

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‘ Care was taken to put those four Regiments in a  
 ‘ good Posture; and that the great Distance of Place  
 ‘ and the continual Matches of the Army are the  
 ‘ only Occasion which has hinder’d the said Recruits  
 ‘ from joining their respective Bodies. I hope also,  
 ‘ that Monsieur de Belcastel has represented to your  
 ‘ High Mightinesses, the Difficulties those Troops  
 ‘ will meet with for the future to subsist, which re-  
 ‘ quire far greater Expences than in *Brabant*. The  
 ‘ Officers have been oblig’d to pay for every Thing  
 ‘ the Recruits wanted in their March through *Swit-*  
 ‘ *zerland*, &c. I beg your High Mightinesses Par-  
 ‘ don for having not written oftner to you; I have  
 ‘ had no great Matter to entertain you with since  
 ‘ the Army is marched into *Provence*, and besides,  
 ‘ there are few Opportunities, the Letters being sent  
 ‘ away by Sea. I desire your High Mightinesses to  
 ‘ continue me the Honour of your Affection, and  
 ‘ to be pleas’d to take into your Consideration, the  
 ‘ Handful of Men I have under my Command, that  
 ‘ they may be some time recalled. This is the last  
 ‘ Favour I dare desire of your High Mightinesses. I  
 ‘ am, &c;

Signed,

From the Camp at la Valette,  
 August 14. 1707.

WILLIAM,  
 Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

The Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, seeing the  
 Impossibility of Besieging *Toulon*, did not think fit to  
 repossess the Post of *St. Catherine*, because the Ene-  
 my might have easily retaken it; but continued the  
 Attack of the Forts. That of *St. Margaret* surren-  
 dered the 15th at Night, for want of Water; the  
 Garrison consisting of 123 Men, besides 16 Officers,  
 being made Prisoners of War; and 8 Iron-Guns,  
 and 9 Brass Demi-Culverins were found in it. The  
 same Evening, the Confederates began to throw  
 Bombs into the Town from a Battery of Mortars  
 they had erected at the Bridge of *l'Eigoutier*, and  
 cannonaded the Houses more briskly than before,  
 till Midnight, with considerable Execution. The  
 same day the Wind was so violent, that the Ship on  
 board of which Sir *George Bing* had hoisted his Flag,  
 lost her Anchors, and fell foul on a Dutch Man of  
 War, which receiv’d some Damage thereby. Fort St.

Lewis

Lewis holding out still, Two English Men of War, and one Dutch, were commanded the 16th of August (N. S.) to batter it; but the Wind continued so boisterous; and the Sea ran so very high, that only one of the English Ships came within reach of the Fort, and fired at it, tho' without any Success. On the other hand, the Enemy made a great Discharge of their Artillery, whereby her Mizzen-Mast was brought by the Board, several Men kill'd and wounded, and the Ship forc'd to be tow'd off. The same Day, the Duke of Savoy sent to desire Admiral Shovel, to come nearer the Harbour with the Fleet, which was comply'd with so far, that the Enemy seeing their Design, began to cast up some Works on the side of the Peninsula; and posted there three of their best Battalions. His Royal Highness having afterwards call'd a Council of War, in which the Sea-Officers assisted, declared to them, That having received certain Advice, that the French had Sixty Battalions in Toulon, and in the Intrenchments, besides Cavalry, which was very numerous, and several Battalions posted at Touris, 7 Miles from thence, under Count Medavi; That they expected a farther Reinforcement in 4 or 5 Days; and that all those Troops were to join and attack the Confederate Army, which was very much Inferiour, he judg'd it impracticable to carry on the Enterprize, as it had been concerted. He added, That this Disappointment should not in the least abate his Zeal for the Confederate Interest; but rather animate him to the Prosecution of Designs, as hazardous and glorious as this was. In the mean time, He could not but mention, with Regret, the Disorders that had been committed by the Pruthians and other German Troops, but hop'd their Respective Officers had, in pursuance of his Representation, by that time, so settled the Command, as to prevent Accidents of the like Nature for the future. After this he apply'd himself to the Admiral and the rest of the Sea Officers, and told them; He should always retain a just Sense of, and Value for the Queen of Great Britain's, and the States-General's Friendship in sending him such a Powerful Assistance by Sea and Land; and that, as the Wind and the Waves were subject to no other Authority, than the great Director of all Humane Affairs, so he could not but declare the Operations at Sea had been carried on with that Diligence and

AGra:  
Council of  
War held,  
Aug. 16.  
N. S.  
The Duke  
of Savoy's  
Speech to  
them.

**A. C.** Success, as could possibly be expected from the Roughness  
**1707.** of the Seas, and Inclemency of the Weather. Conclud-  
 ing with Thanks to all the Generals, for having done what  
 His Royal was humanly possible in that Conjunction: and turning  
 Highness's to Sir Cloudsley Shovell, apply'd himself to him, with  
 Comple- particular Marks of his Gratitude, leaving his De-  
 ment to Sir fires with him, That he would continue to do what he  
 Cloudesly could against the Town by Sea, whilst he took care to ship  
 Shovell. off his sick and wounded, and the heavy Baggage and  
 Sir Cloud, Artillery belonging to the Army. The Admiral gave  
 Sley's An- his Royal Highness Assurances in the Name of the  
 swer, Queen, his Mistress, That nothing would be wanting  
 on Her Part, to render his future Designs as successful as  
 they were glorious; and that he would not only shew his  
 Ready Obedience to what his Royal Highness then thought  
 fit to command him, but should make it his Endeavour,  
 during the Prosecution of the War, while the Queen  
 should be graciously pleas'd to honour him with the Post  
 he was now possess'd of, to merit his Royal Highness's Fa-  
 vour, by a Conduct suitable to what he had been pleas'd to  
 distinguish by his Royal Approbation.

The same Day, and the following Night, the Confederates bombarded the Town from their Head-Batteries; and continued firing the 17th with such Success, that several Houses were set on fire; and among the rest, the Bishop's Palace, a Bomb falling not far from the Room where that Prelate lay. On the other hand, the Confederates began to withdraw some Cannon, in order to be again ship'd off, and made the necessary Dispositions to embark their sick and wounded. That day (17th) they receiv'd Advice, that the Baron de Regal was on the March with some Regiments detach'd from the Body left in Piedmont, under the Command of General Visconti; but that at the coming away of the Courier, he was not arrived at Nice, whereupon Orders were dispatch'd to him to halt, and wait his Royal Highness's farther Directions. A Breach having been perceiv'd in Fort St. Lewis the 17th, a View was taken of it the next day; and the same being found to be practicable, the necessary Dispositions were made for an Assault; of which the Enemy being apprehensive, they abandon'd that Fort at Eleven of the Clock at Night, and with Monsieur Daillon their Chief Officer, made their Escape in Boats.

Fort St.  
 Lewis a-  
 bandon'd  
 Aug. 18.  
 N. S.



Boats. The 19th in the Morning, the Grenadiers that had been order'd to storm the said Fort, entering it, without any Resistance, found in it 23 Pieces of Cannon, most 36 Pounders, with a good number of Bullets and Bombs, 1500 Cartouches, 40 Barrels of Powder, and several Matches burning, which they put out. Besides this Artillery, the *French* had thrown into the Sea 26 Pieces of Cannon of the same Bore, with a great Number of Bullets; but the Water was so very low, that they were easily fish'd up. The same day, the Adjutant that went the 18th to the Rendezvous without the Camps, to treat about an Exchange of Prisoners, reported, That they had agreed to make the said Exchange the next day; And added, that they had learn'd, the *Mareschal de Tessé* expected the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Berry* and *Berwick*; That *Mr. d'Arennes* was coming with some Battalions from *Rouffillon*; and that in 4 or 5 days, that *Mareschal* would have a hundred Battalions in his Camp, where he had already near Seventy. Count *Felz* having, at the same time, sent Notice, that Count *Medavi* seem'd to have form'd a design to attack him, ten Battalions and fifteen Squadrons were detach'd to reinforce him. The Night between the 19th and 20th, the Allies brought off, and embark'd most of their Cannon, but continued bombarding the Town with notable Execution. The 20th, the rest of the Artillery and Ammunition was sent on board the Fleet, with such Soldiers as were either Sick, or judged unable to go through the long Marches the Confederates were oblig'd to make in their Retreat. That day one of the Enemies Bombs fell into Fort St. Lewis, and set Fire to a Mine that had been made on purpose to blow up that Fort, when it should be judg'd convenient. The same Evening, the Duke of *Savoy* having receiv'd Intelligence that the *French* were preparing to attack him, and had commanded all the Peasants to take up Arms to secure the Passes, and cut off his Retreat, it was resolv'd to decamp the next Day, without any farther Delay.

Accordingly, the 21st of *August*, (N. S.) the Confederates made the necessary Dispositions for the March of the Army, and blew up Fort St. Margaret, after having carried away all that was in it, and in  
Fort

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The Town  
and Har-  
bour of  
Toulon  
bombarded.

The Confe-  
derates de-  
camp from  
before  
Toulon.

Fort St. Lewis. At the same time, the Fleet drew as near the Place as possible, and Five Bomb-Vessels, supported by the Light Frigats and the Boats of the Men of War, under the Command of Rear-Admiral *Dills*, advanc'd into the Creek of Fort St. Lewis; and, notwithstanding the Enemy's great Fire from their Battery of *la Malgue*, bombarded the Town and Harbour (from the 21st at Noon, till Five of the Clock next Morning) with such Fury and Execution, that they set on Fire the great Magazine of Cordage; quite ruin'd several stately Buildings, and destroy'd, or made unfit for service, Eight Men of War, viz. *le Triomphant*, of 92 Guns; *le Sceptre*, of 90; *le Vainqueur*, of 86, *le Neptune* of 76, *L'invincible*, of 70, *le Serieux*, of 60, *Le Laurier*, of 60; and *le Sage*, of 54. The Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene went to the Top of a Hill, from whence they had the Satisfaction to see the terrible Effects of the Bombs, and were acquainted, by Deserters, with the Particulars of the Damage sustain'd by the Enemy; which in some Measure, alleviated their Concern for being obliged to retreat.

General *Felz* having sent Advice, that Count *Medavi* had been join'd by 9 Battalions from the *Mareschal de Tessé*, and that six Battalions more were marching to join him at St. Maximin, the Duke of Savoy sent a strong Detachment to that German General, in order to enable him to make head against the Enemy. Not many Hours after, in the Night between the 21st and 22d of August (N. S.) the Confederate Army quitted the Camp at *la Valette*, march'd in Five Columns, taking the same Route they did when they came to Toulon; and arriv'd the 22d at *Cuers*. The Retreat was made in so good Order, that nothing was left in the Camp at *la Valette*, that could be of any use to the Enemy; And altho' the *Mareschal de Tessé*, both by the Report of Deserters, and his own Observations could not but judge that the Allies were upon the Point of Decamping, yet either through want of Baggage and other Necessaries, as the French pretend, or rather out of Apprehension that the Confederates might turn short upon him, and defeat his Army, which was considerably weakned by the Detachments he had made, and afterwards carry on the Enterprize against

against *Toulon*; he did not think fit to pursue them till the 23d, which he did at some distance, with all the Grenadiers and Carabiniers, the Brigade of *Lionnois*, and the Regiment of Dragoons of *Languedoc*. The Lieutenants General *Dillon* and *Goesbriant* follow'd that Marechal with the rest of the Troops that were in the Entrench'd Camp; the Marquis de *Montgeorge*, and Messieurs d' *Hautefort* and de *Peizac*, were sent cross the Country with the Dragoons of *Hautefort*, who threw themselves into *Antibes*, in order to attack the Confederates in Flank; and Count *Medavi* join'd the Marechal de *Tesse*, in order to incommode them in their Retreat. But the Allies march'd in such excellent Order, and with so great Expedition, that the Enemy either durst, or could not come up with them.

The Confederate Army made but a short Halt at *Cuers*, for about Ten of the Clock at Night, the Cavalry continued their March, and the Moon rising soon after, the Infantry did the like. The whole Army encamp'd the 23d near *Pignans*, except the Troops under General *Feltz*, who was order'd to continue at *Luc*, to cover the Rear. The 24th they pass'd the River *Argent*; and upon Major-General *Gravensdorf's* Report, that the Enemy were marching with Four Regiments of Dragoons, and several Battalions, besides the armed Peasants, Major General *St. Remi*, was order'd to march before towards *Frejuls*, with all the Grenadiers, to possess himself of the important Pass of *L'Esterel*, which prov'd a very seasonable Precaution. The same day, Orders were sent to General *Regal*, who with some Regiments had been detach'd from the Body under General *Visconti*, to return into *Piedmont*; And the 25th the Army reach'd *Frejuls*, where General *Feltz* join'd them, and acquainted the Duke of *Savoy* that he had seen no Troops of the Enemy. The next Day, the same General was sent towards *Cagnes*, to secure several Passes and Defiles, wherein the Enemy might have very much annoy'd the Allies, but this Precaution prevented their Designs; so that in their March thro' the Wood of *L'Esterel* the Confederates had only some Skirmishes with 5 or 600 Peasants, of whom they kill'd several, and took some Prisoners, who were afterwards set at Liberty,

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Liberty; with a Message to their Comrades, that if they did not immediately lay down their Arms, all the Country should be put to Fire and Sword: Which Menace had a very good Effect. The Night between the 26th and 27th the Infantry that march'd first, reach'd the Post-House, situate on a Hill in the Woods, and at Day-break continued their March towards *Cagnes*, where the whole Army arrived the 27th in the Evening, with the Loss of only 4 or 5 Men; and rested the 28th. Here the Couriers the Duke of *Savoy* had dispatch'd to the *Hague* and *Berlin*, concerning the Command of the Army, gave him an Account of his Envoys Negotiations at both those Courts, to his Royal Highness's Satisfaction; And the same day Lieutenant Colonel *Eben*, being detach'd towards *Grace* with 300 Horse, to observe the Enemy, repossess'd himself of one of the Gates of that City, without any difficulty, altho' the Burghers had taken up Arms to oppose him. General *Feltz* was sent, at the same time, to block up *Antibes*; and the 29th the Army march'd to *Biot*. The 30th they march'd to *St. Laurence*; whereupon the Regiment of Dragoons the Enemy had thrown into *Antibes*, came out of that Place to attempt the Rear-Guard; but found it impracticable, being closely block'd up by General *Feltz*. The same day that General join'd the Army, and pass'd the *Var* with his Body, consisting of the two Brigades of *Coningseck* and *Zumjungen*, two Regiments of Horse and Dragoons of *Saxe-Gotha*, and two Regiments of *Hussars*; with which he was order'd to march towards the Mountain *Escarana*. At the same time, the Officer who commanded in the Castle of *St. Paul*, receiv'd Orders to blow it up and rejoin the Army, which he did accordingly. And the next \* Day, the Duke of *Savoy*, with 42 Squadrons and most of the Infantry, repass'd the *Var*, without the least Disturbance from the *Mareschal de Tessé*, who the 29th of *August* arriv'd at *Grace*, with 50 Companies of *Granadiers*, and 8 Regiments of *Carabiniers* and *Dragoons*. The 1st of *September* the Confederate Forces lay encamp'd near *Nice*, to rest themselves after such continued hard Marches; and the 2d, Orders were sent to the Garrison of *Nice* to evacuate that Place and rejoin the Army, of which

\* Aug.  
31st. N. S.  
The Duke  
of *Savoy*  
repasses the  
*Var*.

which the Duke of Savoy made a General Review, and, upon a strict Examination of the Muster-Rolls, found it to be diminish'd no more than 6000 Men by the Sword, Sickness and Desertion. The same day, the Confederate Fleet, which had been at Anchor in the Port of Nice from the 30th of August N.S. divided it self into Two Squadrons, and set sail, one for Final, with the sick and wounded; and the other under Command of Admiral Shovel, for the Streights, in order to return Home. Thus ended the great and noble Enterprize against Toulon, which was concerted with admirable Prudence and Fore-cast, and the Preparations for it carried on with all possible Secrecy and Diligence; And which according to the Opinion of many, would not have fail'd of Success, had the Execution thereof been attempted with equal Vigour, and Unanimity of Counsels. For notwithstanding what has been publish'd, to vindicate the Duke of Savoy's Conduct, the French Writer (k) I quoted before, who has given us a large Journal of the Siege of Toulon, acquaints us, That on the 22d of August 'They receiv'd Intelligence, by Persons that gave a faithful Account of the most secret Transactions among the Enemy, That there had been a sort of difference between the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, the latter saying with Concern, mix'd with Spight and Anger, That if they had at first follow'd his Advice, they would not have been reduc'd to the Extremity of flying shamefully, as they were now upon the Point of doing, whilst all Europe, but particularly England and Holland, was perswaded that Toulon was ready to fall into the Hands of the Allies, and that they had already cried VICTORY in all their Territories, upon a Supposition that such good Measures had been taken, that they were assur'd of the Conquest of Provence, before the Confederate Army had enter'd it; which ought to increase the Trouble of the Generals that had undertaken the Siege of Toulon, after they had assur'd, that they could not fail of Taking the Place, and spar'd nothing to compass their Ends. That Prince Eugene was of Opinion, That 10000 Men should be put on Board the Fleet, and landed near Toulon, in order to attack the Troops of France, before the Intrenchments on which they were working could be finish'd, which Troops being then but few in number, could not have avoided the Disorder,

*Reflexions upon the Disappointment of the Enterprize against Toulon.*  
*† In a Letter from a Minister of State at Turin.*  
*(k) Mr. De Vize's History of the Siege of Toulon, vol. II. P 153. and seq.*

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*der, which Fear had thrown them into, so that they would have been vanquish'd before they could have Time to recover themselves; That Toulon might have been taken on the side of Marseilles, and afterwards the Allies might have advanced into the Country which could not fail of striking Terror into all Provence, and would have caused great Consternation in all the Neighbouring Provinces. And that Prince Eugene reproach'd the Duke of Savoy with several other Things, which Mr. Devizé did not think proper to be mention'd.*

\* *Id. ibid.*  
p. 320.  
*seqq.*

The same \* Author pretends, That the Confederate Generals being come to Frejus, upon their Retreat from Toulon, resolv'd to communicate to the States General the Reasons that had oblig'd them to raise the Siege of that Place; That Prince Eugene declar'd, he would take that Task upon himself, being glad of an Opportunity to clear himself, in a Letter that came from all the Generals of the Allies; That, in that Letter, he first of all takes notice of the Duke of Savoy's Valour, and the Vigilance of the Confederate Generals; and having afterwards mention'd the Reasons that occasion'd the raising the Siege of a Place, the taking of which all Holland look'd upon as infallible; he gives to understand, that there were Ways and Means to make that Conquest; and that if the Advices of those that had concerted them had been followed, they might have made themselves Masters of the Town. Not but that they whose Counsels were pursued, and those that followed them, thought that they took the right Course, and would have taken another, if they had thought themselves in an Error; but that it often comes to pass, that in Councils, wherein all that give their Opinions, have good Intentions, yet sometimes the worst Advice is pitch'd upon; That in the Sequel of the same Letter he says, That the Fleet might have penetrated into the little Road, before the taking of the Forts that defend the Entrance thereof; That they should have landed 10 or 12000 Men at la Ciutat, in order to cut off the Communication with Marseilles; and that when it was found impossible to dislodge Mareschal de Tesse from the Post of St. Anne, they ought to have march'd directly to Aix: Adding, That if all these things had

had been put in Execution, the Allies would infallibly have gain'd Ground in *Provence*, and maintain'd themselves there all the Winter. But without laying any Weight on the Accounts of a Writer, who in the other Parts of his Relation has betrayed a scandalous Partiality, and Unsincerity, it is the general Opinion, That the ill Success of this well-laid Enterprize is chiefly to be ascrib'd to the Confederates not marching towards *Toulon*, after they had pass'd the *Var*, with the same Diligence as they return'd from thence: But whether this Delay was really occasion'd by their waiting for their Horse and Necessaries, as was then given out, or by any Neglect, History cannot determine. I might here add what I have heard from an <sup>(d)</sup> Officer <sup>(d) Colonel</sup> who assisted in this Expedition, viz. That upon C--r. their Arrival before *Toulon*, the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, offering to drive the Enemy out of their Entrenchments, which this Officer pretends were inconsiderable, his Proposal was rejected by the Duke of *Savoy*: But that Officer having a private Pique against his Royal Highness, the Readers are at Liberty to lay what Stress they shall think fit upon his Testimony, as to the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha's* Proposals, and on his Judgment, as to the Strength of the Enemy's Entrenchments. Upon the whole matter, besides the great Damage the Enemy sustained in their Shipping; the Burning of above 160 Houses in *Toulon*, and the Devastations committed in *Provence* by both Armies, to the Value of Thirty Millions of *French Livres*; this Enterprize, (which struck a greater Terror throughout all *France*, than had been known there during the whole Reign of their present Monarch) brought this farther Advantage to the common Cause, that it gave a great Diversion to the Enemy's Forces, whereby their Army in *Germany* was weakned; the Duke of *Orleans's* Progress, after the Battle of *Almanza*, retarded in *Spain*; the succouring of *Naples* prevented, and the Conquests of the Allies in *Italy* secured. Wherefore the Confederates would have no Reason to think their Expences and Labours in that Expedition ill bestow'd, if Admiral *Shovell*, who had a principal Share in it, and acquitted himself so gloriously of his Trust, had not perish'd in his Return from

Happy Consequences of the Expedition into *Provence*

A. C. from thence, with three of his best Ships: Which  
 1707. fatal Accident determines the greater Loss to have  
 been on the side of *Great Britain*.

On the 3d of *September*, N. S. The Duke of *Savoy*, leaving the Command of the Foreign Troops to Prince *Eugene*, went with his own Forces and Retinue, directly for *Turin*, where, by easie Jour-  
 nies, he arriv'd the 9th. The next Day he return'd to the Army, which was to have assembled at *Vigan* the 14th, but the Troops only took that Place in their way to *Scaleno*, which was appointed for the Rendezvous of the Duke's Forces. Prince *Eugene* came to *Savigliano* the 14th with the Rear, as did the Duke of *Wirtemberg* the next Day, to assist at a Council of War, wherein, after mature Debate about the Operations of the rest of the Campaign, the Attack of *Suza* was resolv'd on. Here-  
 upon the Army march'd towards *Pignerol*, where they divided \* into two Bodies. The Duke of *Savoy* with the one, advanced towards *la Perouse*, to give the *French* a Jealousie on that side; and Prince *Eugene* march'd with the other directly for *Suza*, and caus'd the Posts about that Place to be secured in the Night between the 19th and the 20th. Here-  
 upon the Enemy quitted the Town, and retired Part into the Castle, and Part to *Exiles*; and being seized with a Panick Fear, upon the sudden Approach of the Confederate Army, abandon'd also the Forts of *Catinat* and *la Brunette*, wherein they left 17 Pieces of Cannon. Prince *Eugene* having received the Necessary Artillery and Ammunition from *Turin*, the 24th, lost no time to attack the Castle: And on the other hand, the *French* Court, who were not a little alarm'd at this Enterprize, when they fondly believed, and had given out, That the Confederate Forces were altogether unfit for Service the rest of the Campaign, order'd *Mareschal de Tessé* to assemble the Troops in *Provence* and *Dauphiné*, and attempt to relieve the Place. But either the Difficulty of drawing together, in time, a Body sufficient for that purpose, or the great Snows which fell, and stopt up the Passes of the Mountains, or both, rendred that Design impracticable; so that the Garrison seeing no Possibility of being relieved, and observing that Prince *Eugene*, who had

\* *Septem.*  
*18th, N. S.*

*Suza in-*  
*vested by*  
*Prince Eu-*  
*gene,*  
*Septemb.*  
*19th. N. S.*



for several Days batter'd the Castle with great Fury, made the necessary Dispositions for a Storm, beat a Parly the 4th of October, and offer'd to surrender upon honourable Terms. Prince Eugene having signified to them, that they had no other Articles to expect, than being made Prisoners of War, they submitted; deliver'd up the Castle, the same Day, and two Days after were conducted to Turin, to the Number of 321 private Men, and 30 Officers, to whom Prince Eugene generously granted their Equipage. Great Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions, besides 30 Pieces of Cannon and 6 Mortars, were found in the Forts, Town and Castle, the Enemy having for some time made it a Place of Arms; tho' upon the Duke of Savoy's Expedition into *Provence* they drain'd it too much of Men. By the Recovery of this important Fortrefs; his Royal Highness concluded the Campaign gloriously, and advantageously to himself, having thereby shut up that In-let into his own Dominions to the *French*, and open'd himself a free Entrance, either into *Dauphiné*, or *Savoy*. After the Conquest of *Suza*, the Confederate Troops march'd to their Winter-Quarters; and the 7000 *Palatines* in the Pay of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, with some Imperialists and other Troops, were order'd to hold themselves in a readiness to be transported to *Catalonia*.

A. C.

1707.

And taken  
at Discre-  
tion. Oct.  
4th, N. S.

The Campaign in *Italy* ended with the entire Conquest of the Kingdom of *Naples*, of which we shall now give a succinct Account. The Emperor, as has been mention'd before, having resolv'd to send an Army into the Kingdom of *Naples*, order'd Cardinal *Grimani*, his Ambassador at *Rome*, for Form-sake, to demand Passage through the Territories of the Church, upon Assurances that his Troops would observe an exact Discipline, and pay ready Money for what they should have Occasion. This could not be refused, without openly espousing the Interest of *France*, which, in this Juncture, the Court of *Rome* did not think fit to do; and therefore, with secret Reluctancy, acquiesced with the Emperor's Demands, notwithstanding the Clamours of the *French* and *Spanish* Faction. Hereupon Prince Eugene of *Savoy* having given Order, That out of the Imperial Army in *Italy* a Body should be

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formed, under the Command of Count *Taun*, General of the Artillery, of the Regiments of *Geswind*, *Taun*, *Wetzel*, *Wallis* and *Haindel*, Foot; and those of *Vaubonne*, and *Zinzendorf*, Horse; that of *Pate*, Dragoons; and those of *Neubourg* and *Caraffa*, Cuirassiers; their Rendezvous was appointed at *St. Girone* on the Frontier of the *Bolognese*; whither those Regiments were drawn together with all possible Expedition by the *Marquils de Vaubonne* General of Horse, Major General *Baron Wetzel*, and Major General *Pate*; and *Baron Wetzel* was sent before to *Bologna*, to give notice of their intended March to Cardinal *Grimaldi* the Pope's Legate, and that it would be through the Territory of his Legation. All the necessary Dispositions being made, the 18th of May, N. S. the March was begun by the great *Roman* High-way, and the Troops encamped the first Night in the Neighbourhood of the City of *Bologna*; whence the 19th they marched to *Castel S. Pietro*, and thence the 20th to *Imola*; where from the *Bolognese* they entred into the District (or Legation) of *Ravenna*. It was design'd to rest there one Day; but seeing a sufficient Quantity of Forrage could not be had, without damaging the green Corn upon the Ground; they were obliged to proceed the 21st towards *Faenza*, where the 22d the whole Detachment being arriv'd, General *Taun* opened his secret Orders, and dispatch'd *Baron Wetzel* to *Rome*, to concert some Affairs with the Pope and Cardinal *Grimani*. That General arriv'd there the 27th of May, and had the next day his Audience of the Pope, of whom, amongst other things, he demanded, That the Investiture of the Kingdom of *Naples* should be immediately given to King *Charles* the Third; intimating at the same time, That if it should be delayed till that Kingdom was reduced by Force of Arms, the Right of Conquest would exempt it from any such Subjection to the Holy See; and that therefore this was the last time that the Pope might be complimented with the like Demand. General *Wetzel* finding the Pope and his Ministers in such Dispositions as the World suspected they were, he went away without taking his Leave, and arrived in the Imperial Army, not far from *Ancona*, the first of June, N. S. where he gave an

an Account of his Negotiations, to the Count de Taun. That General having consider'd the same, resolv'd to alter his March, and to march directly for Rome, leaving Ancona and Loretto on his Left, and taking his Road through the Mountains on his Right, as the shortest Way. The 2d, the Army march'd to Fiumicino; the 3d, to Jesi; the 4th, to Montegio; and the 5th, to Camerino; where they rested the 6th, because the Soldiers were very much fatigued by long Marches they had made. The Count de Taun being ordered to shew all possible Regard for the Holy See, and avoid, as much as possible, to come to any Extremities, sent once more General Wetzel to the Pope, to acquaint him with his March, and see whether the Neighbourhood of the Imperial Army would be able to produce an Alteration in the Councils of the Pontiff; And in the mean time, the Imperialists continued their March, and advanc'd the 7th to Colle Fiorito; the 8th, to Ponte di Santa Lucia; the 9th, to Trevi by Foligno; the 10th, to Spoleto; and the 11th, to Terni, where the Count de Taun resolv'd to expect the Return of General Wetzel.

That General did not find the Court of Rome more flexible than the first time, and therefore let out the 11th for the Camp, being very much dissatisfied, and having threatned the Ministers with the utmost Resentment of his Master. The Imperial Army, which had continued all this while about Terni, march'd the 13th to Narni; the 14th, to Ostia, where they rested the 15th; then march'd the 16th to Monte-rotondo; the 20th, to Tivoli; the 21st, to Palestrina; and the 22d, to Valmontone.

Count de Taun seeing that General Wetzel had not been able to obtain any Thing from the Court of Rome, resolv'd to go thither himself, accompanied by the Generals Wetzel and Patti, and attended by a Guard of 120 Cuirassiers; whose Appearance put the Romans into a great Consternation. The two former went directly to the Cardinal Grimani, and the latter to the Abbot of Kaynitz. Count Martinitz, Commissary and Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, being arriv'd at Rome, those Generals had the same Day a long Conference with him, and afterwards returned to their Camp, which was then at

*The Conduct of the Court of Rome at this Juncture.*

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*Monte-rotondo.* As they desir'd no Audience of the Pope, nor to see any of his Ministers, the Pontiff grew very uneasy, and sent the next Morning his own Brother Don *Horatio Albani*, to compliment the Imperial Generals; giving Orders, at the same time, to send great Refreshments for the Generals, and their Troops. The Imperial General return'd to *Rome* the 20th, and had an Audience of the Pope, attended by Generals *Wetzell*, *Vaubonne*, and *Patté*. They set out afterwards for the Army, which pursued their March for *Naples*: And Cardinal *Grimani*, Count *Martinitz*, and the Abbot of *Kaunitz* continued their Negotiations with the Pope's Ministers, of whom they demanded, 1. The Investiture of the Kingdom of *Naples* for King *Charles*. 2. That the *Neapolitans*, kept in Custody in the Castle of *St. Angelo*, and other Places, for having adher'd to that Prince should be released. 3. That *Sermonetta* be put into the Hands of the Imperialists. 4. That the Artillery taken from Prince *Odescalchi*, be delivered up to them. 5. That the Pope should advance to them a Sum of Money. And, lastly, That he should supply them with some Artillery and Ammunition for their Expedition. On the other hand, the Pope very much resented, that the Count *de Taun* should have brought into *Rome* a Guard of Cuirassiers, contrary to the Assurances given him by the Cardinal *Grimani*; but that General took no Notice of those Complaints. A Detachment of 160 Horse came to one of the Gates of *Rome*, and committed some Disorders, which oblig'd the Pope to cause 9 or 10 Gates to be walled up, and strong Guards to be posted at the others, with Orders strictly to examine all Persons coming in. The French and Spanish Faction were in so great Alarms, that the Cardinal *de la Tremouille*, and the Duke of *Uzeda*, entertain'd no less than 200 Men in their Palaces for their Security.

All things  
tend to-  
wards a  
Revolution  
in Naples.

In the mean time, the Terror and Distraction of the City of *Naples* increased in Proportion to the Advances which the Imperialists made in their March towards it. The Duke of *Escalona*, King *Philip's* Viceroy, did not fail taking all imaginable Precautions to put himself in a Posture of Defence; and observing, with great Circumspection, all Per-  
sons

sons inclined to the Interests of the House of *Austria*. But, nevertheless, that Party gain'd Ground every Day, amongst a People naturally Fond of Novelty, and ever ready for a Change; and the least reserved amongst them, who could not disguise their Satisfaction at the Approach of the *Germans*, and were confined upon that Account, underwent it with such Chearfulness, that they seem'd to look upon it only as a Recommendation to their Friends, who were coming to their Relief. Men of the first Rank daily took occasion to withdraw from *Naples*, either to expect the Event of the Imperial Expedition, or watch a favourable Opportunity of adding their Persons and Dependencies to strengthen it; And, at the same time, *Scarpaleggia*, who at his first Appearance in Arms in *Abruzzo*, was consider'd only as a roving Partizan, was join'd by so great Numbers of *Banditti*, and discontented Persons, that he became formidable, and able to promote the design'd Invasion; whereupon the Duke of *Atri* was sent against him with some regular Troops, but could not come up with him. The *Germans* advancing by great Marches, the Duke of *Escalona* offer'd to march in Person against them; but the Magistrates of *Naples* having dissuaded him from it, he then desired them to consider by what Means to defend that Capital. Thereupon a great Council was held the Night between the 28th and 29th of *June*, N. S. wherein some propos'd the taking vigorous Measures against the *Germans*, but the Generality gave their Opinions, That it would be best to make an Accommodation with them. • The Viceroy not relishing this Advice, thought fit to ride on Horseback through the several Quarters of the City, and to go to the great Square where the Market is kept, with Thirty General Officers and all his Life-Guards, hoping to excite the People to draw together, and take Arms on his side, but not above 200 Persons came to him, and even those out of Civility. Things tending thus to a general Revolution, the Viceroy put Seven hundred Men into the Castles of *Naples*, and retired to *Gaeta* with some Lords of his Party.

The Duke of  
Escalona  
retires to  
Gaeta.

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*The Imperialists  
march into  
the Kingdom of  
Naples.*

On the other hand, Count *de Taurin* being return'd from *Rome* to the Imperial Camp the 23<sup>d</sup> of *June*, the Army march'd the 24<sup>th</sup> to *Anagni*, and the next day to *Frasinone*, where it was resolv'd to expect the return of the Parties the General had sent to the Frontiers of *Naples*, to get Intelligence of the Enemy, and learn the disposition of the People. The same day, the Governor of *Isola* and *Sora* on the Frontiers of *Naples*, waited on the Imperial General, and acquainted him that the Troops the Viceroy had sent thither were retir'd, and offer'd to receive Forces; whereupon the Army march'd the 26<sup>th</sup> to *Cipriano*. The Parties return'd that day with Advice, that the Enemy had no Troops on the Frontiers; that the Inhabitants had receiv'd them with great Joy, and that the Magistrates of *Sora* had thrown Money out of the Windows as they came into that Town. The same day the Deputies of several Towns came to make their Submission, and the Governour of *Isola*, was sent back with an Imperial Commissary to give the necessary Orders, and the Generals and Count *Martiniz* march'd in the Night with all the Cavalry, and arriv'd the 27<sup>th</sup> in the Morning at *San Germano*, a Place between two Mountains, that form a Defile, which might have been easily defended. The Magistrates presented the Keys in a Silver Bason, and the Generals made their Entry into the Place amidst the Acclamations of a great Crowd of People, crying, *Long live the Emperor, and Charles our King*. The 28<sup>th</sup> in the Morning the Infantry arriv'd there, and the Army march'd that day to *Montecassino*, and saw nothing but Crowds of People, Men, Women and Children, who welcom'd them with Acclamations and Refreshments. Several Parties that had been sent out toward *Capua* brought Advice, that they had seen no Enemies in that Province, and were informed, that most of the Cavalry which was in that City, under the Command of the Prince of *Castiglione* had disbanded themselves and declar'd that they would list in the Service of the Emperor. This Report being confirm'd, General *Vaubonne* was detach'd with 360 Horse, and all the Hussars, for *Capua*, to encourage the Inhabitants to declare for King *Charles*; and the first of *July* the Army decamp'd from *San Ger-*

*mano*

*mano* and *Montecassino*, and encamped at *Mignano*. The same day General *Vaubonne* being arrived at *Tino*, detach'd his Hussars towards *Capua*, and followed with his Horse, but thought fit to return to *Tiano*, because the Inhabitants of *Capua* durst not declare for the Germans. The 2d, the Army march'd to *Vialgrano*, and some Inhabitants of *Capua* waited that day upon General *Vaubonne* to acquaint him, That four Regiments of *Neapolitan* Horse, which had been encamp'd near that Place, and had hindred the Inhabitants from shewing their Inclinations for the House of *Austria* were retir'd from thence towards *Naples*, and the rest of the Garrison into the Castle. Upon this Advice, that General resolv'd to march again towards *Capua*: But being advanc'd near the City some Deputies were sent out to acquaint him, that the *Spanish* Horse were return'd back into the Neighbourhood, which hindred the Inhabitants from declaring for the Imperialists; who nevertheless took Post near the Walls of the Town. The Confusion being very great, and the Gate of *Rome* not well guarded, some of the Imperial Horse forc'd their Way in; on a full Gallop, and the rest likewise soon got in, made themselves Masters of two of the Gates, and hindred the Enemy's Horse from entering. Upon Advice of this, Count *Taun* sent 300 more Horse thither; and the rest of the Cavalry and the Grenadiers had Orders to follow with all Expedition, to support General *Vaubonne*, and attack the Castle of *Capua*. The 3d, the Army advanc'd to *Calvi*, and the same day, Count *Martinitz* repairing to *Capua*, caus'd the Governor of the Castle, the Marquis *de Tiberio*, to be summon'd to surrender, which he would not comply with, till he saw, on the 4th, a Battery erected, and that they began to fire. The Garrison was allowed to march out towards *Naples*, with the usual Marks of Honour, but upon Condition that they should not serve against the Emperor, King *Charles*, or his Allies for that Year. The Gate of the Castle was immediately deliver'd up; and that day the German Infantry came and encamp'd along the *Voltorno*, where they halted the 5th, having made toilsom marches for four days together. The same day the Garrison of the Castle of *Capua* march'd out

The Castle  
Capua  
surrenders.

A. C. and General *Vaubonne* having put some Troops into  
1707.

it, return'd the 6th in the Morning, to the Army, which then broke up from *Volturno*, and march'd to *Aversa*. They found upon the Way, 6 or 7000 Inhabitants of *Naples*, who met them with great Demonstrations of Joy; and, in the Evening, the Princes of *Montesarchio*, *Avelino*, *Troya*, and *Torella*, being deputed by the Magistrates of *Naples*, waited upon Count *de Taun* and Count *Martinitz* with the Keys of that City; the News that the Duke of *Escalona* was retir'd to *Gaeta*, and the Troops into the three Castles; and Assurances that the People would receive the Imperialists with open Arms: Desiring, at the same time, a Confirmation of the Privileges granted to that Capital, by *Charles V.* and *Ferdinand II.* Hereupon General *Paté*, with 600 Horse, was immediately sent thither, with Orders to take Post in the Suburbs of *San Antonio*, and to protect the Inhabitants, in case the Garrisons of the Castle should offer them any Violence. The next day, the Imperial Generals enter'd the City of *Naples*, with their Infantry, to the inexpressible Joy of its fickle Inhabitants, who abandoning themselves to furious Transports and Excesses, pull'd down the Statue of King *Philip*, broke off its Legs and Arms, dragg'd the Body with a Rope about its Neck; threw it into the Sea, and afterwards plunder'd the Houses of several *French-Men*.

The City of  
Milan sub-  
mits to the  
Imperial-  
ists, July  
6th N. S.  
† July 7th  
N. S.

The Privi-  
leges of  
the Nea-  
politans  
confirm'd.

The Deputies of *Naples* were, the Day before, very well receiv'd by Count *Martinitz* whom the Emperor had provisionally appointed Viceroy of *Naples*, and who assured them of the Confirmation of their Privileges, of which the following Abstract was publish'd.

‘ That the Inhabitants of this City of *Naples*, and of the whole Kingdom, shall be re-establish'd in the ancient Privileges granted them by *Charles V.* and *Philip IV.* and other Princes of the House of *Austria*.

‘ II. That at *Salerno* or some other Place, a Harbour shall be made like that of *Naples*; and that for the Advantage of the Nation and of Commerce, it shall be a free Port.

‘ III. That it shall be Free for every Burgher of the Kingdom and of the City of *Naples*, of what ever



ever Quality or Condition they be, to cause Vessels to be fitted out for the benefit of Commerce.

IV. That the King shall maintain 20 Ships of War, besides the Gallies of the Kingdom to serve for Convoys to the Merchant Ships, who for that Service shall pay a certain Tax per Hundred.

That the said Gallies shall be always cruizing on the Coasts of the Kingdom, from the first of April to the last of October, to keep the Seas clear of Pirates and Corsairs of Barbary.

VI. That the Prince shall be oblig'd to cause Forts to be built throughout the Kingdom two Years after his taking Possession of it, and particularly on the Frontier of the Ecclesiastical State, in each of which may be garrison'd 2000 Soldiers of regular Troops, one half *Neapolitans* the other half *Strangers*.

VII. That of the two commanding Officers of those Forts, one shall be a *Neapolitan* residing in the Kingdom, the other is left to the Prince's Choice.

VIII. That for the greater Security of the Kingdom, the Sovereign shall be oblig'd to cause the 4 Castles that are in it to be Fortified after the modern Way.

IX. That the Guard of the two Castles of *St. Elmo*, and of the *Carmelites* Tower, shall be entrusted to chosen Troops; and that of two commanding Officers, one shall be chosen from among the People.

X. That all Gentlemen who are possess'd of Fiefs, shall be allow'd to desire Leave to enlarge their Estates, without the Prince's Consent.

XI. That the Prince shall be oblig'd to maintain 10000 Men of Regular Troops, besides the Garrisons, which shall be also of such Troops.

XII. That his Excellency Doctor *Don Luke Peto*, who is elected *Chief of the People*, may enjoy the Privileges of a Gentleman in such Place as he thinks fit.

XIII. That he shall not be made the Prince's Minister; that the City shall install him; and that the People shall have Power to put him into some Office of Importance.

XIV. That the Prince shall not take from the Burghers of the City and Kingdom of *Naples*, the Estates

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‘ Estates confiscated, and others that may have been  
‘ given them by former Princes to the Death of  
‘ Charles II.

‘ XV. That the Prince shall be at Liberty to  
‘ chuse the Ministers and to put them into Posses-  
‘ sion of their Employments, yet without infring-  
‘ ing our Privileges. And that no Person of either  
‘ of the two Nations shall be capable of being a  
‘ Minister, unless he has before been a Doctor of  
‘ the Laws 30 Years, is a Man of Capacity, and  
‘ takes the usual Oaths.

‘ XVI. And lastly, That the Ecclesiastical Bene-  
‘ fices shall be given to Subjects of this Kingdom,  
‘ and to no others.

† July

11th N. S.

The Castles

of Naples

capitulate.

Count *Martinitz* having taken Possession of the  
Dignity of Viceroy of *Naples*, in the Name of King  
*Charles III.* and removed to the Royal Palace, receiv’d  
the Oaths of the chief Magistrates, dispos’d of several  
Places of Trust; and issued out an Order, requir-  
ing all the Inhabitants of that City and Kingdom to  
swear Allegiance to King *Charles* by a prefix’d day.  
In the mean time the Three Castles of *Naples*, call’d  
*St. Elmo*, *del Ovo*, and *Novo*, being too weak and un-  
provided to make any Defence, and seeing no Like-  
lihood of receiving any Succours, desired to \* ca-  
pitulate. The Garrison of the Castle of *Novo*, con-  
sisting of 600 *Spaniards*, was allow’d to march out  
with all Marks of Honour, and most of them took  
Service among the Imperial Troops; but the Gar-  
risons of the Castles of *St. Elmo* and *del Ovo* were  
oblig’d to surrender Prisoners of War. The For-  
tress of *Baja*, *Ischia*, and some others follow’d their  
Example; and the *Spanish* and *Neapolitan* Cavalry,  
commanded by the Prince of *Castiglione*, who en-  
deavour’d to get into the Country of *Nocera*, were  
compell’d by the Prince of *Avelino*, a Zealous Par-  
tisan of the House of *Austria*, who commanded a  
Body of 4 or 5000 *Neapolitans* to retire between *Cava*  
and *Salerno*, where General *Caraffa*, with a strong  
Party of German Horse, took the Prince of *Castigli-  
one* himself, together with 500 Troopers, and among  
them 120 Officers, Prisoners of War. About the  
same time, the famous *Neapolitan* Rover *Pepefumo*,  
who had signalized himself by several Actions at Sea,  
and followed the Duke of *Escalona* to *Gaeta*, re-  
turn’d

turn'd to *Naples* with two *Tartanes*, well arm'd; and deliver'd up to the Imperialists 2000 Bombs, 600 Grenadoes, three Pieces of heavy Cannon, and Two fine Coaches, in one of which King *Philip* made his publick Entry into that City; all which were on board the said *Tartanes*. The New Government being thus establish'd and secur'd in the Capital City, General *Vaubonne* march'd, † with 3000 Imperialists, towards the Province of *Abruzzo*, to reduce the Duke of *Atri*, whom he soon obliged to quit the Field, and post himself under the Cannon of *Pescara*, where he made a shew of defending himself.

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1707.

† July 18,  
N. S.

Notwithstanding the Imperialists took Possession of *Naples* the 7th of *July*, the Ceremony of proclaiming King *Charles* was put off to the 31st of the same Month, doubtless out of Compliment to the Jesuits, that Day being the Festival of *S. Ignatius Loyola* Founder of the Order. Count *Martinitz* made, that Day, his publick Entry, with a great deal of Magnificence, and went according to Custom, to the New Castle, to take Possession thereof for his Catholick Majesty. The People shew'd on this Occasion all possible Demonstrations of Joy, and the Viceroy caused some Money to be distributed amongst them: The Rejoycings were continued for Three Days, but they were soon converted into an unspeakable Conternation; occasioned by a dreadful Eruption of Mount *Vesuvius*. It began the 29th to vomit a great Quantity of Smoke, Flames and Stones, but this was over in a few Hours; and the Tranquillity continued till the 3d of *August*, when it began to rage with more Violence than ever, and threw out such a vast Quantity of Ashes, that it was dark at Noon; and they were forc'd to light their Candles as in an obscure Night. The Archbishop resolv'd to carry in Procession the Head of *S. Genaro* or *January*, Protector of the City of *Naples*; and the Viceroy, with all the Nobility, and the People assisted therein: And as this terrible Eruption ceased few Hours after, they were confirm'd in their Superstitious Devotion for that Saint. They returned Thanks to God the next Day, and the City was illuminated for three Nights together, to the Honour of *St. Genaro*.

The

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*Differences  
between  
Count Mar-  
tinitz and  
Count  
Taun.*

*The Nea-  
politans  
disaffected  
to the New  
Govern-  
ment.*

The good Harmony that appear'd between Count Martinitz and Count de Taun, did not long continue: The latter claiming the whole Direction of all Military Affairs, without any dependence on the other, who, as Viceroy, pretended to the Supreme Command, both in Civil and Military Affairs. The Court of Vienna inclin'd to favour Count Martinitz, but King Charles, who was all along against his being advanc'd to the Viceroyship of Naples, which he thought had been better bestow'd on Cardinal Grimani, settled the matter, by sending a Commission to Count de Taun for the sole and independent Command in all Military Affairs. On the other hand, Count Martinitz, a Man of a fiery hot Temper, had but ill Success in the Administration of the Civil: For being too forward in sequestering the Estates and Pensions, not only of those, who were openly in the Interest of King Philip, but also of those who, for several Respects, were oblig'd to keep some Measures with the Court of Rome, he rais'd great Complaints among the Nobility; and besides disobliging the Cardinal del Giudice, disgusted the Constable Colonna, and the Prince of Taxis. As for the Common People, out of their natural Inconstancy, they soon began to repent their late Change, and to repine at the Taxes laid upon them for the Support of the present Government; Murmuring, at the same time, that the Empress Dowager was not sent to govern them, as the Imperial Court had promised. But tho' the general Dissatisfaction of the Neapolitans, was charged upon Count Martinitz's Administration, yet, in all probability, other Causes concurred in it, as the Pope's manifest Partiality for the House of Bourbon; the Jealousy the States and Princes of Italy entertained since the Imperialists came to make a Figure in it; the latter's wanting a naval Force to reduce Sicily and Sardinia, defend the Coasts and Commerce of Naples, and hinder Succours from being put into Gaeta; the Retreat of the Allies from before Toulon, and the ill State of Affairs in Spain. Whatever might be the true Causes of the Murmurings and Disaffection of the Neapolitans, Count Martinitz, became so weary of his Government, that at last he demanded to be recall'd, which the Imperial Court readily granted, and appointed Count

General  
Taun  
made Viceroy of Na-  
ples.  
Pescara  
surrenders  
Sept. 11.  
Gaeta tak-  
en by  
Storm,  
Sept. 30.  
N. S.

*de Taun* to succeed him. Some time before, the whole Kingdom of *Naples* was reduced: For *Pescara* surrendred the 11th of *September* (N. S.) the Garrison being made Prisoners of War, and the Duke of *Atri*, who commanded in it, allowed six Months time to declare for King *Charles*; And the Town of *Gaeta*, which had some time been besieged by General *Wetzel*, was on the 30th of the same Month, taken by Storm by Count *de Taun*. The Duke of *Escalona*, formerly Viceroy of *Naples* for King *Philip*, with divers Generals, about a Thousand Soldiers, and a great number of Officers, retired into the Castle; which General Count *Thaun* approaching, sent in Colonel *Vehlin* to demand what it was he pretended to? and the Duke beginning to insist upon Military Honours, and other Terms of Capitulation, the Colonel, without hearing him out, went back to make his Report to General *Taun*: Who immediately let him know, That he should send out one of his Officers. Accordingly Don *Lorenzo Villa-vicente* came out by his Order, and beginning a long Compliment, was interrupted by General *Taun*, and told, that he had sent for him to no other End, than to carry back this Message to *Escalona*: 'That he should instantly resolve to surrender at Mercy, or else he would hang him up with all the Generals, and all the rest that were with him in the Castle. Don *Lorenzo* offering to reply, that there were many honourable Persons in the Place; General *Taun*, with Indignation, answer'd, 'That, as in the Beginning of the Siege, when he requir'd them to deliver up the City, he had receiv'd for Answer, That they wete all resolv'd to a Man to defend themselves to the last, whereupon, he had sworn to take the Place no otherwise than by Assault; and had made good his Word as they saw; so he would most certainly keep his Word likewise in causing every one of them to be hang'd up, even those who thinking to deserve their Lives might desert from the Castle. With this Answer, Don *Lorenzo Villa-vicente* return'd, without offering to reply; and all that were in the Castle forthwith surrendred at Discretion. In this Action, all the Imperial Officers and Soldiers as well Horse as Foot, gave signal Proofs of their Bravery; and

**A. C.** and the Enemy did no less, in defending themselves with great Valour, losing particularly a good Number of their Men in the blowing up of a Bastion by one of their own Matches, whether in Desperation, or by Accident. Of the Imperialists about 200 were kill'd, and a great many wounded, and among the latter, the General of the Horse *Vaubonne*, who died some time after. Of the Enemy above 300 were slain, and as many wounded, particularly the Governor of the Town, Signior *Caro*, who was taken Prisoner on the Breach. The Town of *Gaeta*, which was very wealthy of it self, and made more so by a great Quantity of rich Goods, which King *Philip's* Partisans had sent in thither for Security, was reduced to a miserable Condition, being entirely sack'd and plunder'd by the Troops; and it happen'd very unluckily for the Inhabitants, that when the Assault was given, the Enemy's Gallies were gone from before the Place, to fetch Provisions from *Sicily*, so that none of them could either save themselves, or send away any of their Effects. General *Taun* having left a good Garrison in *Gaeta*, return'd (k) to *Naples*, with the Principal Prisoners, viz. the Duke of *Escalona*, the Duke of *Bisaccia*, and the Prince of *Celamarre*, who were led in Triumph through the Streets of that populous City, and confined in one of the Castles. The Duke of *Escalona* was not a little mortified at the Reproaches and Invectives cast on him by the Populace, who even cry'd out, That he deserv'd to be burnt by the Common Executioner, as a Punishment for his Insolence in causing, some Months before, the Manifesto of their lawful Sovereign King *Charles*, to be burnt by his Hands.

(K) Oct. 4.  
N. S.

On the 16th of October, Te Deum was sung at Vienna, in the Cathedral Church of St. Stephen, for the Conquest of *Gaeta*, the taking of which being justly look'd upon as the Compleating the Reduction of the whole Kingdom of *Naples* to the Obedience of King *Charles*, that Day was pitch'd upon for declaring the Princess *Elizabeth* of *Wolfembuttel* Queen of Spain. Accordingly the Marquis *del Vasto*, Ambassador Extraordinary of the same Prince, had Audience of that Princess, complimented her on her Marriage, and presented the rich Jewels sent to her by his

The Princess  
of Wolf-  
sembuttel  
declared  
Queen of  
Spain,  
Oct. 16.  
N. S.

Ma-

Majesty; amongst which was the Picture of that Prince, set with Diamonds of great Value, which the Empress-Dowager set upon her Breast with her own Hand: And great Rejoycings were made at the Imperial Court upon that Occasion.

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On the other hand, the Court of France was not a little elevated, both on Account of the Retreat of the Allies from before *Toulon*, and the Advice they received about the same Time that King *Philip's* Consort was deliver'd of a Son, who was stiled the Prince of the *Asturias*, and who seem'd to be critically born to be a Prop to his Father's unsettled Throne. The following Letter of the French King to the Cardinal de *Noailles*, Archbishop of *Paris*, shews how sensibly that Monarch was affected with that Event.

† August  
25. N. S.  
The Prince  
of the A-  
sturias  
born.

Cousin,

OF all the visible Marks of Protection, with which it has pleased God to favour my Grandson the King of *Spain*, since he was call'd to the Crown, which belongs to him by the most Lawful and Sacred Rights, none has been more Signal or more Precious, than the Birth of a Prince of the *Asturias*. The *Spaniards* are so much the more sensible of it; because they have been deprived of such a Blessing for a great many Years; and the Union of the Two Crowns making their Interest Common between them, France ought not, at present, to give less Demonstrations of Joy, upon that Birth, than *Spain* shew'd on the Birth of the Duke of *Britany*. Those two Princes do equally secure the Stability of the Two Monarchies; they deprive our common Enemies of the False Notion of Re-Union, which they made the most specious Pretence of the War they have kindled, and give me the Satisfaction to see the Possession of the Two Kingdoms secured to Two Branches of my House. The just Acknowledgment I owe to God, the only Author of so many Blessings, engages me to write you this Letter, to acquaint you with my Desire, That you cause Te Deum to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of *Paris*, on the Day and at the Hour which

The French  
King's Letter  
to the  
Archbishop  
of Paris  
about it.

A. C. 'which the great Master, or Master of the Cere-  
monies shall tell you from me, &c.

1707.

Dated from Versailles, Sep-  
tember 4. 1707.

Sign'd,

LOUIS.

The Earl of  
Galway's  
great Care  
of the Ar-  
my.

The Earl of *Galway*, as was mention'd before, ha-  
ving been oblig'd to quit the Banks of the *Segra*,  
upon the Approach of the Duke of *Orleans*, retir'd  
to *Belpuech*, on the Road between *Lerida* and *Barce-*  
*lona*, where he continued till the end of *August*, and  
with indefatigable Industry, and Application, pro-  
vided for the Subsistence of his Troops, and recruited  
several of the *English* Regiments that had been de-  
feated at *Almanza*; to which purpose the Garrison  
of *Alcyra*, which at last, return'd to his Camp, was  
not of little Use. The Expedition into *Provence* was  
very favourable to King *Charles*; for it oblig'd the  
Enemy to send thither great Detachments from  
*Roussillon*; and to suspend their Operations in *Spain*,  
till the Fate of *Toulon* was decided, by the precipi-  
tate Retreat of the Allies. Hereupon the Duke of  
*Orleans*, march'd from *Balaguer* the Night between  
the 31st of *August*, and the 1st of *September* (N. S.)  
and fix'd his Head-Quarters at *Belpuech*, from  
whence the Earl of *Galway*, who was much inferior  
both in Horse and Foot, did retire in Time. The  
3d of *September*, his Royal Highness was taken ill of  
an Ague, which obliged him to return the 6th to *Ba-*  
*laguer*; but his Distemper going off, he resolv'd to  
lay Siege to *Lerida*, which he caused to be invest'd  
the 10th. The Want of Artillery and Ammunition,  
or as the Enemy gave out, the Overflowing of the  
*Segra*, which broke down the Bridges of Communi-  
cation, retarded the Attack of that Place, insomuch  
that the Trenches were not open'd before the Night  
between the 2d and 3d of *October*, N. S. The Ap-  
proaches were carried on with so much Vigour, that  
on the 9th, the *French* began to batter the Place  
with 19 Pieces of Cannon, and fired with so much  
Success against the Counter-Guard which covered  
the Wall of the Town, that on the 12th they storm'd  
the Breach, and lodg'd themselves upon it, tho' with  
considerable Loss; the besieged having defended  
that Post with great Courage and Resolution. Up-  
on

*Lerida* in-  
vested,  
Sept. 10.  
N. S.

The Siege  
carried on.



On the Loss of that Work, Prince Henry of Darmstadt, A. G. who commanded in the Town, retired from thence, the 12th in the Morning, with his Garrison, into the Castle; from whence he sent a Trumpeter to the Duke of Orleans, to desire him, That the Town might be well used: But that Prince had no regard to that Request, and sent him word, That seeing those he had left in the Town had assisted him in the Defence of it, he might receive them into the Castle; and that the Garrison having not demanded any Capitulation, before the French were Masters of the Breach, the Town was lock'd upon as taken by Storm; And, accordingly, the same was plunder'd, the next Day, without any Regard to the Religious Houses. The 25th, the Duke of Orleans took a view of the Fortifications of the Castle; caused the Trenches to be open'd, and Batteries to be erected against the next day; and being inform'd that the Earl of Galway was assembling all the regular Troops and Militia, to attempt the Relief of Lerida, and was already advanc'd to Cervera; he order'd his Troops to be posted on the left Bank of the Segra, to repass that River, lest they should be attack'd by the Confederates, especially if a second Over-flowing of that River should carry off his Bridges of Communication. His Royal Highness met with great Difficulties in his Undertaking, from the vigorous Defence of the Besieged; the Inconveniencies of the advanc'd Season, and the Scarcity of Provisions; which two last occasion'd many Distempers among the Soldiers, as the want of Money did Murmurings amongst the Officers: But that Prince being fully bent upon this Conquest; pawn'd his own Jewels to subsist the Troops, and, with great Constancy of Mind, resolv'd to surmount all Opposition. The Attack of the Castle was carried on, in the ordinary Forms, till the 11th of November N. S. when the Mine the French had made under the False-bray, being finish'd and charged, and all things disposed for the Assault, the Garrison, who having maintain'd so long a Siege, began to want Water and Provisions, and despair'd of Relief, demanded to capitulate. The same Evening the Articles were settled, and contain'd in Substance, That one of the Gates of the Castle, and one of the Fort of Garden, should be deliver'd up.

1707.

The Town

taken Oct.

13. N. S.

And plunder'd, Oct.

14. N. S.

Oct. 21.

N. S.

A. C. 1707. the 12th, at 9 in the Morning, that the Garrison should march out with Arms and Baggage, all other Marks of Honour, and two Pieces of Cannon, and be conducted to the Earl of *Galway's* Army, which lay encamp'd three Leagues from thence; And that the Miquelets and Inhabitants, both Ecclesiasticks and Laicks, should be left to King *Philip's* Mercy: Which Conditions were punctually perform'd; and the Garrison march'd out the 12th, consisting of Two *English* Battalions, Two *Dutch*, and one *Portuguese*, to the number of about 1000 Men, besides the sick and wounded. The Duke of *Orleans* highly complimented the Prince of *Darmstadt*, on his brave Defence, and presented him with Two Pieces of Cannon, and a Mortar; but his Royal Highness caus'd Major General *Wilks* to be seized, as a Reprisal for some ill Treatment pretended to have been offer'd to Brigadier *Don Joseph de Chaves*, tho' at the same time, that *British* General had leave to march off upon his Parole. The Earl of *Galway*, who was advanc'd to *las Borgas*, held several Councils of War, wherein it was debated, whether they should attempt the Relief of *Lerida*, but the Confederate Troops not being half so numerous as the *French*, and the *Portuguese* Cavalry not to be depended upon, that Motion was unanimously rejected; and so that General, who had the Mortification to be an Eye-Witness of the Loss of that Important Key of *Catalonia*, on the side of *Aragon*, was oblig'd to send his Forces into Winter-Quarters; and so content himself with providing for the Security of other Places of *Catalonia*, particularly of *Girona*, *Tortosa* and *Terragona*, the Fortifying of which last City was committed to Colonel *Durand*. The Duke of *Orleans* having likewise put his Troops into Winter-Quarters between the *Cinca* and the *Segra*, and along the *Ebro* up to *Saragossa*, set out for *Madrid*, to stand God-Father to the Prince of the *Asturias*, as Proxy for the *French* King, who upon the News of the Taking of *Lerida*, wrote the following Letter to the Archbishop of *Paris*.

Cousin,

Cousin,

ALL that has pass'd in Spain, since the Victory of *Almanza*, evidently proves the Consequences of it to be as advantageous as I hop'd. The Reduction of the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Aragon*, was the first Fruit of it, and the taking of *Lerida* does not only perfectly secure the quiet Possession of them, but seems even to promise like Success in *Catalonia*. 'Tis to my Nephew the Duke of *Orleans*, that so many happy Events are owing. After having united two Kingdoms, under the Obedience of their lawful Sovereign, he undertook the Siege of that important Place. The strength of its Ramparts, a numerous Garrison, the Overflowing of Rivers, the Approach of the Enemy to relieve it, were so many Obstacles which he has surmounted by his Intrepidity, his Vigilance, and by the Valour of the *French* and *Spanish* Troops that are under his Command. These Advantages join'd to those that have been obtain'd this same Campaign on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, where the Enemy have lost Three considerable Places, and all the Troops that defended them, oblige me to give God the Thanks due to him for so many Benefits: Wherefore I write you this Letter, to tell you my Intention is, you cause *Te Deum* to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of *Paris*, the Day and Hour which the Grand Master, or the Master of the Ceremonies shall in my Name appoint. I command him at the same time, to invite to that Ceremony my Courts, and those who use to assist at it. Whereupon I pray God to keep you, Cousin, under his Holy and Worthy Protection. Given at *Versailles* the 22d of November, 1707.

The French King's Letter to the Archbishop of Paris, about the Taking of Lerida.

Signed,

LOUIS.

About a Month after the Taking of *Lerida*, the Marquis d'*Arennes*, Lieutenant General, made himself Master of the Castle of *Morella*, whose Garrison was conducted to *Terragona*; and, some time before, the Marquis de *Bay* ended the Campaign on the side of *Portugal*, by the taking of *Ciudad Rodrigo* by Storm.

The Castle of Morella surrendered Dec. 17. Ciudad. Rodrigo taken by Storm.

A. C.

1707.



Storm, of which the *Portuguese* gave the following Account. 'The Marquis *de Bay*, after having press'd the Siege for several days, and reduced the Place to great Extremities, sent a Trumpet to the Governor, with a Summons to surrender, requiring an Answer in Three Hours; whereupon the Governor call'd a Council of the Officers, who met in the Castle, to debate upon the Subject. In the mean time the Marquis *de Bay* order'd 400 Men to attempt the Breach, who came to the Wall without being discovered, and finding but a small body to oppose them, forc'd the Passage, and enter'd the Town, having put to the Sword about 50 or 60 common Soldiers in the first Fury of the Assault. They were quickly follow'd and supported by fresh Detachments from the *Spanish* Army, who obliged the Governour and Officers, with the Garrison that was left, to surrender at Discretion. This Action, according to the Representation of our Officers, very much reflects on the Honour of the Marquis *de Bay*, who attack'd them before the Time was expir'd, which he had allow'd them for an Answer to his Demand. Our Army that was before *Moura*, hearing that the Marquis *de Bay*, after having taken *Ciudad Rodrigo*, had pass'd the *Tagus* with six Regiments of Horse, and would soon be join'd by four more from *Andaluzia*, and two that were near *Badajoz*, retir'd from before that Place, without having broken Ground. They afterwards repass'd the *Guadiana*, encamp'd a few days between *Elvas* and *Olivenca*; and the Autumnal Rains beginning to fall, both Armies went into Winter-Quarters.

Having dispatch'd all the Military Occurrences of this Year, so far as they relate to the Grand-Confederacy, we must attend a Negotiation of great Importance, wherein the High-Allies were much concern'd, and in which the Queen of *Great-Britain*, in particular made not the least Figure. The Dutchess of *Nemours*, Princess of *Neufchatel* and *Valan-*

*gin*, dying at *Paris* on the 16th of *June* (N. S.) not less than 13 Competitors laid Claim to that Sovereignty: viz. 1. The King of *Prussia*, as Heir of the House of *Orange*, and consequently of that of *Châlons*. 2. The Marquis of *Mailly*, in the Name of his Lady,

Controversy about the Succession to the Principality of Neufchatel.

dy, who stiled herself Princess of *Orange*, and pretended to be Heiress of the House of *Châlons*. 3. The Prince of *Baden Dourlach*, by Vertue of an Agreement made in the Year 1490. between the Families of *Hochberg-Neufchatel* and *Hochberg-Baden*. 4. The Prince of *Conti*, as universal Heir to the late Duke of *Longueville*, by his last Will and Testament, of the 1st of October 1668. 5. The Chevalier de *Soissons's* Relict, who stiled herself the Princess of *Neufchatel*, by Vertue of a Deed of Gift made by the late Dutchess of *Nemours* of that Principality, to the said Chevalier, altho' she could not be ignorant of the Decree of the three Estates (dated March the 8th 1694) whereby they declared the said Deed of Gift void and illegal; and acknowledg'd the said Dutchess of *Nemours*, merely as the only Sister, and next Heir to the late Duke of *Longueville*. 6. The Prince of *Carignan* as Nephew, on the Mother's side, to the late Dutchess of *Nemours*; but this Sovereignty being devolv'd to her by the Right of her Father, the Count of *Matignon*, and the Dutchess of *Lefliguieres*, who set up for the 7th and 8th Candidates, objected, that being Heirs by Right of Consanguinity; to wit, the first, Nephew to the Dutchess of *Nemours* in the third Degree, and the Dutchess in the fourth, the said Count pretended, That the Principality ought to be adjudg'd to him, as the next Heir, tho' of a later Descent; and on the other hand, the Dutchess de *Lefliguieres* contended that the Lineal Succession being to take Place, the Principality ought to be bestow'd upon her, by Right of *Primogeniture*, as being descended from the Eldest. 9. The Count of *Montbelliard*. 10. The Baron of *Montjoye*, as Descendants of the House of *Châlons*. 11. The Prince of *Furstemberg*, by Titles, which he could not produce. 12. The Marquis d'*Alegre*, in the Right of his Lady, as descended from the House of *Châlons*. 13. And lastly, the laudable Canton of *Uri*, claim'd the City and County of *Neufchatel*, because when that State, which formerly belong'd to the thirteen Cantons of *Switzerland*, was yielded by Twelve of them, the only Canton of *Uri* refused to subscribe the Deed of Resignation.

Upon the News of the Dutchess of *Nemours's* Death, the Magistrates of *Neufchatel* gave immediate

A. C. Notice of it to the Lords of *Bern*, their Allies and  
 1707. Comburghers; desiring them to have Succours in a  
 Readiness to send to them, in case of necessity; and,  
 at the same time, the Regency of that Principality  
 made the like Notification to the Four *Swiss* Can-  
 tons their Allies, viz. those of *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Friburgh*,

\* June 20. and *Solothurn*: The next \* day, they made a De-  
 N. S. claracion, by which they requested the Governor  
 and the Council of State, jointly to continue in the  
 Administration of Affairs, during the Vacancy of  
 the Sovereignty, (which Declaration was also made  
 by the other Corporations;) and two days after gave  
 out Orders for Raising a good number of Men for  
 the Security of the City and Castle. On the other  
 Hand, the Burgo-Masters and Council of the Town  
 of *Valangin*, and its Dependencies, which make a  
 third Part of the Territories of the Principality of  
*Neuchâtel*, wisely considering that some of the Com-  
 petitors might use Bribery and Corruption to sup-  
 port their Pretensions, made \* a Decree, importing,

Dated June

21. N. S.

Decree a-  
 gainst Bri-  
 bery and  
 Corruption.

That for the Satisfaction of every one in so nice a  
 Conjuncture, and to prevent the Suspensions which  
 might be insinuated into the Minds of the People,  
 against those that were entrusted with the chief  
 Management of their Affairs, as if they acted by  
 Motives of private Interest, every Member of  
 this Assembly should be bound by a new Oath;  
 which was actually taken by every one, *Not to re-  
 ceive of any of the High and Illustrious Pretenders to the  
 Sovereignty, Gold, Silver, or any other thing whatsoever,  
 directly nor indirectly, by himself, or any other Person;  
 nor to engage himself to one or another, upon any Pro-  
 mise that may be made to him; but to conform himself  
 and act according to the Resolutions that shall be ta-  
 ken for the general Good of the Country; promising be-  
 sides, not to drink or eat in the Houses of the foresaid  
 Candidates, nor elsewhere at their Expence.* Moreover,  
 the whole Assembly commanded the ordinary Coun-  
 cellors to carry each into their Community a Copy  
 of this Declaration, to be there read, and ap-  
 prov'd, and to cause the same Oath to be taken  
 by all Persons that were of fit Age. And to the  
 end that all Persons might keep within the Bounds  
 of their Duty, the said Burgomasters with the  
 Council, exhorted every one to take Care, that the

the foresaid High and Illustrious Competitors and their Rights might not be talk'd of, but in a decent Manner shewing that profound Respect that was due to them.

The same day the Decree was made, the Count de Sillery arriv'd at Neufchatel, on the Part of the Prince of Conti, who was come to Pontarlier; and the (d) next, the Duke of Villeroy arriv'd also, to (d) June claim the Principality, as Heir apparent of the 22. N. S. Dutchess Dowager of Lesdiguières. He was follow'd the 23d of June (N. S.) by the Count de Matignon; and the 30th the Count de Metternich, the King of Prussia's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, arriv'd likewise at Neufchatel; as did, the following Days, the Agents of the other Competitors; but the Prince of Conti continued some time at Pontarlier, from whence he wrote the following Letter to the Canton of Bern:

*Magnificent and Mighty Lords,*

AS often as I have found proper Opportunities to promote my Claim to the Sovereignty of Neufchatel, I have not fail'd to do all that was expedient on my part: But when I have apprehended, That the urging of my Pretensions would any way disturb the Repose of the Helvetic Body, I have suspended my Pursuits, and waited for a more favourable Occasion. This of the Death of the Dutchess of Nemours raising various Commotions among the Pretenders to succeed her, I thought fit to come into this Country, and give fresh Informations of the Justice of my Cause; being persuaded, that my Claim will find the more favourable Reception with you, as you can no longer object against it your Engagements to that Princess; and that you will, as far as it depends on you, afford me your good Offices in this Affair. In the mean time be pleased to approve of this first step I make in acquainting you with my Arrival here; and to believe that I am,

Prince of  
Conti's  
Letter to  
the Canton  
of Bern.

*Magnificent and Mighty Lords,*

Pontarlier,  
June 27,  
1707.

Your good Neighbour, Ally,  
and Confederate to serve you,  
Francis Louis de Bourbon.

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To which Letter the Magistrates of Bern returned the following Answer.

The Content  
of Bern's  
Answer.

Most Serene Prince,

WE thank your most Serene Highness very affectionately for having given your self the Trouble to communicate to us your Pretensions to the Succellion of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, and for convincing us at the same time of the Friendship and good Opinion your Highness hath for our State. We would not be wanting on our Part to assure your Highness, That as we, upon all Occasions, shall act with the most tender regard of those Duties which we owe to our strict Alliances and Comburghership with that Principality, so it will be a sensible Pleasure to us to find Occasions of giving your Highness all possible Instances of our Friendship; begging the Almighty to shewer upon you the most precious of his Blessings.

Your most Serene Highness's

most affectionate

to serve you,

Bern, July

The Advocate, little and great

3. 1707.

Council, of the Town of Bern.

The Prince of *Conti* judging his Presence to be necessary at *Neufchatel*, repair'd thither the 12th of July, N. S. with a numerous Retinue, and used all the Arts imaginable to engage in his Interests the Twelve Members of the Tribunal, or Supreme Court of that Principality, wherein he was not a little assisted by the Governour, Monsieur *Melodin*, a Roman Catholick, devoted to the Court of *France*. On the other hand, Count *Metternich*, the *Prussian* Ambassador, gave frequent Visits to the Counsellors of State, and deliver'd to them a Summary Information of his Majesty's Rights to the full Sovereignty of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; which he afterwards back'd by a † *Manifesto*, shewing his *Prussian* Majesty's

\* See the  
Appendix,  
Numb. VII.  
p. 45.  
† Ibid.  
Numb. VIII.



ty's Claim to be supported by the publick Interest. Count *Matignon* distributed a Memorial against the King of *Prussia's* Pretensions, as did the Duke of *Villeroy* to assert the Rights of the Dutchess of *Lesdiguières*; and the Agents of the other Competitors did severally maintain their respective Claims by Writing and Caballing. The *French* Court, at first, despised the Sollicitations of all the Pretenders, except the Prince of *Conti*, whose Interest they chiefly design'd to support; but when they saw that Count *Metternich* had so fully set forth his *Prussian* Majesty's Claim, that his Party grew daily stronger, they were not a little alarm'd, and thereupon the the Marquiss de *Puisieux*, the *French* Ambassador in *Switzerland*, wrote the following Letter to the Cantons in Alliance with *Neufchatel*.

THE King, my Master, having thought fit <sup>The</sup> to allow all the *French* Competitors the Liberty of asserting, by proper Methods, their several <sup>Ambassador's Letter to Four</sup> Claims and Titles to the Succession of the Principality of *Neufchatel*; and his Majesty's Intention being not to favour one of his Subjects to the Prejudice of another, but only to hinder the Elector of *Brandenburg*, or any other foreign Pretender, from being preferr'd to them; I have forborn to apply my self to you, as long as I was perswaded, that the chimerical Right of the Elector of *Brandenburg* would not prevail over the indisputable Right of the *French* Pretenders: But, notwithstanding, now that the Party that Prince has in *Neufchatel* gets Strength, and that some Persons of the said Principality, entertaining a wrong Notion of their true Interest, give too favourable an Ear to the Allegations and Reasons urg'd to them by *M. de Metternich* to shew his Master's Right, without considering the Evils those of *Neufchatel* would draw upon themselves, should they acknowledge for their Sovereign a Foreigner, who is in actual Alliance with the King's Enemies, and consequently whose Territories would be expos'd to all the Contributions his Majesty, with just Reason, might demand; I therefore address my self to your Illustrious Lordships to declare to you the King's Intention, which is, not to suffer the Succession of *Neuf-*

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*Neufchatel* to fall on any other, than on one of the Pretenders that are his Subjects, they being the only Persons that have a legal Right to it; and farther, to represent, That his Majesty will be sorry to be oblig'd to make use of Means that will not be very pleasing to those of *Neufchatel*; That these Considerations ought to prevail with them to have no Regard to the imaginary Pretensions of the Elector of *Brandenburg*; That it concerns the Cantons in Alliance with *Neufchatel*, to take Care, lest a Prince, who has always been the King's avowed Enemy, without any particular Cause, and only because he is engag'd to follow, of Course, the Fortune of the Empire, should, by becoming your Ally, frequently involve you in troublesome Contests; That as often as War should break out between the Crown of *France* and the Empire, his Majesty would be oblig'd to look upon those of *Neufchatel* as his Enemies, and consequently to use due Precaution to frustrate the Designs of a Foreign Prince its Possessor; That his Majesty cannot tell what would be the Consequences of this, nor engage to prevent them, notwithstanding the great Affection he shall always have for the laudable Cantons; That it is their Business to consider this maturely; That it becomes their Wisdom to avoid these Ills, and see that those of *Neufchatel* act uprightly, and with due Regard to the Right of his Majesty's Subjects, who are certainly the only legal Claimants of the Succession of *Neufchatel*. I intreat your illustrious Lordships to have regard to what I have represented to you on the Part of the King my Master, and, without Loss of Time, to communicate it to the Regency and City of *Neufchatel*, and to advise them to take it into Consideration.

This Declaration of the French Minister, did very much surprize the Cantons, and the States of *Neufchatel*, since thereby it appear'd, That the French King pretended to set up as Umpire, in an Affair he had no Right to meddle with; Contrary to the solemn Declaration he made in the year 1691, That after the Dutchess of *Nemours's* Death, he would

would leave it entirely to the States of *Neufchatel* to declare her Successor. Hereupon the Canton of *Bern* return'd the following Answer to the Marquis de *Puisieux*. A. C. 1707.

*Monsieur the Ambassador,*

WE have receiv'd the Honour of your Letter of the 14th Instant, which your Excellency sent us, by Express, from *Baden*, whereby we have been acquainted with your Representations concerning the Succession to the County of *Neufchatel*. Now, because this puts us in mind of his Majesty's and our own former Declarations, viz. That it properly and solely belongs to the Tribunal of *Neufchatel*, to decide and regulate the Affair of the said Succession; therefore we shall leave the said Tribunal to act freely, without intermeddling in it any farther than we are obliged by the Rights of *Comburchership*, Covenants and Contracts, from which we shall not, in the least, deviate. And we have, thereupon, sent this very same Answer, in Writing, to all the Competitors.

This is the amicable Answer we return to you, whom we commend to God's Protection.

*Of your Excellency, &c.*

Dated July,  
16. 1707.

The Advoyer and Council  
of the City of *Bern*.

A Letter of the Marquis de *Torcy*, Secretary of State in *France*, wherein he express'd the French King's Resentments towards the Inhabitants of *Neufchatel*, if they admitted a Stranger in Competition with his Subjects, having been industriously spread among the People, and other Artifices made use of to induce them to make choice of a *Frenchman*; Count *Matternich* acquainted the Magistracy, That the King his Master would be supported by the whole Confederacy in the Justice of his Pretensions. Accordingly Mr. *Stanyan*, the Queen of Great Britain's Envoy Extraordinary to the Protestant Cantons, in a Memorial to the Magistrates of *Bern*, recommended his *Prussian* Majesty's Right, and

A. C.

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(k) July  
22d. N.S.

and afterwards repaired (k) to *Neufchatel*. Having the next Day notified his Arrival to the Governour and Council of State, and to the Council of the City, each of them, by a separate Deputation, made their Compliments to his Excellency, and express'd themselves with the highest Veneration and Zeal for her Majesty's Person and Interests; And the Clergy, soon after, sent Representatives on the same Occasion. The same Day Mr. *Manning*, the Envoy's Secretary, presented two Letters from her *Britannick* Majesty, the first of which was directed to the Governour and Counsellors of State; of the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and was as follows:

*The Queen of Great Britain's Letter to the Governour and Counsellors of State of Neufchatel.*

A N N E, by the Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Illustrious Governour and Counsellors of State, and City of *Neufchatel*, our most dear Friends, Greeting.

*Gentlemen, my most dear and illustrious Friends,*

T H E strict Union there is between the most Serene and most potent Prince the King of *Prussia* and Us, and the Friendship he ever maintain'd with the Kings our Predecessors, incline us to take a full Share in all his Concerns. Therefore having been inform'd of the Death of the Dutchess of *Nemours*, we thought there was an indispensable Obligation incumbent upon us, to write to you in Favour of his *Prussian* Majesty, That by Vertue of his Right to the City and County of *Neufchatel*, both by Hereditary Title, and by the Cession of the late King of Great Britain, *William III.* our Brother, you be willing to acknowledge and admit him for your lawful Sovereign. We hope you will do it the more readily, not only because that Prince is united with you, by the sacred Bond of the Reform'd Religion, which both he and you equally profess; But also because he has hitherto shewn the same Care and Affection for your Interests, which he ever express'd for the Good and Advantage of his own Subjects. Wherefore I do not doubt, that being

*Queen ANNE's Reign.*

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being mindful of your Country's Welfare, and endow'd with so much Prudence, as you are, you will carefully avoid Chusing for your Prince a Person, who being a Subject, and entirely devoted to the Government of *France*, ought, for that Reason, be as suspected to you, as he would be to us, and to all our other Allies. This persuades Us, at the same time, that without any delay, you will grant his Prussian Majesty's just Demand; and because the same will give Us a singular Satisfaction, so on our part we shall ever be dispos'd to shew you the Effects of our Friendship. As for the Rest, we recommend you, with all our Heart, to the Almighty Protection of our Great God. *Given at St. James's in our Royal Palace.*

*Your good Friend,*

ANNE Regina.

Sunderland.

*The other Letter from her Majesty to Messieurs, the Four Ministraux and Counsellors of the City of Neufchatel, ran thus.*

ANNE, by the Grace of God, &c.

THE Alliance and Friendship, which so strictly Unite Us, with the most Serene and most Potent the King of *Prussia*, engage Us to procure his Advantages as our Own. Wherefore, upon Occasion of the Dutche's of *Nemours's* Decease, We cannot forbear most earnestly recommending to you that Prince's Rights to the City and Country of *Neufchatel*, as Lawful Successor of our late Brother *William III.* King of *Great Britain*, and of his Ancestors; and desiring you to acknowledge him for your Lawful Sovereign. The same will, undoubtedly, entirely redound to your Advantage; since through the Clemency and Benevolence he has towards his Subjects, he will not fail Enlarging your Immunities and Privileges; and thereby you not only will do a Thing most acceptable to that Prince, but will likewise engage Us, to do you, upon all Occasions that may offer, all the Good

*And to the  
Four Magi-  
strates of  
the City.*

A. C. ' Good Offices that shall be in Our Power. We  
 1707. ' heartily Recommend you to the Divine Protection.  
 Given at Our Palace of St. James, the 25<sup>th</sup> of June  
 in the Year of Grace, 1707. and of our Reign  
 the 6<sup>th</sup>.

Sign'd, Your Good Friend,

ANNE Regina.

Mr. Manning presented at the same Time, to the Council of State, a Memorial in behalf of his *Prussian* Majesty; and deliver'd Duplicates of those Letters and Memorial to the Council of the City, the Clergy, and Burghers of *Valangin*: The last of which also deputed Persons to congratulate the Envoy's Arrival, and in a most thankful and submissive manner acknowleg'd her Majesty's Care of their Priviledges in this Juncture. Her Majesty's seasonable Interposition did not a little contribute to the Removing of the Impressions the *French* Ministers had made in the Minds of the People, to the Prejudice of the King of *Prussia*; And the *Dutch* Envoy, Monsieur *Runckell*, having deliver'd to the *Swiss* Cantons a Letter from the States General, wherein they recommended his *Prussian* Majesty's Rights to the Protection of the *Helvetic* Body, repair'd, (not many days after Mr. *Stanian's* Arrival) to *Neufchatel*; with Instructions to join with the *British* Envoy and Count *Metternich* in all proper Measures for supporting the King of *Prussia's* Title. The Letter from the States General to the Governour and Counsellors of State of the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, was as follows:

Gentlemen, and most dear Friends and Neighbours,

The States  
 General's  
 Letter to  
 the Govern-  
 our and  
 Council of  
 Neufcha-  
 tel.

AS We do not doubt, in the least, but that you are fully inform'd of his Majesty the King of *Prussia's* lawful Right to the Succession of the Principality of *Neufchatel*, after the Death of the Dutchess of *Nemours*; so we are already entirely perswaded, that you will take Care, that his Majesty be maintain'd in it, and that you will, no ways, suffer him to be frustrated of it, either by Force, or other illegal Means, nor even thwar-  
 ted

ted in his just Pretensions: Nevertheless, as we are tied to his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, by the Bonds of a strict Friendship, as well as by our Alliances, and therefore it would be very grievous to us, if, contrary to all manner of Justice and Equity, the least Wrong should be done him in this Affair; And because, on the other hand, past Transactions give us just Apprehensions, that *France* will endeavour, by all manner of ways and means, to prejudice his Majesty's lawful Rights; So we could not forbear, as his good and faithful Allies, amicably to desire you, to take such Measures, that not only his Majesty the King of *Prussia*'s just Rights be preserv'd in all respects, but also that he may have a full Enjoyment thereof; and that you will never permit any thing to be attempted, by sinister and illegal means, that may be contrary to him. We flatter our selves, *Gentlemen*, that you will your selves be convinced, that what we desire of you, is entirely consonant to the true Interest of your State; And besides that, it cannot but be very agreeable to us, as being concern'd in this Affair, by Vertue of our sincere Friendship for his Majesty, and our Alliance with him, which obliges us to support him in this Affair, jointly with our other Allies, against all Violence and Injustice: We therefore expect from your Prudence and Equity, that nothing will be done, that may prejudice his Majesty, or give him any just Cause of Complaint: As for the rest, we assure you of our sincere Affection for your State, and of the Desire we have to advance its Prosperity, &c. *Hague, June 15. 1707. N. S.*

*Sign'd,*

*Gentlemen,*

*Your good Friends,*

The States General of the United Provinces.

*And countersign'd, by their Command,*

F. F A G E L.

It



It added no small Weight to the Recommenda-  
tions of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, That the King  
of *Sweden* thought fit to declare himself in favour  
of the King of *Prussia*, in the following † Letter to  
the Canton of *Bern*.

The King of *CHABLES*, &c.

Sweden's  
Letter to  
the Canton  
of *Bern*.

HAVING been inform'd by publick Fame, That  
upon the Decease of the Dutches of *Ne-*  
*mours*, several Controversies were arisen about the  
County of *Neuschatel*, of which she had been  
possess'd; And the King of *Prussia* having made  
it appear to us, that the said County belongs to  
him, by a clear Title of Succession; and desired,  
at the same time, that in order to have Right done  
him, we would interpose our good Offices with  
your Republick, which being join'd in a strict  
Alliance with the State and City of *Neuschatel*, is  
justly reputed to have a great Interest with them:  
Where-

† The Original was as follows :

CAROLUS, &c.

CUM publicâ innotuisset famâ, defunctâ, Duce *Nemoris*, varias de  
Comitatu *Neocomensi*, quem tenuerat, ortas esse Contentiones; cer-  
tiores quoque nos fecit *Serenissimus Rex Prussæ*, perspicua Hereditatis de-  
rivatione, eundem ad se pertinere, rogavitque simul ut apud Civitatem  
*Vestram*, quæ propiori *Neocomenses* federe sibi habet innexos, & proinde  
multum apud eosdem valere auctoritate non immerito reputatur, ad jus  
suum consequendum, Officia Nostra interponeremus. Nos igitur, quamvis  
non dubitavimus, quin præ antiquâ morum integritate, ea statuatis, So-  
cieque suadeatis Civitati, quæ æqua, justa, ac salutaria videbuntur;  
non possumus tamen *Amici Regis*, cum qua arctissimam habemus conjun-  
ctionem, desiderijs deesse, quin vobis significaremus nos, cum alioquin com-  
modis illius lubentissime studeamus, hæc tamen in re tanto latior illi  
optare Successum, quod Religionis Securitati, hæc pacis non parum istis in  
locis prospectum iri confidimus. Gratum igitur nobis erit, si nostram Com-  
mendationem ad justam, quam habere *Serenissimus Rex Prussæ* se existimat,  
causam tuendam ponderis quicquam attulisse comperiamus, qui vos *Vestram-*  
que *Republicam* omni prosequimur benevolentia, Divinaque Tutela jam  
commendamus. Dabam in Castris *Rastadensibus* die  $\frac{1}{2}$  Aug. 1707.

Carolus,  
C. Piper.



*Queen ANNE's Reign.*

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A. C.

1707.

Wherefore, altho' we do not doubt, That consonant to your ancient Integrity, you will take such Measures, and give such Counsels to that Confederate State, as to you will seem equitable, just, and convenient; Yet we could not be wanting to the Desires of a King our Friend, with whom we are most strictly united; nor forbear acquainting you, That as we are heartily concern'd for the Advancement of that Prince's Interest, so, in particular We wish him a good Success on this Occasion, the rather because we are confident, That by that means, Religion will be greatly secur'd in those Parts. It will therefore be very acceptable to Us, who entertain all possible Benevolence towards you and your Republick, and whom We hereby commend to the Divine Protection, if we find that our Recommendation has been of any Weight with you for the Support of the King of *Prussia's* just Pretension. Given at the Camp at *Alt-Ranstadt*, Aug.  $\frac{1}{2}$  1707.

CHARLES

*And lower, C. P I P E R.*

The Three States of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin* had resolv'd to open their Tribunal on the 28th of *July*, but the Council of State offer'd Reasons for putting off that Assembly, upon Account of a Dispute about the Ceremonial between the Prince of *Conti*, and Count *Metternich*: That Prince not acknowledging the Royal Title of the King of *Prussia*, and his *Prussian* Majesty's Minister not thinking fit to allow the Prerogatives claim'd by the Prince of *Conti*. Hereupon it † was resolv'd that the Meeting of the † *July* 29. Tribunal should be put off; but, in the mean time, N. S. the Pretenders were invited to deliver their respective Claims into the Chancery, by the Hands of their Advocates, which they accordingly did the 27th of *July*; and the next Day, the Councils of State, and of the City being met, the Secretary of the Chancery read the Memorials given in, in behalf of the 13 foremention'd Competitors: Which done, the Council adjourn'd to the 26th of the next Month; That the Prince of *Conti*, and Count

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Met-

A. C. Metternich might have Time to receive Directions  
1707. from the Courts of France and Berlin, upon their  
Dispute about Precedence.

- All this while, the several Competitors were very industrious, in promoting their respective Claims; and among the rest, the Prince of Conti, in order to remove a main Obstacle to his Election, demanded Relief against a Sentence of the States in the Year 1694, whereby the County of Neufchatel was declar'd unalienable; and which unless repeal'd, altogether invalidated that Prince's Pretensions, who claim'd the Sovereignty by a Will of the Abbot of Orleans, immediate Predecessor to the Dukes of Nemours. Hereupon a Deputy from the Canton of Bern (d) came to Neufchatel, with Orders to maintain the Inalienability of the Fief; and Instructions to prevent all Disturbances that might arise from the Prosecution of so many different Interests; and to encourage the Electors to act in this great Affair, without Regard either to the Threats or Promises of the several Competitors. Not many days after, the Sieur de St. Colombe, the Marquis de Puisieux's Secretary, deliver'd (e) to the Councils of State, and of the City, the following Memorial about the Dispute between the Prince of Conti and Count Metternich.

The Mar-  
quis de  
Puisieux's  
Memorial  
to the Coun-  
cils of  
Neufcha-  
tel.

Gentlemen,  
YOU cannot but be sensible, that the King out of Regard to You, and to avoid giving Umbrage to the laudable Helvetick Body and their Allies, has hitherto been willing to leave the Affair of Neufchatel to be judg'd by the ordinary Methods, without declaring himself in favour of his most Serene Highness the Prince of Conti, or any other of the French Pretenders. The same Considerations make his Majesty persist in the same Sentiments. But he commands me to tell you, that he cannot see with Indifference, that People in Neufchatel dare to be wanting to the Respect due to the Princes of his Blood; That altho' the new Title which the Elector of Brandenburg has assum'd for some Years past, should be universally acknowledged, and better settled, than 'tis at present, yet those that have the Character of Ambassadors

‘bassadors from that Prince, ought not to attempt to support so chimerical a Pretension, as that which Monsieur de Mesternich forms, with a Design, in all likelihood, to start a Difficulty on the first Pretence he has contriv’d; Therefore his Majesty is persuaded, that it becomes your Wisdom and Prudence, forthwith to take the necessary Measures to hinder that Chimera of the Brandenburg Minister, which is grounded only either on Malice or Ignorance, from going any farther; because if you neglect to apply a speedy Remedy to it, he will be forced to take opposite Methods to the Thoughts of Peace and Moderation, which he has entertain’d since the Affair of Neufchatel has been depending. For, altho’ the King, as to the Bottom of that Business, still perseveres in the same Sentiments he has had hitherto, yet he commands me to acquaint you from him, that when the Respect due to the Princes of his Blood is intrenched upon, his Majesty is personally concerned in it, and will use all Means to procure them Satisfaction.

‘As for my own Part, Gentlemen, I can no longer conceal from you, the Surprize I have been in, to see you have suffer’d that Mr. Stanian should present to you such a Memorial as you have received from him, since it is full of Invectives against the sacred Person of the King my Master, with whom you have the Honour to be in Alliance. The Regard I have for you, has hinder’d me from acquainting his Majesty with it; being assured, That for the future, you’ll use more Caution in Receiving such Memorials as shall be presented to you.

I am, &c.

The States of Neufchatel finding the Prince of Conti and the Prussian Ambassador stiff in their Pretensions to the Precedency, and being apprehensive that this Contest might occasion some Disorder at the Opening of the Tribunal, resolv’d that none of the Competitors should appear in Person in the Assembly, but that the Management of their Interests should be left to their Agents and Lawyers. This Expedient having been proposed to each Pre-

A. C. tender, they all acquiesced in it, except the Prince of *Conti*, who refused to comply with that Regulation, and presented a Memorial, desiring a Delay might be granted him, till he could receive the French King's Orders upon the Point in Dispute; because he had his Majesty's positive Commands to be personally present at the Tribunal. His Request (k) Aug. was \* refused him at first; but his Highness (k) presenting a second Memorial to the same Effect, the Tribunal was farther adjourn'd from the 26th of August, to the 6th of September.

\* Aug. 25.  
N. S.

(k) Aug.  
26. N. S.

The Tribunal farther  
adjourn'd.

The Council of State having communicated to the several Pretenders the Articles (f) agreed upon by the Three States of the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel*, containing their Privileges and Immunities, which their future Princes were to swear to maintain; the Prince of *Conti* caused the same to be transcribed, with some inconsiderable Alterations, and having confirm'd them under his Hand and Seal, and caused them to be countersign'd by his Secretary, put † them himself into the Hands of the first Burgho-Master, in order to be laid before the Council of the City; with a farther Declaration, 'That his Highness would always be ready to con-

IX.

† Aug. 14.

(g) Aug.  
18.

See the Ap-  
pendix  
Numb.  
IX.

The Competitors con-  
firm the  
Priviled-  
ges of the  
States of  
Neufcha-  
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the Count *de Metternich* (g) deliver'd a Memorial to the Council, confirming likewise, the foremen- tion'd Articles, on the Part of the King of *Prussia*; and to give a greater Weight to this Confirmation, the *Prussian* Ambassador offer'd to the States of *Neufchatel*, the Guaranty of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States General, assuring them, That his *Prussian* Majesty would gladly use his Endeavours to procure them that Guaranty. The Duke of *Vil- leroi*, and the Count *de Matignon* presented also Me- morials, containing the same Assurances, as the Prince of *Conti* had given, and the Council resolv'd to return Thanks to the Ambassador, and those Two Lords, as they had done to his Highness.

The Courier the Prince of Conti sent to Versailles, A. C. about the Order which the States had made, forbidding the several Pretenders to appear before them in Person, being return'd with the French King's The Tribu-  
 Approbation of the Expedient for avoiding any Dispute about Precedency, the Tribunal met according to the last Adjournment, but did not enter upon the Claims of the several Competitors, because the Prince of Conti's Lawyers opened the Session by making Exceptions to Four of the Twelve Judges, which occasion'd Debates, that took up the greatest part of the Day. The Reason for excepting against Three of them was, because they were Judges when the Sentence was pass'd against the Prince of Conti in 1694. and therefore, as it was pretended, could not be thought impartial in their Proceedings towards that Prince. The Fourth was excepted against because his Son was in the King of Prussia's Service; and one of the former Three having likewise a Son-in-Law in that King's Service, it was urg'd as an additional Reason for the Exception that was made to him. When the Lawyers had pleaded on each side, the Four Judges that were excepted against, withdrew, and the remaining Eight, after a very short Debate, declar'd, That the having been a Judge when the Sentence in 1694, was given, was no sufficient Ground of Exception; so that the Three were legally qualify'd to judge in the present Case. And as to the Reasons that were alledg'd against Two of them that had Sons in the King of Prussia's Service, they would take them into Consideration, the next \* Morning; when they judg'd them to be of no Weight. Hereupon the Prince of Conti's Council, in order to keep up his Pretensions, made a formal Protest, grounded on the four following Reasons: 1. That the Tribunal would not suffer his Highness to appear in Person, the better to support his Right. 2. That the Representatives of the City were not allow'd to follow their own Opinions, but were oblig'd to vote as the Council of the City should direct them, 3. That there were Judges in the Tribunal that had already decided the Question against him, in 1694. And 4thly, That the Foreign Barons and Vassals,

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were excluded from assisting at the Tribunal, contrary to ancient Practice. As soon as the Prince of *Conti*'s Council had read the Protest, he retired; and the Attorney-General, in behalf of the Sovereignty, protested against all the Prince's Allegations; as did likewise the Banderet, (or Tribune) in the Name of the City and People. After this was transacted, the Tribunal adjourn'd till the 9th of September, N. S. when in due Form, the Prince of *Conti*'s Protest was declared Void, and himself excluded from all farther Claim. The same Day his Highness left *Neufchatel*, very much dissatisfied, both with the Tribunal, and the Duke of *Villeroy*, and Count *Marignac*, who refused to join with him, in desiring the Redress of his pretended Grievances. His Highness's Lawyers not having demanded that the Protest should be recorded, the Tribunal took Advantage of that Omission, and would neither enter it in their Register, nor give Copies of the Instrument. Two Days before his Departure, the Prince of *Conti* wrote the following Letter to the Four Swiss Cantons in Alliance with *Neufchatel*.

His Letter  
to the Four  
Swiss Can-  
tons, in  
Alliance  
with  
*Neufcha-  
tel*.

Magnificent and mighty Lords,  
Notwithstanding all the Endeavours I have been able to make, to set forth my Right to this Principality, I could not succeed therein thro' the same Obstacles, Intrigues and Cabals, which I met with formerly, and which are sufficiently known to you: Therefore I am reduc'd to the necessity of making a Protestation, whereof the Copy will be annex'd to these Presents. The Justice of my Cause is so well known, as to convince you of the wrong that is done me, and determine you to have no Regard to the unjust Acts already made, or that are actually making in this Country; supposing that People may be so daring, as to offer them unto you, and desire your Recognition. I hope on the contrary, and desire it most earnestly, that you will suspend the same till a more favourable time, when being in a better Condition to act, and with better Success (which may happen sooner than some imagine) I shall be in a condition to obtain the real Possession of a State which does so justly belong to me. I shall pre-serve

Queen ANNE's Reign.

1701

'serve a lively Sense of your good Offices in this Respect, and after having assur'd you of my Gratitude, I will subscribe myself,

1701.

*Magnificent and mighty Lords,  
Your good Neighbour, Ally, and  
Confederate, to do you Service,  
Francis Lewis de Bourbon.*

The 10th of September (N.S.) the Tribunal sat again, and publick Notice was given, That all the Pretenders to the Succession, might then lay in their Claims, and produce the Deeds, on which they grounded their Titles. The first who appear'd, were the Descendants of the House of Chalon, viz. the King of Prussia, the Prince of Montbelliard, Madam de Mailly, and the Marquis d'Alegré; After whom were heard the Pretenders that deriv'd their Right from the House of Longueville, who were the Prince of Carignan, the Dutchess of Lesdiguières, and Count Matignon; but Madam de Saillons made a separate Claim from the Rest, as insinuating on the Gift of the Dutchess of Nemours. The Tribunal was taken up several Days in reading the Instruments, on which the Competitors grounded their Demands; and, on the 14th of the same Month, the Three Roman Catholick Cantons of Lucern, Friburg, and Solotburn, sent some Envoys to the Three States, who arriv'd just at the time, while the Titles of Madam de Mailly were reading at the Tribunal. They were admitted to Audience, and their Credentials and Letters from the said Cantons read, containing in Substance, 'That the said Roman Catholick Cantons protested against the Three States, for not admitting them, nor their Vassals, as Members of the Tribunal, by Virtue of their ancient Leagues, Alliances, and Comburghership. The Twelve Judges retired into a Room, to examine the Case, and after above two Hours Deliberation, they return'd to the Tribunal with this Sentence, viz. 'That they were surpriz'd, and very sorry to hear, that the Three Laudable Cantons should pretend to decide (with them) the Succession to their Sovereignty, which being Absolute and Independent, no Prince or State had any legal Power or Authority to meddle with it; but

*Three of the  
Swiss Roman  
Catholick  
Cantons  
protest against the  
Tribunal.*

*Counter-  
protestation  
of the Tribunal.*

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‘that (after God) the Three States were the sole Sovereign Judges of it: That this Protestation of the Three *Roman Catholick Cantons*, was not so much as to be put into their Registers: That they should write to the Three Cantons about it, to shew them the Nature of their incontestable Privileges: That they own’d the said Three Cantons for their ancient Friends, Allies, and *Comburghers*, but that the Succession to the Sovereignty, and the Determination thereof belonged to the Twelve Judges, according to their Fundamental Laws. These *Catholick Cantons* being remarkably devoted to the Interests of *France*, and the Protest procured by the Pope’s Intercession, in Conjunction with the *French Ambassador*, that Expedient had no other Effect than to confirm those who were before in the Interest of the *Protestant Pretender*, and to bring over many who had been zealous for the Prince of *Conti*. At the same time, the Canton of *Bern* communicated to the Three States the before-mention’d Letter they had receiv’d from the King of *Sweden*, recommending the King of *Prussia*’s Pretensions to their Care, at which the *French Faction* were not a little surpriz’d; But their Wonder and Uneasiness was still greater, when they heard, that his *Swedish Majesty* had written to the *French King* himself, to desire him, that he would not interfere in that Affair, but leave the Decision of the Dispute to the ordinary Course of Justice.

A great Quarrel between the King of Prussia and Madame de Soissons’s Council.

The Tribunal continued hearing the Parties concern’d, wherein they were somewhat interrupted by a Quarrel that happen’d the 24th of September, (N. S.) between Monsieur de *Normandie*, one of the *Prussian Agents*, and Mr. *Triboulet*, Madam de *Soissons*’s Council. The latter, who was a Man of great Confidence, pleading before the Tribunal, in behalf of that *French Lady*, said, His *Prussian Majesty*’s Pretensions must needs be very precarious, since his Minister, Count *Metternich*, took such extraordinary Pains to support them, going from House to House, till Eleven of the Clock at Night. Adding, that he (*Triboulet*) had been threatened to be cudgel’d by Mr. de *Normandie*, for which he hop’d the Court would order him Satisfaction. Hereupon, Mr. de *Nor-*

man-



mandie standing up, own'd, That having been provok'd by Mr. Triboulet's injurious Reflexions on the King his Master, his Representative Count Metternich, and himself, saying, *He had been banish'd Geneva; he told Triboulet, he 'deserv'd to be bastinadoed for his Insolence; Adding, That since he continued in it, he had Orders from Count Metternich, to threaten him again.* The Tribunal being highly offended at the Contempt Mr. de Normandie put upon them, by menacing, in their Presence, a Person of an Eminent Character; the Judges, by the Governour's Direction, withdrew to a private Room to deliberate upon the matter, and about two Hours after, return'd with a severe Sentence they had caused to be drawn up. In the mean time, Count Metternich being inform'd of what pass'd, sent Orders to Monsieur Perole, one of the King of Prussia's Advocates, to disown what Mr. de Normandie had advanc'd; which he did accordingly, before the Sentence was read in Court, desiring withal, that they would alter the same. This Request was granted by the Governour, who directed the Judges to change it, so far as it related to Count Metternich; which was done accordingly, and this Sentence pronounc'd, *That whereas Mr. de Normandie, in Contempt of the Court, had offer'd a high Affront to Mr. Triboulet, pretending he did it by Orders from his Excellency Count Metternich, which his Excellency had absolutely disown'd, the said Mr. de Normandie should ask the Tribunal's, and Mr. Triboulet's Pardon in open Court.* Mr. de Normandie, who was a Person of a very high Spirit, refusing to make that mortifying Submission, retir'd immediately to Bern; of which the Judges being inform'd the 27th. by the Officer that was appointed to notify the said Sentence to him, Mr. Perole desired, That the same should be recall'd: But the Governour and Judges being exasperated by Mr. de Normandie's contumacious withdrawing himself, without giving Satisfaction to the Tribunal, resolv'd the Sentence should stand. Upon the Occasion of this Dispute, the Tribunal order'd the Advocates of the several Pretenders to forbear all injurious Reflexions upon one another, and to contain themselves within the Limits of Decency and Moderation. The 26th, the *Sieur de la Clause, the*

A. C. French Resident, deliver'd to the Tribunal a Memorial, wherein, in a very haughty Stile, he expostulated about Count Metternich's Proceedings, and dispatch'd an Express to the French Court, with an Account of the Transactions at Neufchatel, and, in particular, of the high Words that pass'd between Messieurs de Normandie and Triboulet. On the other hand, some of the French Competitors produc'd

(d) Sept. 30th, N. S. (d) their Restrictions in Proof against the Pretensions, who claim'd only as Descendants of the House of Chalon, reserving to themselves their other Restrictions, till the Affair should be brought to a Decision; But this Proceeding being contrary to the Sentences formerly pronounced, the States prescribed them to give in their final Restriction the next Day. (Octob. 1st, N. S.) on Pain of being foreclosed; which they not complying with, they were foreclosed accordingly, and excluded by a formal Sentence, from all Pretence of reviving their Claim in any other Conjunction. Hereupon the Duke de Villeroy and Count Matignon, made the following Protest against the Proceedings of the Tribunal:

To Monsieur the Gouverneur, and Messieurs of the Three States.

The Duke of Villeroy's and C. Matignon's Protestation.

Gentlemen,  
**WE** thought our selves oblig'd, as Heirs of the House of Longueville, to repair to Neufchatel, after the Decease of the Dutches of Nemours, to succeed her in the Sovereignty she was possess'd of, and which had belonged to that House these 250 Years since; therefore, after having spent three whole Months in establishing the Rights of Blood, and opposing the Pretensions of a foreign Family, we had cause to hope, that our Reasons would be favourably receiv'd, and that there would remain no other Difficulty, than that of deciding betwixt us, the Prerogative of the Line and Proximity of the Degree: However, we see with Grief, that in Contempt of the most Sacred Laws, most inviolably observed in this State till now, 'tis resolv'd to break the Course of Natural Succession, and transfer to a Foreign Prince, what lawfully belongs to us alone.

Were

Were these Resolutions less publick and certain, we might, in expectation of the Decision, entertain some Hopes still; but what has been transacted here some time since, leaves no longer that Affair doubtful and uncertain. The Means and secret Practices used to stifle the good Cause, are but too well known; and we do, out of a Regard to the Tribunal, forbear explaining the same. Neither shall we mention that Excess of Indulgence shewed to one of the Agents of his \* Electoral Highness, who having had the Insolence publicly to threaten, with the Bastinado, the Advocate of one of the French Pretenders, in the very Discharge of his Function, was condemned, upon good Considerations, (these are the very Words of the Sentence) only to spare himself the Trouble of coming to the Tribunal.

It would be also needless to complain of the Affection with which, after a Deliberation concerted in the Town, the pretended Deputies of Valengin were brought yesterday to the Audience to sollicite a sudden Judgment, in a Conjunction which is thought favourable to the Party they have espoused. The Motive of this Proceeding is not equivocal, but that which entirely persuades, that all are declared against the Heirs of the Blood, is, the Sentence you passed yesterday, whereby you oblige them immediately to produce all their Proofs, without any Exception, on Pain of being excluded; tho' the immediately foregoing Sentence imported only, that they should do it that Day; and threatned no Exclusion.

A Precipitation so little expected from your preceding Sentences, has given us no room to doubt, that you designed on the same Day, and by the same Act, to confound the Proofs of all the Parties, thereby to procure his Electoral Highness a Title against the Demand we have formed for the Separation of the Causes, and renewed four several times before you, tho' you did not think fit to decree thereupon.

All these Circumstances oblige us, against our Will, not to acquiesce to your Sentence of yesterday, because we should thereby begin to confound our Rights with those of the Heirs of the House of

A. C.

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Chalons, which we have as great an Interest to avoid, as his Electoral Highness has to desire it; and so much the rather, because that Sentence does not agree with those of the 17th, 19th, and 23d of the same Month, by which the Heirs of the House of Longueville were not intermixt with those of the House of Chalons.

In this sad Condition we cannot look upon this last Sentence, but as a Snare to render the former useless, and insensibly lead us to a Confusion of Actions, which we have all along opposed, and upon which, notwithstanding all our Instances, the Tribunal would never pronounce definitively. Therefore we have no other Course to take, but to retire without waiting for a definitive Judgment, in which we foresee, that the begged and re-united Recommendations of several Powers shall be more regarded than the ordinary Rules of Justice.

But before we retire, we think our selves well-grounded to protest, as we do here in the best Form as can be, against the Sentence given yesterday, and all others that may be given hereafter to the Prejudice of our Rights, as null and void; desiring all the Assistants to be Witnesses of this present Protestation, and to remember, that the Heirs of the House of Longueville, whose Ancestors have possess'd, for above 250 Years past, this Sovereignty, are oblig'd to retire, to make room for a Stranger: Requiring, moreover, that this Protestation may be enter'd and inserted in the Manual Register of the Three Estates. Given at Neufchatel, Octob. 1. 1707.

We Louis Nicholas of Neuville, Duke of Villeroy, in the Name of the Dutchess Dowager of Lesdiguières; and we James of Matignon, Knight of the King's Orders, empower the Sieurs Terrasson, and de Fort, our Advocates, to go this day into the great Stove (or Hall) of the Castle of Neufchatel, to read or cause to be read in full Assembly, these present Protestations. Given the said first day of October, 1707.

Sign'd,

Louis Nicholas de Neuville,  
Duke of Villeroy, &c.

James of Matignon.

Madam de  
Soissons  
adheres to  
it.

The Duke of Villeroy's and Count Matignon's  
Council having read this Protestation, Madam de  
Soif.

Soissons's Advocate declared, that he was order'd to adhere to it: Which done, the Attorney-General, in behalf of the Person on whom the Election should fall, and the *Banderet*, in the Name of the People, made their several Counter-Protests. The Judges appointed the 5th of October, N. S. for the farther Consideration of that matter; and then, upon mature Deliberation, declared the Duke of *Villeroy's*, Count *Matignon's*, and Madam de *Soissons's* Pro-<sup>The said</sup> testations *injurious to their Authority, unreasonable in Protest de-* themselves, *contrary to Justice, and the Law of Nations, claved null and therefore null and void*; forbidding the same to be register'd. The Duke of *Villeroy* did not think fit to stay to receive that Mortification in Person, for he set out from *Neufchatel* the 3d, and was followed, the next Day, by Count *Matignon* and Madam de *Soissons*. However, they went no farther than *Pontarlier*, and being encouraged by their Party at *Neufchatel*, solicited the French Court so earnestly to interpose in their behalf, that they at last procur'd Orders to Monsieur de *Puisieux*, the French Ambassador, to make very vigorous and lively Representations to the Three States. Accordingly he sent his Secretary the Sieur de *St. Colombe*, who \* de-<sup>Octob.</sup> liver'd to the Governour the following Letter from <sup>11th.</sup> that Ambassador, to be communicated by him to the Three States.

Gentlemen,

Y O U ought to be sensible, that the King, my <sup>The Mar-</sup> Master, has kept an exact Impartiality, as <sup>quis de</sup> long as his Majesty believed that you had no other <sup>Puisieux's</sup> Thoughts than to decide the Dispute about the <sup>Letter to</sup> Succession of *Neufchatel*, in favour of one of his <sup>the Three</sup> Subjects, who only have a legal Claim thereunto, <sup>States.</sup> and that you would not deviate in the Course of this Affair, from your ancient Custom and Practice. But the King being inform'd, that the Decision of this Affair, according to Law, is no longer the matter in Consideration with you; that the Opinion of every Judge is forejudg'd by the Party they have almost openly espous'd; that the Respect due every where to Tribunals, wherein Justice is administred, is violated; and that the French Competitors, or those employ'd by them, are

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‘ a speedy Answer thereto, and suffer your selves  
 ‘ no longer to be deluded by the vain Hopes the  
 ‘ Enemies of the King, my Master, give you, seeing  
 ‘ they can have no other End, than to draw upon  
 ‘ you some Misfortunes, which you cannot avoid,  
 ‘ if you do not prevent them by a Conduct more  
 ‘ regular, and more agreeable to Justice.

P U I S I E U X.

Solothurn, Octob. 10. 1707.

The Governour summoned extraordinarily the Three States the 12th, and communicated to them this threatening Letter, which was read in their Assembly; but after some Debates, they resolved that no Innovation should be made in the Sentence given the 1st of that Month, and that no Delay should be granted before the 17th, that is, That they would meet that Day, and consider whether the Letter, or Memorial of the *French* Ambassador, should be publickly read in the Assembly, or no; and what Answer should be returned thereunto. All the Commonalties of the Country of *Valangin*, met also the 12th; and, notwithstanding the Memorial of the *French* Minister was communicated to them, they unanimously resolv'd, That they would suffer no other Delay; that they would maintain the Liberty of the Sovereign Tribunal of the Three States, and venture their Lives and Fortunes for it; and that the said Commonalties should send their respective Deputies, with full Power to concert with the City, and the Commonalties of *Neuchatel*, the necessary Measures for accelerating the Decision of this weighty Affair. The Council of the City met the 13th, to read the Memorial of the *French* Ambassador; and the *French* Partisans took that Opportunity to magnifie the Menaces of that Minister, and those of the Intendant of *Burgundy*, and the Governour of *Pontarlier*; but those timorous Gentlemen receiv'd a severe Reprimand; and it was resolved, not only that the City should persist in their former Sentiments, but likewise that an Answer should be returned to the *French* Ambassador, to let him know, that he was throughly misinform'd; for they believ'd, That if he had known the Truth of the Matters, he would have

writ-

written to them in other Terms, and shew'd more Regard for a Sovereign Tribunal, which follows no other Rules than those of Justice.

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The Marquis de Puissieux follow'd his Memorial very close; for he arriv'd at Neufchatel the 15th of October (N. S.) in hopes, by his Presence, and Threats, to make the Three States change their former Resolution; And because the City would not shew him more Respect than they had done to Count Metternich, he declared he would not be treated with any Ceremony. The same Day, the Council of State, some of whom, through the Governour's Influence, were not disinclined to France,

waited upon his Excellency, and met with a civil Reception; But the Council of the City, who attended him an Hour after, were treated in a very different manner: For after their President had spoke

*The Mar-*

some few Words, that Minister roughly answer'd, *quis de*

'That the Business in hand was not Complimental, Puissieux's

'but Material; Adding, That he had caused a

*haughty*

'Memorial to be deliver'd in very pressing Terms,

'and that the Council, instead of answering it imme-

*way of pro-*

'diately, as they in Duty ought to have done, had sent

*ceeding, un-*

'circular Letters to the Corporations of the State, to

'cause them to repair to Neufchatel in order to oppose

'joyn'tly with them, the Delay he demanded, al-

'tho' he had made that Demand in the Name of

'the King his Master: That all their Proceedings

'were crying Injustices; and that they did nothing

'but by Faction and Cabal, which his Majesty

'would not fail to resent. The President of the

Burgo-masters reply'd very calmly; but withal,

with a noble Firmness, 'That they were sensible

'that his Excellency had been all along misinform'd;

'That the Tribunal was not acted by Partiality,

'as he pretended, but had hitherto proceeded ac-

'cording to the known Rules of Justice, and the

'known Laws of their Country. This vigorous

Answer so exasperated that haughty Minister;

that he utter'd several Expressions below his Cha-

acter; and, amongst other things, said, *That what*

*they had advanc'd, was as false as Heresie; and he*

*would renounce his Baptism, rather than they should*

*remain unpunish'd: And as the Magistrates, who*

*were tired with hearing such mad and extravagant*

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Expostulations, were going to withdraw, he told them; *Mark well what I have said to you, else your Ruin is at hand.* All the Commonalties (or Corporations) of that Principality, two or three excepted, having sent their Deputies to *Neufchatel* the 16th, they were invited by the Governour to come to the Castle, where the *French* Ambassador was. Some few of them went thither; rather out of Curiosity than upon any other Account, and that Minister and the Governor used all possible Arguments to dissuade them from joining with the City; but this was to no purpose, for as soon as they came out, they repaired to the Town-House, and declared they were ready to concur in every Thing the City should think fit to propose for accelerating the final Determination of this Controversy. One Deputy alone had the Baseness to declare to the Ambassador, that the Commonalty he represented, was for the *French* Pretenders, but the said Commonalty being informed thereof, disowned that Deputy, and sent the next Day to the Governour to declare, that what he had said was without Orders. Notwithstanding the ill Success of this Invitation, the Governour sent Orders to the Deputies aforesaid, to attend the *French* Ambassador the next Day, but few comply'd therewith, and those that did, were very ill received. That Minister sent afterwards, one after another, for the Judges of the Tribunal, whom he suspected to be in the Interest of the King of *Prussia*, and endeavour'd first to gain them by Promises, and then frighten them with haughty Menaces, but finding both to be equally vain, he loaded them with injurious Names, adding, *That the King would revenge their ill Conduct upon them and their Posterity, to the third and fourth Generation; and that no Corner of the Earth should afford them Shelter from his Wrath.* The 17th being the Day appointed by the Tribunal to proceed to the Decision of the Grand Controversy, the *French* Ambassador presented to the Council of State, and to the Council of the City, the following Memorial.

Gentlemen,



Gentlemen,

I Thought I might have deferred my coming to <sup>The Mar-</sup>Neufchâtel, altho' I had receiv'd the King my <sup>quis de</sup>Master's Orders for it, until you had granted the <sup>Puissieux's</sup>Delay I have demanded in his Name, in favour of <sup>Memorial</sup>the French Pretenders to the Succession of this <sup>to the</sup>State; and given sufficient Assurance, to weigh <sup>Councils of</sup>the Merits of their Rights, separately from those <sup>State, and</sup>which are obtruded by the Head of the House of <sup>of the City.</sup>Chalons; but the New Orders that have been sent to me from his Majesty, upon Information given him of the Proteſtations, with which the ſaid Pretenders have been oblig'd to content themſelves, both by reaſon of the Irregular and Partial Proceedings of the Tribunal, and of the Practices and Cabals that have been carried on with ſo good Succeſs to reduce them to that ſad neceſſity: Theſe Orders, I ſay are ſo precise, that no Conſideration was able to ſuperſede them or ſtop the Execution of them. You ought however to look upon them as a Remainder of the Regard, which his Majesty is ſtill willing to preſerve for your State; to the end that being timely, and by Me inform'd of his Majesty's Intentions, which are ſo agreeable to Juſtice and Equity, you may have no Pretence of Complaint, if, againſt his own Inclination, he finds himſelf obliged to come to Extremities, which you cannot prevent, but by a Thorough-Change of your Way of Proceeding till this preſent Time; and by doing full Juſtice to the French Pretenders, whoſe unqueſtionable Right does abſolutely quaſh the Vain and Chimerical Pretenſions of a Prince, who is his Majesty's Enemy. 'Tis plain, he reſoſes his Confidence on the Support which the Concurrence of his Allies gives to an Ambitious Project, as contrary to his Majesty's Intereſt, as fatal to the Happineſs and Tranquillity of this State; On the Interpoſition and Influence of a Potentate, who flatters himſelf thereby to heighten his Credit and Authority; On the Sums he lavishes away, and the Favours he promiſes, of which his Maniſeſto makes a pompous Enumeration, rather than on any Shadow of Right, that might give him Hopes to ſucceed in it, by lawful Ways. For altho' tis

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‘not my present Business to discuss his Pretension  
 ‘yet I think I may say in general, That it has no  
 ‘other Foundation, but the Fancy of those who  
 ‘have put that Project in his Head, and in particular,  
 ‘of some Persons, who finding themselves long be-  
 ‘fore engaged by the Pensions they have receiv’d,  
 ‘and the Favours that have been promis’d them,  
 ‘have a Mind to consummate their Work, at the  
 ‘Expence of the Repose and Happiness of their  
 ‘Country, without any Regard to Justice, or the  
 ‘most Inviolable Laws.

‘And indeed, *Gentlemen*, what can be more Ex-  
 ‘traordinary than to see at present the Elector of  
 ‘*Brandenburgh* among the Pretenders to the Princi-  
 ‘pality of *Neufchatel*? Has he any Title or Claim  
 ‘to the Succession to the Dutchess of *Nemours*, whose  
 ‘Ancestors have peaceably enjoy’d this State for  
 ‘near three Ages past? Is not the Right he pretends  
 ‘to the Inheritance of the late King *William* of  
 ‘*England*, still undecided, and even contested, in  
 ‘relation to the Territories situated in the Low-  
 ‘Countries, by the States General, who neverthe-  
 ‘less assist him by their Offices and Interposition?  
 ‘Does not he himself own, That he is an absolute  
 ‘Stranger to the House of *Chalons*, whose Rights he  
 ‘pretends to administer? In fine, what can one say  
 ‘of his Pretending to obtain by Right of Inalie-  
 ‘nability, an Estate which he cannot claim, but by  
 ‘supposing it to be Alienable, since ’tis only from  
 ‘the Will and Testament of *Renatus* of *Nassau*, in  
 ‘favour of *William* his Cousin, who never had a  
 ‘Share in the Blood of the House of *Chalons*, that  
 ‘he forms the Colour of his vain Pretension?  
 ‘These are so evident Contradictions, that they  
 ‘cannot be reconciled but in the Head of Men  
 ‘hurried away by Passion, Cabal or Interest; And  
 ‘without examining in what manner this State may  
 ‘be bestow’d among the *French* Pretenders, the  
 ‘King having always entertain’d, and still prefer-  
 ‘ring an entire Impartiality in that Respect; May  
 ‘not I, with Confidence, say, That ’tis with de-  
 ‘sign to impose upon the Religion of Simple, Cre-  
 ‘dulous, and in these Matters, Unskill’d Men; to  
 ‘abuse the Facility of People; and to deceive  
 Justice

Justice it self, that so sacred a Name is made use of, to consummate such a Work?

But not to dwell any longer upon Particulars that are too well known, and for which the Lovers of Justice, and all good Men, do incessantly groan, after having declared to you the King's Sentiments, about the Elector of *Brandenburgh's* Pretensions, and the Methods used in Prosecution thereof: I content my self, for the present, *Gentlemen*, with insisting on the Memorial, which has been presented to you from me, the 11th instant, both in relation to the sufficient Delay I demand, in the Name and by Order of his Majesty, in favour of the *French* Pretenders, and to the Separation of the Claims of the House of *Chalons*, from those of the House of *Longueville*.

If, contrary to my Expectation, it should fall out, That your Answer should not be conformable to it, and that the Prepossession which has appear'd in favour of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, should yet blind you so far, as to prefer him before such of the *French* Pretenders, as shall be found to have the best Title to the Succession of *Neufchatel*; I have still fresh Orders from his Majesty to assure you, That as he cannot look upon such a Conduct, but as a formal Declaration against his Interests, in so lawful a Demand, so *nothing shall be able to stop the Effects of his Indignation, or save you from the just Vengeance he proposes to exercise*. I cannot persuade my self, That you can hear with Indifference, the Menaces of his Majesty's Resentments, deliver'd by his Ambassador; and the Impression thereof ought to be the more lively, because all the World knows how easy it will be for him to put them in Execution. The Love you ought to have for your Country, and for the Repose and Tranquillity of this State; The Reflexions you will not fail to make, on what you may fear or hope from his Majesty; The Conveniencies of so useful and advantageous a Neighbourhood; the Testimonies he has hitherto given you of the Honour of his Good-Will, should be more than sufficient Motives to determine your Choise: But if to this be added, the Concern several Persons among you have express'd, at different times, upon the with-

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drawing of the *French Pretenders*, and the Knowledge you cannot but have of the Justice of their Claims, so agreeable to his Majesty's Intentions: All these Considerations will not suffer me to doubt of the favourable Dispositions, which I shall find during my stay at *Neufchâtel*, for the full Execution of the same; at which Rate only, you can merit the Continuation of the said Good-Will. I wish, for my own part, that you may furnish me with Occasions to assist you to maintain your selves in it.

Sign'd,

PUISIEUX.

This Memorial having taken up the Council of State, and the Council of the City all the Morning, afforded an Opportunity to the Partial Governour to adjourn the Tribunal to the 18th. The *French Ambassador* desired the 16th, an Audience of the Council of State for the 18th, which was granted him, and Mr. *Stanian* and the *Sieur Runckel*, Ministers of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, desired, at the same time, an Audience for the same Day. This was likewise granted, but the Cabal of the Governour being very powerful in the Council of State, they pretended to make such a Difference in the Ceremonial between the *French Ambassador* and the *British Envoy*, that the latter did not think fit to comply therewith, for fear of prejudicing his Character; and so Mr. *Stanian*, and the *Sieur Runckel* sent that Day the following Memorial to the Council of State, in order to be communicated to the Three States.

Memorial  
of the British  
and  
Dutch  
Envoys.

Gentlemen,

HER Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High-Mightinesses, having given us very express Orders carefully to watch for your Safety, and repeat to you the positive Assurances of their Protection, as often as you may stand in need of it; 'Tis our Duty to give you fresh Proofs of their sincere Affection in the present Juncture, in which the Ambassador of *France* uses you with so much Haughtiness and Indignity, and in which he labours to divert you from the Administration of

of Justice, by the heap of Threats, that are contain'd in his Memorial.

Altho' nothing can be more outrageous, unjust, and contrary to the Engagements of *France*, than that Memorial; you ought, indeed, to be offended, but not surprized at it. For, on this occasion, the Minister of *France* does but follow the constant Method he has practis'd in all his Negotiations in *Switzerland*. 'Tis grown into a Habit with him, to insult, without either Reserve or Regard, all Persons of most eminent Merit or Distinction in the Nation; who loving their Country and Religion, courageously oppose the dangerous Designs of *France* against their Liberty. Such Persons, according to his Opinion, are ill Patriots, or seduced by Foreign Powers, or hurry'd on by a Passion capable of ruining their Country; and he likewise determines, that such of the laudable Cantons that will not fall into the Snares he lays for them, and blindly follow the Desires of *France*, are courting their own Ruin, by exposing themselves to the King's just Resentment. But the World is already so used to that Cant, that his injurious Reflexions upon private Persons, serve only to establish their Reputation, and shew that their Integrity is proof against all Assaults. As to his Menaces, no Man of Sense takes now any more Notice of them; and altho' he has had less to negotiate with you, than with the rest of *Switzerland*, yet you have seen so many Contradictions in many things he has at divers times told you, that you ought no more mind his Harangues, than the other Part of the laudable Helvetick Body do. Doubtless you sufficiently remember all the Sights he put upon you in the Year 1699, and the Haughtiness with which he threatned you at every Turn. The Troops of *France*, he pretended, were ready to enter into the Heart of your State, in case you should not grant to the Prince of *Conti* the new Tribunal he demanded; But being Men of Courage as you are, you did not suffer your selves to be frightened by Threats void of all Justice. When they saw your Firmness, they let you alone, and the Prince of *Conti* withdrew.

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‘ Some time after, the Affair of the Minister Girard happen’d; It was not the Marquis de Puiseux alone, that spoke in his behalf, for the French King himself wrote to the laudable Evangelick Cantons, that except you did forthwith restore that Minister, he would send back the Prince of Conti to this Country, to set again on foot the Pretension that had occasion’d such violent Commotions amongst you. Nothing could be more positive, than the Menaces contain’d in that Letter, and in all those that were dispers’d in the Name of France. But when they saw you were not in the least intimidated thereby, they were silent, and gave you no farther Disturbance.

‘ Nevertheless, France was not then engaged, as she now is, in a War so violent and so dangerous to her. On the contrary, she was at the highest Top of her Grandeur and Power: But as she sufficiently foresaw, that her ambitious Designs upon the Monarchy of Spain would suddenly involve her in a new War, she was wiser than to put her Threats in Execution, which might have added to the Enemies she was going to draw upon herself, if not all the laudable Helvetick Body, at least all Protestant Switzerland: She too plainly saw the Dangers to which such a Conjunction would expose her.

‘ If the French King’s positive Threats against you had no Consequence at that time, those of his Ambassadors will have much less at this Juncture, when France is distracted by such pressing Perplexities; when she sees her Ambition and Haughtiness have armed almost all Europe against her; and that God has, on so many signal Occasions, blessed the just Arms of the High Allies. Moreover, if you consider, Gentlemen, the French Ambassador’s Conduct since the Death of the Dutchess of Nemours, you will find that he sometimes contradicts himself, sometimes the Court, which sufficiently shews how little Notice ought to be taken of what he says.

‘ The Letter he sent the 14th of July, to the four Cantons in League with your State, and which some of them took care speedily to communicate to you, did even then threaten you with Contribution,



bution, and several other Calamities, in case you did not acknowledge one of the *French Pretenders*, for your Sovereign. But seeing how little you regarded so unjust a Threat, and that so preposterous an Imperiousness, instead of intimidating Men of your Firmness, serv'd only to exasperate you, he wrote a Letter to the Governour, which was sufficiently made publick, in which, in a very moderate stile, he explain'd that which had been sent to the Cantons, and gave it a quite different Construction from what it visibly had; and the *Sieur de la Closure*, in the Memorial he has since deliver'd to you, affirms, That the *French Ambassador's* Letter is so far from containing Threats, that it shews you the Regard and Affection his King has for you.

Certainly nothing can be more ridiculous, than the *Sieur de la Closure's* Suggestion in that Respect. For can any sensible Man look upon the *Marquis de Puisieux's* Letter, in the manner the Resident of *Geneva* would have it construed? But however, we see thereby, the evident Contradiction between the Memorial deliver'd to you, by the *Sieur de la Closure*, by order of the Court; and the *Marquis de Puisieux's* Letter to the laudable Cantons, in League with this State.

You likewise remember the *French Ambassador's* outrageous Threats against you, upon your suffering, as he pretended, that any body durst be wanting in the Respect due to the Princes of the King's Blood. And endeavouring to make you answerable for the Competition about Precedency, between his Excellency the Count of *Metternich*, Ambassador of his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, and the Prince of *Conti*. The *Marquis de Puisieux* told you, That if you neglected speedily to remedy the same, his King would be oblig'd to take Measures quite opposite to the Thoughts of Peace and Lenity, he had always entertain'd in relation to the Affairs of *Neufchatel*; adding it was by his Orders, he told you, that when you were wanting in the Respect due to the Princes of his Blood, his Majesty was personally concern'd therein, and that he would use all means to procure them in all Places the Honour due to them.

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According to the plain and unquestionable Sense of that Letter, the King of France was upon the point of making use of open Force in your very Territories to oblige his Excellency the Count of Metternich to yield the Precedency to the Prince of Conti, if you yourselves did not decide against the just Pretensions of his Prussian Majesty's Ambassador.

You made, Gentlemen, no manner of Account of a Menace so ill-grounded, and your wise Regulation in that Respect, has been quite opposite to what the Marquis de Puiseux would despotically have exacted from you: You know that the Court of France instead of embracing the Marquis de Puiseux's violent Sentiments, which, in the mean time, he gave out, in the name of the King his Master, and as the immediate Result of his Order; they have entirely approved your Conduct in that Particular; and even the Sieur de la Closure has positively told you as much, in the name of his Master.

But, Gentlemen, here is something more. The French King himself, has lately written to the four Cantons in Alliance with this State; and his Letter, dated the 5th of October, barely contains these Words: *Knowing that our Subjects alone, have a Legal Right to the Succession, (He means of Neufchatel) We assure our selves, that being as Just as you are, you will, with Pleasure, use your good Offices to exclude those whose Pretensions are not grounded on any valid Title. We leave it to your Wisdom, to consider the Misfortunes they might bring upon that State, if they should become Masters of it, and we are persuaded that you will use your utmost Endeavours to prevent it.*

Let the Marquis de Puiseux reconcile, if he can, the Letter of the King his Master, with the outrageous and virulent Memorial, he has lately deliver'd to you.

Consider, Gentlemen, that altho' this Letter of the French King, which is so opposite to the Violences, with which his Minister threatens you, and which only slightly glances upon future and distant Dangers, should be as harsh, as the Marquis de Puiseux's Memorial is, yet you would have no reasonable Ground to be alarm'd at it. For it would only be the meer Result of the repeated and pressing Sollicitations of the French Pretenders, to whom





whom they would give this Satisfaction of inter-  
 posing for them with some Air of Vigour. There  
 are few among you, but know the Design that was  
 laid at the House of one of them, to procure  
 threatening Letters from Court to you. 'Tis even  
 known, that the desired Letter was drawn up  
 here, and by whom. The very hour at which  
 the Courier set out to carry it to Court, is known  
 likewise. Nor are we ignorant, that in hopes of  
 causing Distraction and Confusion among you,  
 and of stopping the free Course of Justice, they  
 begged as a Favour of the *French* King, that he  
 would be pleas'd to make, in behalf of his Subjects,  
 some steps that might strike Terror among the  
 People. The same Pretender, at whose House  
 this Letter was contriv'd, (it's *Monsieur de Ma-*  
*tignon* we mean) as well as his Agents and Crea-  
 tures, has endeavour'd to suggest every where, a  
 abundance of chimerical Fears; and judging of  
 your Courage by his own Weakness, which he  
 has plainly shewn by his Departure, and the Road  
 he has taken, he thought that Menaces would  
 make the like Impressions with you, as they would  
 have made upon his Mind. The strict Relation  
 he has with one of the Principal Ministers at the  
*French* Court, being well known, it ought not to  
 have been surprizing, if with earnest Supplications,  
 he had, by his means, obtain'd a pretty sharp Let-  
 ter. These are a sort of Experiments, which the  
*French* Court makes at all Adventures, and which  
 have no farther Consequence, than according to  
 the Weakness of People in believing that they may  
 be attended with any Reality.

Not only all the *French* Pretenders have own'd  
 the Sovereignty of your Tribunal, as well as the  
*Sieur de la Clofure*, in the Memorial he has deli-  
 ver'd to you; but the *French* King himself has so-  
 lemnly acknowledg'd the same. For *Monsieur*  
*Amiot*, his former Ambassador, having sent hither  
 the *Sieur de la Boulaye*, gave him a Memorial dated  
 the 25th of February, 1698, sign'd with his own  
 Hand, and which was deliver'd to Messieurs *Sinner*  
 and *Willardin*, Deputies of the laudable Canton  
 of *Bern*, whereby he declares, That his Majesty de-  
 sign'd to let the Law and the Tribunals of the Country  
 have

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‘ have their free Course, for the Decision of the Differences  
 ‘ that might arise from the several Pretensions upon Neuf-  
 ‘ chatel; That his Majesty having prescribed himself  
 ‘ that Rule, had reason to expect, that the Cantons in  
 ‘ League with Neufchatel would, in that regard, con-  
 ‘ tinue in the same Indifference, since they had no In-  
 ‘ spection nor Superiority over that Country: And after-  
 ‘ wards the King did write the 13th of March, in  
 ‘ the same Year, to the Laudable Canton of Bern,  
 ‘ a Letter of the same Tenor with his Ambassador’s  
 ‘ Memorial, and which invincibly proves that it  
 ‘ was deliver’d by his Order. And indeed, by what  
 ‘ Title would *France* arrogate to herself the Power  
 ‘ of regulating your Tribunal? Had this Country  
 ‘ ever any Dependence upon that Kingdom? How  
 ‘ can *France* dictate Rules to Judges that are in no  
 ‘ manner subject to her? And what would she say,  
 ‘ if any Power should pretend to give Laws to her  
 ‘ Tribunals, and regulate their Decisions, either  
 ‘ with respect to the Order, or to the Bottom of the  
 ‘ Affair?

‘ You have, *Gentlemen*, always, with reason, look’d  
 ‘ upon the Sovereign Tribunal of the Three States,  
 ‘ as what is most dear to you, and most necessary  
 ‘ for your Preservation. But the Marquis de *Puissieux*  
 ‘ will now extinguish it, with despotical Authority:  
 ‘ He would have you grant to the *French* Pretenders,  
 ‘ who have deserted their Cause, a sufficient Delay,  
 ‘ in order to return and sue their Claims; that is to  
 ‘ say, as much time as they shall demand. He  
 ‘ would have you oblige yourselves to cause the  
 ‘ Pretensions of the House of *Longueville* to be judged  
 ‘ separately from those of the House of *Chalons*; and  
 ‘ in order to obey him, entirely to subvert the Rules  
 ‘ of your Judicatory; and besides, he would be  
 ‘ assur’d, that you shall chuse none but a *French*  
 ‘ Pretender. Tis on these Conditions only, you  
 ‘ can preserve his King’s Benevolence: But, if you  
 ‘ fail herein, the Prohibition of your Commerce is  
 ‘ already ordain’d, and nothing shall hinder *France*  
 ‘ from Revenging her self openly on you. Neither  
 ‘ the King of *Sweden*’s Recommendations, nor any  
 ‘ Regard for the laudable Protestant Cantons, shall  
 ‘ shelter you from her Vengeance. Who can read,  
 ‘ without Indignation, so unjust and vain Menaces?

‘ Will

Will the Court of *France*, who see the Abyss of Miseries, into which they have plung'd that Kingdom, by the little Regard they had for their Neighbours, and the Oppressions they have made them undergo, for ever suffer their Ministers, with so much Imperiousness, to make use of Threats, as soon as their Will is not follow'd? Have you not sufficiently convinced them, that the Courageous Love you have for your Religion, Rights, Liberties and Privileges, is too deeply rooted in your Hearts, as that you should be deterr'd from it by any Threats? Has not the Experience of what is past, sufficiently evidenced your Firmness? The Fruits you have reap'd from it, are a sure Earnest of the Advantages that will now accrue to you from it. Do they not see, with how much Affection and Cordiality the Republick of *Bern* is ready to perform whatever her Engagements and Alliances with you exact from them? And they almost daily give you repeated Assurances of it, in as positive a manner as you can desire. Is not all Protestant *Switzerland* concern'd in your Fate, and in the Preservation of your Religion and Liberties? And can it be believ'd that *France*, in her present Circumstances, will add that powerful Body to the many Enemies her Ambition has rais'd against her? Does she not know that the *Burgundians*, your Neighbours, have not yet been able to use themselves to that severe Slavery, to which they have been reduc'd, and that they will embrace with Pleasure and Eagerness, any Opportunities of shaking off a Yoke which is so insupportable to them? What Troops would she make use of to insult you? Those employ'd against his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*? But they could not hinder the taking of *Susa* in their Sight, and the Garrison's being made Prisoners of War; And the way is now open for the same Army which has driven the *French* out of *Italy*, to come thro' *Savoy*, and support you as soon as occasion shall require. You know that the Posture of Affairs in *Germany* is entirely changed; That the *French*, who at the Beginning of the Campaign had there some Advantage, find it pretty difficult to maintain themselves there, and that 13 of their Squadrons have been

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been lately entirely defeated. Nothing is more false than the pretended Detachment, which, as the *French* Emiffaries give out, is coming from Germany to the County of *Burgundy*, in order to support the *French* Pretenders; But if such a thing should happen, the Army of the Empire would, in that Case, approach *Switzerland*, to be near at hand to support you; And you may, *Gentlemen*, be fully persuaded, that should *France*, contrary to all Probability, and her most visible Interests, abandon herself to her unjust Passion against you, her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightinesses, would furnish, both to the Laudable Protestant Cantons, and to you, Supplies, either of Money, Officers, Troops, or such Things as could be desired; And that they would assist you all in such a manner, as you should think most consistent with your Interest, and with your Situation; and that with all the Expedition, which those Powers, so zealous for Religion, the publick Good, and the Safety of *Europe*, know so happily how to employ, when the Preservation of Religion, and the Support of the Oppressed, is in Question.

'We do not mention to you the Succours his Majesty the King of *Prussia* would immediately procure for you, by his Money, his Alliances with the Princes of the Empire that are your Neighbours, and by his own Troops; and even he has 8000 Men of the best Infantry at hand, who in seven days may be on the Frontiers of the Country of *Vaux*. You may easily judge, that he would not omit any thing towards supporting his own Subjects, and defending a Country which should be attack'd only for having done him Justice.

'But altho' we here, solemnly and pursuant to our Orders, do renew to you, the Assurances of most effectual, real, and speedy Succours on the behalf of her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightinesses, and that you may safely and solidly depend upon them, if you should stand in need of them; yet we plainly see, that such a Case will not happen. For all the Threats that have been used against you, have certainly no other Tendency, than to try, if by that means you may be diverted from your true Interests, and Administration of Justice: And be persuaded, that

that all the Efforts that are now made to distract you, will cease; and that Tranquillity will be perfectly restor'd among you, as soon as you shall have acknowledg'd his *Prussian* Majesty for your Sovereign, pursuant to his Rights.

Your Repose will be the more secure, because *France* cannot attack you, without an open Violation of her Alliances, with the laudable *Helvetick* Body, of which you have always been a Part; and without destroying a Neutrality so necessary to her Safety. The King of *Prussia* having already declared, and solemnly obliged himself, that he did no ways pretend to recede from that Neutrality, in reference to the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and that he consents it should be constantly observ'd, in the same manner, and with the same Exactness as the laudable Canton of *Bern* observes it; Will not the *French* King, to whom all possible Security shall be given in that respect, (seeing by that Means the County of *Burgundy* for ever cover'd on this side, and his Kingdom in a Condition to reap all the Advantages it has hitherto drawn from the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*) be glad to see things settled in such a manner, as may give him no Umbrage?

*France*, 'tis suggested, will not, perhaps, make an open War, but only put the Country under Contribution. What does such a Suggestion mean? Is not the putting a Country under Contribution, making War against it? And can she go about such an Attempt, without drawing upon herself a War with the laudable Canton of *Bern*, by Reason of your Alliances and Comburghership? All *Protestant* *Switzerland* would joyn with them, and consequently *France* could not enter upon those Measures, without undoing herself, considering the dangerous Circumstances she is in. And would not the Country of *Burgundy* be obliged to reimburse, with Interest, the Contributions that should be impos'd upon you, and which might be extended infinitely farther than your Country? You ought to be the more secure in that respect, because his Excellency the Count *de Metternich*, in the Quality of Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, will, if it be thought necessary, engage himself to repay to you all

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'all the Contributions you shall be obliged to pay  
'to *France*, and indemnifie all private Persons for  
'the Losses they shall sustain from her. And as to  
'the Prohibition of your Commerce, wherewith  
'you are so much threatned, we have already  
'shewn you, not only that *France* cannot do it with  
'Justice, but that even such a Prohibition would,  
'at this Juncture, cause but very little Inconveni-  
'ency in your State; besides, that *France*, who  
'would suffer by it infinitely more than you, and  
'from whom, by way of Reprisal, you might stop  
'part of her Effects, that pass over your Lake,  
'would first be weary of it, and would soon sollicite  
'the Restoration of Free-Trade.

'Upon the whole Matter, you may easily judge,  
'Gentlemen, what little Regard you ought to have  
'for the frivolous Menaces of the *French* Minister,  
'and ought to consider besides, that should they  
'produce the Effect he desires, it would be his con-  
'stant Practice to make use, at every turn, of this  
'Means to oblige you to do any thing he should  
'exact from you. If the Town and People of *Neuf-*  
'*chatel* would preserve their ancient Liberties and  
'Privileges, he would decide them to be unjust  
'and chimerical, with the same Assurance he makes  
'the like Determination concerning the Rights of  
'his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, and would de-  
'spotically ordain you to wave them; otherwise  
'the King his Master, would he say, should be o-  
'bliged to support a Prince, his Subject, against the  
'Enterprizes of his disobedient People; and *France*  
'would be as ready to furnish him with Means to  
'abolish your Privileges, as she was not long ago,  
'to give Troops to the Prince of *Montbeliard*, on  
'the like Occasion. If the Preservation of your  
'Spiritual Liberties was in question; it would be  
'decided, That the *French* King cannot tolerate  
'them, because they might serve to entertain He-  
'resie in his Kingdom: This was the Phrase they  
'used in reference to *Orange*; a Precedent which  
'can never be deeply enough engraven in your  
'Minds. Have you not seen his Royal Highness  
'the Duke of *Savoy* compell'd by *France* to drive  
'those of our Religion out of the Valley of *Lucern*,  
'and to have Foreign Troops employ'd in his own  
'Ter-

' Territories, for extirpating Subjects that were so  
' faithful to him, and with whom he was so well  
' satisfied? Indeed, that great Prince having after-  
' wards, by his invincible Courage, withdrawn him-  
' self from that Dependency, to which *France* en-  
' deavour'd to subject him, has restor'd such of  
' those poor People that did not perish by the Arms  
' of that Power, to their Country and Estates. We  
' have seen a Duke of *Bouillon*, Sovereign Prince of  
' *Sedan*, a Sovereignty distinct and separate from  
' the Kingdom of *France*, seized for Matters that  
' did not regard his Principality, but solely con-  
' cern'd him, as being by his Birth, a Subject of  
' the *French* King. Nor could he get out of Pri-  
' son, but by surrendring his Sovereignty to the  
' Crown of *France*: And *Sedan*, that City so famous  
' for its Zeal for Religion, for its excellent Preach-  
' ers and Professors, and the Concourse of so many  
' young Scholars that repaired thither, to be in-  
' structed, sees, at present, its Temples demolish'd,  
' its Inhabitants dispers'd, and such of them as staid  
' behind, obliged to profess the Catholick Religion.  
' Can any among you, that has a Zeal for his Re-  
' ligion, but be struck by all those Examples? And  
' who, among you, can doubt, but that all these Ef-  
' forts, which the Minister of *France* makes to hinder  
' you from Administring Justice freely, and to ob-  
' tain Delays, which will involve you in the most  
' dangerous Distractions, aim at the Overturning of  
' our Religion and your Liberty? And who, again,  
' among you, can deny, that if the Menaces used  
' against you, should now produce a Slackning in  
' your Resolutions, but that they will continue to  
' make use, with an insupportable Imperiousness, of  
' the same Means, until they have entirely brought  
' you under the Yoke?

' But to make some particular Reflexions on the  
' Delay demanded of you; we desire you to con-  
' sider, that in a Law-case, 'tis an indispensable Duty,  
' to follow the Forms of the Process, without suf-  
' fering your selves to be diverted from them, and  
' that you can grant no Delay at the Instances of  
' the *French* Ambassador, ( who is so far from ha-  
' ving a Right to set up here, as he does, for an  
' Umpire, that he cannot even be look'd upon as a

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a Party concern'd ) without reverſing the former  
 Judgments of your Tribunal; without giving the  
 King of *Prussia* a juſt Cauſe of Complaint, and con-  
 ſequently to his High Allies, who ſo earneſtly  
 concern themſelves in his behalf: For, in ſhort,  
 we muſt freely tell you, that her Maſteſty of *Great*  
*Britain*, and their High Mightineſſes, will look  
 upon ſuch a Delay as a Piece of Complaiſance for  
*France*, which would be abſolutely oppoſite to Ju-  
 ſtice; and they would be ſenſibly affected, if you  
 ſhould have more regard for the unjuſt and violent  
 Demands of the *French* Ambaſſador, than for the  
 affectionate Remonſtrances of their Miniſters, and  
 for their Oppoſitionis.

Moreover, all the Delays you might grant, will  
 never ſatiſſie the *French* Ambaſſador, unleſs you  
 not only permit, that Pretenders, who have fore-  
 judged themſelves, that have deſerted their Cauſe,  
 and have made uſe of ſuch injurious Proteſtations  
 againſt you, come in again, againſt all Rules of  
 Juſtice, to ſue their Claims; but likewiſe unleſs  
 you decide in favour of a *French* Pretender: For the  
 Marquis de *Puiſieux* explains himſelf clearly e-  
 nough about it, ſo as to leave you no room to  
 doubt it. If you will not do all that, the De-  
 lay which is demanded of you, and which may  
 occaſion numberleſs Troubles, Miſfortunes and  
 Diviſions among you, without contenting the *French*  
 Ambaſſador, will only render his Proceedings more  
 vehement and outrageous. Therefore is it not much  
 better for you, by deciding the Affair, as ſpeedily  
 as the Conſideration of the Right will admit, to be  
 certain of your Fate, than to leave it any longer  
 doubtful by ſo prepoſterous and dangerous a Com-  
 plaiſance?

We hope, *Gentlemen*, you will do us the Juſtice  
 to believe, that having an entire Regard for you,  
 we have ſeen, with ſenſible Grief, and with true  
 Indignation, the outrageous Manner, in which the  
*French* Ambaſſador treats you. Does he think,  
 that becauſe he is honoured with the Character of  
*Publick Miniſter*, he is allow'd ſo unjuſtly, and  
 with ſo much Violence, to accuſe your Sovereign  
 Tribunal of open Partiality? Of having done no-  
 thing but crying Injuſtices ſince the Death of the  
 Dutcheſs





‘ Dutcheſs of Nemours? Of having ſuffer’d them-  
 ſelves to be led by Cabals? Of judging no more  
 according to the Laws? And to ſay, that the  
 Judges were no more known, than by the Party  
 they had openly embrac’d? There is no Perſon in  
 the State, but ought to reſent ſuch an Affront, offer’d,  
 without any Ground, to a Sovereign Tribunal.

‘ All the Sentences the Three Eſtates have given,  
 to that of the 30th of *October*, have been accepted  
 by all the *French* Pretenders, who remain’d here  
 after the Prince of *Conti*’s Departure; and they  
 have, in all Places, commended the Wiſdom and  
 Juſtice of the ſame. But becauſe ſome of the  
 ſaid Pretenders, ( who found ſo wiſe the former  
 Sentences ) have been pleas’d ſuddenly to croſs the  
 Cudgels, deſert their Cauſe, and complain, in the  
 moſt odious Terms, of the Sentence of the 30th  
 of *October*, which, however, was but a Confirmation  
 of that of the 27th, which they had accept-  
 ed, and to which they had adhered, the Marquis  
 de *Puiſieux*, inſtead of diſallowing ſo irregular a  
 Conduct, does ſtill go beyond them; advances  
 that the Tribunal *has done nothing but crying Inju-  
 ſtices, ſince the Death of the Dutcheſs of Nemours*;  
 and, without any Reſerve, and againſt open Truth,  
 uſes the moſt violent Expreſſions againſt the Re-  
 putation of Men of Honour, and, by the moſt  
 heinous Accuſations, endeavours to prostitute  
 to the whole World the Judges of a Sovereign  
 State. We ſtill repeat it, What Perſon in *Neuſ-  
 chatel* can ſee ſuch a thing, without Indignation,  
 and without being tranſported with the moſt live-  
 ly Reſentment? In particular, What does the  
 Marquis de *Puiſieux* mean, by thoſe Cabals, by  
 which he pretends, the Judges have ſuffer’d them-  
 ſelves to be led? If their Integrity had not been  
 Proof againſt all Temptations, and they had been  
 capable of ſuffering themſelves to be ſeduced by  
 Cabals, *Monſieur de Matignon* had, long before  
 now, been Prince of *Neuſchatel*; for, by this time,  
 every Body knows what Meaſures had, long be-  
 fore, been taken in *France*, to ſupply his ill-  
 grounded Pretenſions. ’Tis known that the *Quie-  
 tus* of ſome of the Judges was already drawn up;  
 becauſe the Court of *France* was too well acquaint-

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ed with their Firmness, to hope to dispose of them according to their Wishes; And if the Dutcheß of Nemours had fallen one Day later into the desperate Disease that carry'd her off, the thing had certainly been done.

Thereupon, *Bouret* came hither, that Man who during the Life of the Dutcheß of Nemours, was the Sovereign Dispenser of all her Favours, and made no other use of them, than to raise Creatures, and strengthen the Party he should espouse: He took up his Lodgings in the Castle, and from thence has been the great Director of all the Intrigues of Monsieur de Matignon. What Dependance may not such a Man expect to have here, who had for so long a time dispos'd of all the principal Places of the State?

During the Prince of Conti's stay here, the Sieur de la Clojure has acted with a great deal of Reservedness and Indifference, and has observ'd a sort of Neutrality between the French Pretenders; but immediately upon the Prince of Conti's Departure, he has been observ'd to act with great Violence, and has openly declar'd for Monsieur de Matignon; insomuch that even the Duke of Villeroy has complain'd to several among you of this immoderate Partiality of the Sieur de la Clojure. The Governour of Pontalier has made no Scruple to say, That he came hither to support the Interests of the said Monsieur de Matignon, and that he had Orders from a Minister, to whom he cannot deny any thing, to use therein his utmost Endeavours; And 'tis sufficiently known, how large his Offers were to the private Persons he labour'd to bring into the same Interest. But nothing of all this having been able to divert upright Judges, such as are the Gentlemen of the Three States, from an exact Administration of Justice, Monsieur de Matignon seeing their Incorruptibility, is indeed gone away; but, at the same time, has taken with his Friends, all the Measures he has thought most proper to trouble your State, and cause Distraction among you; and you have seen the Steps that have been made pursuant to those Measures, in order to bring about so pernicious a Design.

'The

'The Prince of *Conti*, who, by the eminent Qualities he is Master of, has gain'd a general Esteem through all *Europe*, has, after his Departure, acted in a manner worthy of his great Spirit; for seeing that his Pretensions could not take place, he has waved his Suit, without making any Effort in *France*, to trouble your Repose; And the Duke of *Villeroy* has likewise made it appear, in all his Proceedings and Discourses, that he knew how to abandon, with a good Grace, a Pretension that prov'd ill-grounded; and that he had no Design to cast you into Perplexities or Trouble. But certainly Monsieur de *Matignon* has not acted in the same manner.

'We cannot, before we conclude, forbear shewing our Surprise, that the Marquis de *Puiseux* should bring the Affair of the Sieur de *Normandie* again upon the Stage. We were silent as to the Memorial deliver'd to you by the Sieur de la *Closure*, on that Subject, because we saw very well, that he was altogether ignorant of the Rights of Ambassadors, and we thought it would be useless for him to be instructed therein. But is the Marquis de *Puiseux*, who has so long been an Ambassador, ignorant that there is no Tribunal that arrogates to itself the Right of exercising Justice over Persons that belong to a Minister honour'd with that Character? Does he not know, that when the Court of *Rome* will, in the least, strike at the Privileges and Prerogatives of Ambassadors, those of the Powers, at War amongst themselves, always unite in such a Case, in order jointly to oppose it? Would he permit that Persons of his House, should be punished by others than himself, for want of Respect to Magistrates? Can he deny but that the Count de *Metternich* has given sufficient Satisfaction to the Gentlemen of the Three States, not only by publicly disowning the Sieur de *Normandie*, but even by causing him immediately to leave the County of *Neufchatel*? And lastly, does he not know, that if it be true, that the Sieur de *Normandie* has suffered himself to be transported by a very blameable, and very disrespectful Passion; 'tis true likewise, that he was highly provoked by the Sieur *Tribolet's* repeated Petulancy.

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‘We had, *Gentlemen*, been less prolix in this Memorial, had we not been sensibly affected with the injurious and outrageous Manner, in which you are treated. We shall end with renewing to you the positive Assurances of the high Protection of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and of their High Mightinesses; By promising you, in their Names, all the necessary Succours for maintaining you against the Oppression of France, when you shall stand in need of them; by exciting you to Resolution and Union among your selves; by conjuring you, as you love your selves, not to be diverted, by any Threats, from the Paths of Justice; And by exhorting you carefully to avoid the Snares that are laid for you, by the Demand of Delays; For ’tis thereby, that they pretend to put your Country into Confusion; divide you amongst your selves; strike Terror into the People; and have an Opportunity to form all manner of Cabals among you, and draw you into Disputes and Debates, that may occasion your Ruin.

‘We beseech God to inspire you with the most proper Resolutions for your own Preservation, and of our holy Religion; and we desire you to be fully persuaded, that we will eagerly seek all Opportunities to give you Proofs of our Respect for you. *Given at Neufchatel, this 16th of October, 1707.*

A. STANIAN.

J. LEWIS RUNCKELL.

Besides this Memorial, which was in Answer to that of the Marquis de Puiseux, of the 11th of that Month, the *British* and *Dutch* Envoys presented, at the same time, the following Addition:

Gentlemen,

‘WE have already told you our Thoughts about the Marquis de Puiseux’s Memorial of the 11th Instant, and because that of yesterday is relative to it, and contains likewise nothing but injurious Expectations and Threats, we shall not dwell upon it. But altho’ Passion and Violence be

' be inseparable from the Ministers of *France*, who, A. C.  
 ' wherever they are, arrogate to themselves the 1707.  
 ' Right of commanding with absolute Power, it  
 ' could not; however, have been imagin'd, That  
 ' amongst a free Nation, they would have plaid  
 ' such *Mad Pranks*, as the *Marquis de Puiseux* has  
 ' done, in sending for several among you to his  
 ' own House to load them with opprobrious Names  
 ' and Menaces. Did ever any Minister prostitute  
 ' his Character at this rate? Were ever Judges of  
 ' a Sovereign State treated so unworthily? And  
 ' if those Menaces should make any other Impressi-  
 ' on on your Minds, than such as ought to result  
 ' from a just Resentment with resolute Men, who  
 ' are tender of their Honour; and if, after all this,  
 ' you should grant a Delay which is so unjust in it  
 ' self, the whole Liberty of your Tribunal, Gentle-  
 ' men, would be extinguish'd, and, by his Violen-  
 ' ces, the *French* Ambassador would assume a Right  
 ' to put fresh Affronts daily upon you; and to treat  
 ' a Nation, absolutely independent upon *France*,  
 ' with more Haughtiness and Violence, than he  
 ' would dare to shew to the very Subjects of his  
 ' King, altho' that Nation be brought under a dis-  
 ' mal Slavery. And whereas her *Britannick* Ma-  
 ' jesty, and their High Mightinesses are fully re-  
 ' solv'd to maintain all their Engagements with  
 ' the King of *Prussia*, and could not look upon  
 ' the Delay, tho' never so short, which you should  
 ' grant to the Ambassador of *France*, but as an Act  
 ' extorted from you by Violence, they would find  
 ' themselves obliged to take just Measures with  
 ' the King of *Prussia*, to maintain his Rights, a-  
 ' gainst the Violence *France* uses against you; And,  
 ' in the Name of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and  
 ' of their High Mightinesses, we do absolutely op-  
 ' pose whatever the Ambassador of *France*, who is  
 ' no Party concern'd, and has not the least Right  
 ' to interpose in this Affair, would exact from you,  
 ' as being unjust Things, which you cannot grant  
 ' him, in any manner, without affording just mat-  
 ' ter of Complaint to the King of *Prussia*, and con-  
 ' sequently to her *Britannick* Majesty, and their  
 ' High Mightinesses, in whose Names we have the  
 ' Honour to speak to you. We repeat to you the

A. C. 'Assurances of our Esteem for you. Given at Neuf-  
1707. 'chatel, Octob. 18.



Sign'd,

A. STANIAN.

LEWIS RUNCKELL.

The Reading of these Memorials took up so much Time, that the *French* Ambassador, who was to have his Audience at Nine of the Clock, could not go thither till Noon. He was conducted in the Governour's Coach with six Horses, and made a short Speech, much to the same purpose as the Memorial he had presented the Day before. The Audience being over, the Advocates of the King of *Prussia*, and the Prince of *Carignan* opposed the Delay demanded by the *French*; but those of the Prince of *Montbeliard*, Monsieur *d'Alegre*, and Madam *de Mailly* insisted on the same; and the Advocate of the latter had the Impudence to say, That if the Judges did not grant the Delay, they would thereby declare themselves sold to Iniquity. This Expression was highly resented, and as the Judges were removed into the Chamber of Consultation, to consider of a proper Method to punish it, that Advocate slipped out of the Assembly, and took Post, to retire into the *French* Territories.

The 19th, the States met to proceed to the reading of the Memorial of the *French* Ambassador, and that of the *British* and *Dutch* Ministers, tho' the Governour and the Council of State left no Stone unturn'd to hinder the latter from being read publickly, being sensible that the pretended Reasons of the first were so strongly confuted, and the Cabals and Intrigues of the Governour and his Faction so lively represented, that that Reading could not but turn to the Disadvantage of the *French*. Monsieur *de Puisieux's* Memorial being nothing but meer Stuff, was laugh'd at by the Assistants; but People were very attentive when they proceeded to the Reading of the *British* and *Dutch* Memorial: The Governour and his Faction only appearing uneasy. The Prince of *Montbeliard's* Council made a new Motion for a Delay; and after a long Debate, the

the States adjourn'd to the *Monday* following, having first pass'd the following Resolution :

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‘THE Gentlemen of the Three States having examin’d the Memorial presented by his of the  
 ‘ Excellency the Ambassador of his Most Christian States *against the*  
 ‘ Majesty, they have been highly concern’d to see *French*  
 ‘ the harsh and hard Expressions contain’d therein, *Memorial.*  
 ‘ and that the Conditions on which a Delay is desir’d, is contrary to, and an Attempt against the  
 ‘ Authority and Liberty of this Sovereign and Independent Tribunal; the Rights and Competency  
 ‘ whereof, they are oblig’d, both by Duty and their Oath, to maintain. And considering the formal  
 ‘ Oppositions made on the Part of some of the High and Illustrious Pretenders, the said Gentlemen of  
 ‘ the Three States, in order to follow the judiciary Way, and the Course of the Cause, the Proceedings  
 ‘ being already finish’d, declare, That they adjourn themselves to *Monday* next, when they will  
 ‘ begin to proceed to the Reading of the said Proceedings, that the contending Parties may plead  
 ‘ on the same, and draw their Conclusions. As to the Demand made on the Part of his most Serene  
 ‘ Highness the Prince of *Montbeliard*, the said Three States find the same ill-grounded, reserving, however, to the said Prince the Faculty, if he has any  
 ‘ just Cause of Recusation, to propose now the same to the Audience. This Resolution being  
 ‘ communicated, the same Day, to the *French* Ambassador by the Council of State, that Minister fell  
 ‘ into a great Passion, not only because he saw his Demand rejected, but chiefly because he was made  
 ‘ sensible, that the Three States resented the ill Language of his Memorial, and were not afraid to  
 ‘ pass a publick Censure thereupon. He dispatch’d a Courier with the said Resolution to the Court of  
 ‘ *France*; and the States being met again the 24th, upon the producing of two Letters, one from the  
 ‘ Prince of *Nassau Siegen*, and the other from the young Prince of *Montjoye*, the Tribunal was put off  
 ‘ to the next Day. The *French* Ambassador having written to the Four Cantons allied to *Neufchatel*, to  
 ‘ desire them to joyn with him in his Demand of a Delay, the Canton of *Bern* return’d a mortifying  
 Answer

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Answer to that Minister; importing, 'That far from prescribing Rules to the Sovereign Tribunal of *Neufchâtel*, they had nothing else in view, than to support its Liberty and Authority, and maintain all its Sentences, conformably to their Alliance and Comburghership. And the same Canton wrote to the other Three, to dissuade them from joyning with the Ambassador of *France* in his Demand, representing it as a thing entirely injurious to the Liberty of a Sovereign Tribunal.

The 25th, the States met again at 8 in the Morning, and notwithstanding the Intrigues of the Governour and his Faction, the Three States order'd, that the Proceedings should be read; and they began to do it accordingly. The next Day, *Monsieur Molondin*, the Governour, and his Party renewed their Intrigues to prevent the Continuation of the reading of the Proceedings of the Tribunal, which took up some time; and the Partisans of the King of *Prussia* designing to regain it, caused the Clock to be put back. The Governour expected impatiently that it should strike Twelve, the usual Hour of the Court's rising; and perceiving by his Watch that there was Legetdemain in the Case, he got up in a great Passion, and said, That it was only a Trick fit for School-Boys; and declar'd, That he adjourn'd the States to the 29th. He pass'd several Reflexions on the Council of the Town, and retired with his Friends, notwithstanding he was desir'd to continue in the Assembly. The Four *Ministres*, or Chief Magistrates, met in the Afternoon to reprimand him for his presuming to adjourn the Assembly; and as he pretended to have done nothing but what he had a Right to do, the Council of the Town, and the Deputies of the Commonalties were summoned the 27th, to consider how to oppose those dangerous Pretensions of the Governour, who had the Day before desir'd the City to withdraw the Garrison from the Castle, as useless. As that Gentleman was, in the mean time, perpetually talking of the Danger the Country was expos'd to, this Proposal surpriz'd the Town, and instead of having any Regard thereto, they order'd the Captain of the Guard to take more Men into the Castle, stand on his



his Guard, and examine all Persons coming in; and he was likewise forbidden to eat with the Governor. The day (k) before, the Marquis de *Puisieux*, receiv'd an Express with Orders from his Court to leave *Neufchatel*, which he did accordingly the 27th in the Morning; without leaving any Memorial, or saying a Word to any Person; but he wrote to the Canton of *Zurich*, to demand the Convocation of a General Diet of the Cantons, at the French King's Expence. Madame de *Mally* went away, the same Day, in great Hurry, for *Pontarlier*; thence to proceed with the Duke of *Villeroy*, and Count *Maignon*; who, by the same Courier, had Orders to return to Court.

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(k) O8.  
26. N. S.  
The French Ambassador retires from Neufchatel. O8. 27. N. S.

The 29th, The States met again, and the Governor produced the Protestations of that Lady and Monsieur d'*Alegre*, which were declared void, as well as that delivered on the Part of the Prince of *Montbeliard*; and then proceeded to the Continuation of the Proceedings of the Court; but the Governor pretended once more to adjourn the Assembly by his own Authority. The *Banderet* of the Town, and the Advocate of his *Prussian* Majesty opposed the same; whereupon the States being retired into the Chamber of Consultation, resolved to adjourn themselves to the 31st, as they did by a Sentence, which was pronounced in open Court. The Governor believing that this was an Invasion of his Prerogative, stood up, resigned his Place, and quitted the Assembly: Grounding his Abdication upon the Slight put upon his Character; the Liberty taken by the States to adjourn themselves without his Advice; and the Menaces made by some inconsiderate People, that they would oblige him with Cannon Balls to remove from the Castle. The Council of State met immediately after, and sent to desire Monsieur *Molondin* to assist therein, whereupon he repair'd thither, and renewed his Abdication, without hearkening to the Reasons that were alledged to persuade him to continue in his Place. He sent back the same Day the Great Seal to the Chancellor, and the 30th he set out with his Family for *Solothurn*, and was followed by some turbulent Persons, who put him upon these Violences. The Council of State being informed of his Retreat,

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1707.

(d) Oct.

31 N. S.

met the 30th in the Evening, and appointed Monsieur *Triboulet*, a Counsellor, to preside in the Assembly in the Room of Monsieur *Molondin*. That Gentleman was in the *French Faction*, but having a considerable Place in *Neufchatel*, he durst not openly shew his Partiality; so that the next (d) Day the States met again, and after the Reading of several Papers, the King of *Prussia's* and Prince of *Carignan's* Councils spoke in behalf of their respective Clients. The Tribunal being fully convinced of his *Prussian* Majesty's legal Title, resolv'd to pronounce Sentence in his Favour, and grant him the Investiture of that Principality; and for that purpose adjourn'd to the 3d of *November*, N. S. a memorable Day in *Neufchatel*: For as it was upon the same Day 177 Years before, that they banish'd by Decree the *Romish* Superstition out of that Country, so by their deciding the Dispute about that Sovereignty in Favour of the King of *Prussia*, on the like Day, they extinguish'd the Hopes, the Papists entertain'd, to reestablish their Worship in their Territories.

(k) Oct.

22. N. S.

Decree of  
the Parlia-  
ment of  
Besançon  
arrogating  
to them-  
selves the  
Decision of  
the Affair  
of Neuf-  
chatel.

The *French Court* had fondly thought that they might deter the Tribunal of *Neufchatel* from proceeding any farther in that Affair, by causing the Parliament of *Besançon*, at the Instance of the Attorney General, to make (k) a Decree, ordaining, 'That the Pretenders to the Succession should be summon'd before them, to see it declar'd that the County of *Neufchatel*, with its Dependencies, belong to the *French King* exclusively of all others, as reunited to the Crown on Account of the County of *Burgundy*, and because the Barony of *Arlay*, situate in the County of *Burgundy*, is the Paramount Fief of the County of *Neufchatel*, not having in Form and according to Usage, perform'd Fealty and Homage; his Majesty may take the Advantage; the said Decree forbidding the Pretenders to have Recourse elsewhere than to the Parliament of *Besançon*, and likewise forbidding the Governour, Council, and Judges of *Neufchatel* aforesaid to take any manner of Cognizance of the Disputes concerning that Succession, on the Pain of Nullity and Cassation: Which should be signified to the Governor and Attorney-General of *Neufchatel*; and in the mean time the Revenues Rights and Emoluments should be sequestred into the King's Hands, and the Profits arising there-  
from

‘ from carry’d into the Royal Treasury. But whether this Decree, which was a manifest Invasion of the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel*, was notified to the States, or no, tis certain that the Tribunal took no manner of Notice of it; for on the 3d of November, N. S. they met, according to their last Adjournment to proceed to the final Decision of the Controversy that had been so long depending. There were great Debates on this Occasion; and Four of the Twelve Judges made all possible Instances, That the Decision should be referr’d till after the Conclusion of the General Peace. They represented, That the *French* King having threatned them with his highest Resentment, it was their Interest to prevent the Effects thereof, by putting off the Affair: Urging, That the *French* Troops being ready on the Frontiers, they might easily invade and waste the Territories of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, before they could take, with their Allies, any Measures to prevent it; and that they should have no other Satisfaction than a Treaty or Promise to the Cantons, that the like should not be attempted for the future. This Advice, though not altogether impertinent, was rejected; nor did the Tribunal shew any Regard to the Protestation of the Deputies of *Landeron* and *Cressier*, (whose Inhabitants are the only Papists in the Principality of *Neufchatel*) declaring, that their Corporations had never been under the Dominion of the House of *Chalons*. The Three Estates, having caused the Sentence to be drawn up, sent a numerous Deputation to Count *Metternich*, Mr. *Stanian*, Envoy Extraordinary of *Great Britain*, and the *Sieur Runckel*, Minister of the States-General, the Two latter being at that Time with the *Prussian* Minister; and they were all conducted to the Hall of Audience, in the Castle. Count *Metternich* went first, attended by two Counsellors of State, Members of the Tribunal; Mr. *Stanian* went next, conducted by two Members of the Tribunal, representing the Third State; and the *Sieur Runckel* went last, conducted by the two first Officers of the State. The rest of the Gentlemen, and the Retinue of the said Ministers closed the March, every one according to his Rank, and the Streets, from the Ambassador’s House to the Castle, were lin’d with People, who expressed all  
imagi-

A. C.

1787.

*The Investiture of the Principality of Neuchâtel granted to the King of Prussia.*  
Nov. 3.  
N. S.

imaginable Joy upon the happy Conclusion of that Affair. The Ministers being arriv'd at the Hall of Audience, Count *Metternich* was plac'd in an Elbow Chair, to the Right of the President of the Assembly; the Envoy of *Great Britain* had also an Elbow Chair on the Right of the *Prussian* Ambassador, and next to him sat the Deputy of *Bern*, upon a Chair, and the *Sieur Runckel* next to the said Deputy; likewise on a Chair. The Secretary of State proceeded to the Reading of the Sentence of Investiture, in favour of the King of *Prussia*; which done, the Prince of *Carignan's* Council protested against it: But his Protest being declared null, the President of the Assembly yielded his Place to Count *Metternich*, with the Scepter. Thus the King of *Prussia* was solemnly invested with the Sovereignty of the Principality of *Neuchâtel* and *Valangin*; after which, the whole Assembly, with the Count *de Metternich* at their Head, went to the Cathedral Church, to return God Thanks for the happy Issue of so important an Affair. All usual publick Demonstrations of Joy were given upon this occasion; a good number of Medals, and a great Sum of Money thrown among the People, and the same Night Count *Metternich* took Possession of the Castle. The next day (Nov. 4. N. S.) he received the publick Homage of the Magistrates and People, who, after the Ambassador had sworn, on the part of his *Prussian* Majesty, to observe all their Rights and Privileges, took an Oath of Allegiance to their new Sovereign. Count *Metternich* presently after notified these Proceedings to the four Cantons allied to that State, viz. *Bern*, *Solothurn*, *Friburgh* and *Lucern*: And on the 8th, his Excellency went to *Valangin*, to take the usual Oath as Prince, in the Name of the King his Master; and at the same time to be present at the taking the Oath of Fidelity there. The other Corporations having perform'd the like Duty, there were Bonfires the 10th, throughout the Principality, except at *Landeron*, and *Cressier*, which refused to swear Allegiance to his *Prussian* Majesty; but were, a Fortnight after, compell'd to it, notwithstanding the Protestation of the Canton of *Solothurn*. On the 18th, an Embassy from the Canton of *Bern* arrived at *Neuchâtel*, consisting of Three Senators of the litle, and Three Members of the great Council,

Council, attended by a numerous Retinue. The next Morning they were conducted in State to the Castle, where they had Audience of Count *Metternich*, in which they acknowledged, on the part of their Republick, his *Prussian* Majesty for lawful Prince of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*. The Republick of *Geneva* made the like Acknowledgment by a Deputation to Count *Metternich*.

The *French* King who bore with great Impatience the Loss of that Sovereignty, of which he had fondly thought himself almost as sure, as if he had been actually possess'd of it, began to shew his Resentment by causing his Parliament of *Besangon* to make † Nov. 9.  
† a Decree, prohibiting all Commerce between the <sup>N. S.</sup> Inhabitants of the County of *Burgundy*, and those of the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*: and afterwards order'd a Considerable Number of Forces to move towards the Frontiers of that Principality, as if he intended to invade it. On the other hand, Count *Metternich* took all imaginable Precautions for the Security of the Country; for in the first Place, he form'd a Regiment of 10 Companies of 120 Men each, out of the Militia, under the Command of experienc'd Officers, and posted them on the Passes near the Frontiers; and when the Ambassadors from the Canton of *Bern* were sent to congratulate his Master's Accession to that Principality, he demanded the three following Points: 1. That the Canton of *Bern* would give 200 Men to serve on the Frontiers, as a publick Testimony that they took the Country into their Protection. 2. That they should give Orders to their Militia to march without Delay to the Succour of *Neufchatel*, whenever they should see their Beacons fir'd: And, 3. That when these Dispositions were made and executed, the Canton would send a Deputation to Monsieur *Puisieux*, to expostulate with him concerning the *French* King's Design on that Subject, and demand a definitive Answer. Whether that Prince was willing that the Country of *Neufchatel* should remain in a Neutrality with him, or, not? The Ambassadors being return'd home, the Great Council of the Canton of *Bern* met, about the beginning of *December*, and had under Consideration, whether their Alliance with *Neufchatel* was still in Force, seeing that Principa-  
lity

A. C. lity was restored to the House of *Chalons*? Which  
 1707. Question was warmly debated, and carried in the  
 Affirmative by a Majority of 107 Voices, against  
 The Can- 17 that were for the Negative. Hereupon it was  
 tons of Bern resolv'd, That the Comburghership and Alliance  
 resolves to with *Neufchatel* being still in Force, and as obliga-  
 assist the tory as heretofore, they would not only send 200  
 Principali- Men to join the Militia of that Country; but also,  
 ty of Neuf- that, in Case of need, they would assist them with  
 chatel. all their Forces, against whomsoever should attempt  
 to disturb their common Tranquillity. In order to  
 that, they directed Beacons to be set up in proper  
 Places, that upon the Firing thereof, their Forces  
 might draw together; and the Militia of the  
 Countries of *Vaud* and *Nistland* were commanded  
 to march immediately to the Assistance of *Neufchatel*,  
 upon the first Signal that should be made, without  
 waiting for farther Orders. They resolv'd likewise,  
 That the Protestant Cantons should be desir'd to  
 meet in a Diet at *Langenthal*, the 12th of *December*,  
 N. S. to concert farther Measures for the Defence  
 of *Neufchatel*: Which vigorous Resolutions were, in  
 great Measure, owing to the earnest and powerful  
 Interposition of *Great Britain* and *Holland*. The  
*Popish* Cantons, which some days before were assem-  
 bled at *Lucern*, separated without coming to any  
 Resolution about the Affair of *Neufchatel*, in which  
 they wisely declined to concern themselves openly,  
 notwithstanding the *French* Ambassador's Solicitations.

The Prote-  
 stant Can-  
 tons meet  
 at Lan-  
 genthal  
 Dec. 12.  
 N. S.

The Deputies of all the Protestant Cantons, ex-  
 cept those of *Appenzel*, met at *Langenthal* the 12th  
 of *December* N. S. and those of *Bern* having given  
 them a full Account of the Affair of *Neufchatel*, and  
 imparted to them the Advices they had receiv'd of  
 the Motions of the *French* on the Frontiers of *Bur-*  
*gundy*, the whole Assembly declar'd to the Gentle-  
 men of *Bern*, That if any Body offer'd to molest  
 them, in any wise, upon that account, they would  
 not only assist them with their Counsel, but like-  
 wise with all their Troops, that they might repel  
 Force by Force. They propos'd afterwards to send a  
 Deputation to the Ambassador of *France*; but that  
 was put off for some Days, because the Deputy of  
*Bazil* declar'd, that he was not fully instructed to  
 concur therein. That Gentleman set out for *Bazil*  
 the

the same Day, and came back the 16th with full Instructions to concur in that and other Resolutions that should be found necessary for preserving the publick Peace; and so the Deputation was agreed upon the same Evening. The Deputies set out the next Morning for *Solothurn*, but they could not have their Audience of that Minister till the 18th, when they deliver'd the following Speech or Memorial to *Monsieur de Puiseux*.

Y<sup>our</sup> Excellency very well knows how careful and provident the Laudable Helvetick Body has always been of the Safety of their Frontiers, in order to preserve them from all manner of Hostilities, and thereby maintain Peace and Tranquillity in our common Country; and the Laudable Cantons still remember with deep Acknowledgment, the important Offices your Excellency has, for that End, so effectually interpos'd on several Occasions. The Laudable Helvetick Body still entertains the same Desire of preserving entire that happy Tranquillity. Upon these Motives, the Laudable Evangelick Cantons have sent their Deputies to this Diet of *Langenthal*, having understood with Sorrow, that his most Christian Majesty has shew'd himself displeas'd, in regard to the City and County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and that he has even made appear the Effects of his Resentment, by prohibiting all Commerce between *Burgundy* and the City and County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, and that besides the said Country is threatened with other Inconveniencies.

*Their Memorial to the French Ambassador.*

The Laudable Evangelick Cantons having taken this Matter into Consideration, could not dispense with sending to your Excellency, Messieurs *John Lewis Wirtmuller*, Stadt-holder and Captain-General; *John James Ulrick*, Stadt-holder, both Members of the Council of the City of *Zurich*; Messieurs *John Frederick Willading*, Lord of *Utinen* and *Mastelt n*, *Banderet*, and *Abraham Tchernar*, both Members of the Council of the City of *Bern*; Mr. *John Henry Zoucki*, Land-Amptman, and a Member of the Council of the Canton of *Glaris*; and Mr. *John Kokly*, Burgo-Master, and a Member of the Council of the City of *Schaffhausen*, to have

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‘ have the Honour first to salute your Excellency,  
 ‘ and assure you of their Respects and Services, and  
 ‘ besides, farther to beseech you, that you would  
 ‘ be pleas’d to consider, that the City and Countrey of  
 ‘ *Neufchatel* is allied to the Canton of *Bern*, by very  
 ‘ strict Comburgherships, which have lasted for  
 ‘ above Three Ages; and for that very Reason has  
 ‘ been included in the perpetual Peace, and in the  
 ‘ Alliance of 1663, by the Name of Comburghers.  
 ‘ That besides, that City and Countrey is included in  
 ‘ in the Peace of *Ryswick*, as a Member of the Hel-  
 ‘ vetick Body; that it has always been look’d upon  
 ‘ as *Swissers* in his Majesty’s Service, and enjoy’d the  
 ‘ Privileges of the Nation; and finally, that for  
 ‘ these Considerations, it has always had, in the  
 ‘ same manner, as the other States of *Switzerland*, a  
 ‘ free Commerce in the Empire, altho’ it was under  
 ‘ the Dominion of a *French* Prince.

‘ Wherefore the said Evangelick Cantons most  
 ‘ instantly pray your Excellency, that in considera-  
 ‘ tion of all these Reasons, you would be pleas’d to  
 ‘ interpose your Powerful Offices with his most  
 ‘ Christian Majesty, that the Prohibition of the Free  
 ‘ Commerce with that Country may be taken off;  
 ‘ but above all, that it be not molested by greater  
 ‘ Misfortunes and Inconveniencies: For your Ex-  
 ‘ cellency, by your great Wisdom, may very well  
 ‘ foresee, that thereby the Tranquillity of all *Swissers*-  
 ‘ *land* may insensibly be disturb’d.

‘ The Generous Sentiments which your Excellency  
 ‘ has shewn, during all the Time of your glorious  
 ‘ Ministry, for the Welfare of our Nation, and the  
 ‘ Assurances so often repeated of the Honour of  
 ‘ your good Wishes, permit us not to doubt, that  
 ‘ you will still be pleas’d to favour us on this Occa-  
 ‘ sion; and in this Confidence, we again take the  
 ‘ Liberty to recommend to you, with all possible  
 ‘ Earnestness, the Interest of our common Country.

The Ambassadors return’d them the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

‘ I Find, by the Speech you have now made to me,  
 ‘ in the Name of your Superior Lords, That  
 ‘ you interpose your Offices with me, in favour of  
 ‘ those



those of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, both in respect to the Prohibition it has pleas'd the King my Master, to ordain about the Commerce they had the Liberty to carry on with his Majesty's Subjects; and to demand, that they be not molested by greater Misfortunes and Inconveniencies, out of Apprehension, That thereby the Tranquillity of all *Switzerland* may insensibly be disturb'd.

I find also, Gentlemen, that the Pretence of that Demand is principally founded on the PRE-TENDED ALLIANCES of Comburghership, that are between the Laudable Canton of *Bern*, and those of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and upon other Considerations, whereby you pretend to infer, that the latter ought to enjoy all the Privileges of the Helvetick Nation.

I shall begin with telling you, that I have no Orders from the King, that may enable me to return you an Answer to so unexpected a Demand. But I may assure you before-hand, That the King is so far from having any Design of disturbing the Peace and Repose you enjoy, as well as the other Laudable Cantons, that he is as much dispos'd, as ever, to maintain the same on his Part, and to entertain Union and a good Understanding between them.

Therefore, in case it should please his Majesty to make those of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin* feel his just Indignation upon the crying Injustice they have done to the *French* Pretenders, his Subjects, about the Succession of the Dutches of *Nemours*, in relation to which, I have yet receiv'd no Orders from his Majesty; you may be persuaded, That he would not have therein any View contrary to the Assurances I gave you just now.

The Surrender which the Laudable Cantons made to *Jane of Hochberg*, in 1529, both for herself, and her Heirs, and Successors, is a sufficient Proof of that Injustice, without inquiring into other Reasons, too long to be explain'd in this Place, and which entirely over-throw the Title that has serv'd for a Pretence to the Investiture given to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, his

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‘ Majesty’s Enemy. And altho’ I know not what Intentions the King may have, in particular, about the restoring of the Commerce, for which you seem to be concern’d, I cannot but be surpriz’d to see you make such a Step, after what has pass’d between you and the Laudable Catholick Cantons, the King of Spain’s Allies, about the Prohibition of Commerce, between the Emperor and the Empire, and the said Cantons, upon Occasion of the renewing of the Capitulation of Milan. You are not ignorant, *Gentlemen*, That you refused them then your Offices with the Emperor ; or, if you had Regard to their just Representations, which does not appear to me, the said Prohibition subsisting still to this Day, you cannot deny but your Endeavours have been ineffectual.

‘ However, since you require me verbally to give the King an Account of the Step you have made towards me, I shall have the Honour to do it, and to receive his Orders, which I shall communicate to you.

Sign’d,

Solosburn, Dec.  
18. 1707.

P U Y S I E U X.

This haughty threatening Answer, together with the great Warlike Preparations that were carried on in *Burgundy*, made Count *Metternich* redouble his Vigilance and Activity for the Defence of the Principality of *Neufchatel* ; for which purpose he demanded Four thousand Men of the Canton of *Bern*. His Demand was back’d by Mr. *Stanyan* and the *Sieur Runkell*, who on the 23d of *December*, presented to that Canton the following Memorial.

Memorial  
of the Bri-  
tish and  
Dutch  
Ministers to  
the Canton  
of *Bern*,  
Dec. 23.  
N. S.

Magnificent and Potent Lords,  
‘ T H E Engagements her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and their High Mightinesses, are entered into with his Majesty the King of Prussia, in Relation to the Principality of *Neufchatel*, as well as their Attention to any thing that may concern the Safety and Support of the Laudable

dable Helvetick Protestant Body, oblige us to give herein, in their Names, positive Assurances, that her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightinesses, will use the most effectual Means, and such as you will judge your selves convenient, to maintain the People of *Neufchatel*, the King of *Prussia's* Subjects, and your *Com-burghers*, and to support your selves against the Oppression of *France*.

Her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightinesses, immediately after the Investiture was given to the King of *Prussia*, would have caus'd Troops to march for your Defence; and, in all Respects, have made the necessary Dispositions for the same End; But for the Fear of giving *France* a Pretence of invading the State of *Neufchatel*, to prevent, as she would have said, the Designs which she would have ascrib'd to the Allies; and to avoid whatever might afford her the least Occasion of disturbing your Tranquillity. Altho' most Parts of *Europe* have experienc'd what the Ambition and Passion of *France* suggest to her, we confess, nevertheless, *Magnificent and Potent Lords*, that we could not before have imagin'd, That, in her present Circumstances, she would have attempted any thing, against the Country of *Neufchatel*. We did not believe, indeed, that she would be with-held by considering the Injustice of such an Attempt, and that she should thereby violate all her Alliances with the *Laudable Helvetick Body*, as well as the Declarations she made in the beginning of this War, to let all *Swisserland* enjoy a perfect Tranquillity: Neither did we think she would scruple to act against the Acknowledgment she has made, on several Occasions, of the Competency and Power of the Sovereign Tribunal of *Neufchatel*; and against the Regard she ought to have for the *Com-burghers* of a State, which, like yours, has done her such signal Services: Experience has shewn but too well, That she never stuck at her Alliances, Engagements, Declarations, or Sense of the most just Acknowledgments, when the Gratifying her Ambition and Passion has been in view.

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‘ But when we consider’d the Perplexities she is in; the exhausted Condition of her Finances; the Oppression of her People; the Discontent of the *Burgundians*, your Neighbours; the Necessity her Troops are under of resting themselves during the Winter, in order to be able to oppose our Efforts next Campaign; the Means we shall have to support the State of *Neufchatel*, considering its Situation, and the Season of the Year, if proper Measures be taken, as well as the Convenience all the High Allies will have of sending you Succours on all sides; The Necessity she would drive you to, of supporting (by Virtue of your *Comburghership*, and most precious Concerns) the Country of *Neufchatel*; And the favourable and just Occasion she would thereby afford you, of securing for ever your Liberty (with the Assistance of the High Allies, upon which you may depend) by procuring to your selves sufficient Barriers: All these Considerations, *Magnificent and Potent Lords*, would have persuaded us, That she would never have dared to abandon herself to so dangerous an Attempt.

‘ Nevertheless, all the Steps she makes, will not suffer us to doubt any longer, that she designs to proceed to Extremities. All the Advices from *France* inform us of it; the Approach of her Troops, and the great Numbers of Infantry she has posted in the County of *Burgundy*, a Country where formerly her Cavalry used principally to winter; The Magazines of Provisions she has erected on the Frontiers of *Neufchatel*; The Endeavours the *Marquis de Puisieux* has used to divide the Laudable Reformed Cantons from your Interest, and engage them to abandon you; The Answer he has return’d to the Deputies of the Laudable Evangelick Cantons, wherein he dares to treat so ancient Alliances, as PRETENDED; The Liberty he arrogates to his King, of attacking the Country of *Neufchatel*, Part of *Switzerland*, without troubling, as he pretends, your Tranquility; The slighting manner in which he treats your *Comburghers* when he speaks of them; His Refusal to enter into a Neutrality, that would have

‘have secured *France* on the side of *Neufchatel*: All  
 ‘this sufficiently shews, That that Power suffers  
 ‘herself to be hurried on by the Passion of a Mini-  
 ‘ster, who has prostituted his Character at *Neuf-*  
 ‘*chatel*, by so preposterous Menaces, which he will  
 ‘maintain; as well as by the Solicitations! of the  
 ‘divers Pretenders to the Principality of *Neufcha-*  
 ‘*chatel*, who would engage her to gratifie their De-  
 ‘sires. It can no longer be doubted, but that your  
 ‘Tranquillity will be troubled, unless you put spee-  
 ‘dily your Allies in such a Posture of Defence, as  
 ‘may shew to *France* your Firmness and Courage,  
 ‘and the Dangers she would draw upon herself, by  
 ‘such an Attempt. We own, *Magnificent and Po-*  
 ‘*tent Lords*, that Peace is the most precious Thing  
 ‘in the World, and that your Situation, in particu-  
 ‘lar, engages you to endeavour to preserve it. But  
 ‘your deep Wisdom will sufficiently shew you,  
 ‘that the most effectual way to maintain yourselves  
 ‘in so blessed a State, is, forthwith to take proper  
 ‘Measures to baffle your Enemy’s Designs. Do not  
 ‘fear timely Expences, and which may spare you  
 ‘infinitely greater, and, perhaps, unprofitable Char-  
 ‘ges, if you should not take speedily the necessary  
 ‘Measures. Besides, knowing, as we do, how much  
 ‘her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their  
 ‘High Mightinesses, are concern’d for your Interest,  
 ‘we are persuaded, that as soon as we shall have  
 ‘given them an Account of the Affairs of these  
 ‘Parts, we shall receive such Orders, as will be able  
 ‘to satisfy you, as well as Means to put them in  
 ‘Execution: And we may, moreover, positively  
 ‘assure you, That they will make all proper Dis-  
 ‘positions to maintain you in all Respects; unless  
 ‘*France* be with-held, by the Precautions you will  
 ‘take for your own Support, and the Defence of  
 ‘your Comburghers. We pray God may bless your  
 ‘Resolutions, and that the same may turn to the  
 ‘Welfare of your State, and of our holy Reli-  
 ‘gion.

The *French* Emissaries lest no Stone unturn’d to  
 prevent the Canton of *Bern*’s granting Count *Mer-*  
*ternich*’s Demand, but their Intrigues were so ef-  
 fectually thwarted by the *British* and *Dutch* En-

A. C. 170 voys, that on the 29th of December; the Sovereign Council of Bern, after a very warm Debate, came to an unanimous Resolution, importing: That

*Vigorous  
Resolutions  
of the Coun-  
cil of Bern  
to assist  
Neufcha-  
tel.*

‘they would assist and defend the Principality of Neufchatel with all their Might, and take all convenient Measures relating thereunto: That they would forthwith assemble 4000 Men, to be sent on the Frontiers of their Canton towards Neufchatel, to canton there till farther Orders: That some experienced Officers should be sent to the Frontiers of Neufchatel, to view the Passes leading thereinto from Burgundy, and see where the Troops of this Canton might be most conveniently quarter’d: That if, in the mean time, France should invade the Territories of Neufchatel, and its Dependencies, the said 4000 Men should immediately march to the Assistance of the Inhabitants, without waiting for any farther Orders: That 6000 Men more should be commanded to hold themselves in a Readiness, for reinforcing the first Body: That the Council of War should forthwith provide every thing for the March and Subsistence of the said Troops, with the necessary Ammunition: That the Commissaries appointed for the Affairs of Neufchatel, should prepare and draw up a Letter to acquaint the most Christian King with the Resolutions of this Canton, which they were to report to the Sovereign Council, in order to be approved and forwarded And, lastly, That these Particulars should be notify’d to all the Cantons, which, according to the Treaties of Alliance, were to be desired to hold themselves in a Readiness to march to their Assistance.

The Town of Neufchatel having desir’d the Canton of Bern to send them 300 Men for their own Security, the Sovereign Council met the 4th, 5th, and 6th of January, N. S. to take that Affair into Consideration; but after a great many Debates, some Members, who were thought to be in the Interest of the French, propos’d to put off the farther Consideration of that Affair, till the Return of the Deputies they had sent to view the Frontiers of Neufchatel. This was agreed to, but the Council having received, the same Evening, a Letter from

from those Deputies, dated from *Neufchatel*, importing, That there were 17 Battalions on the Frontiers of *Burgundy*, besides several Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons: That 400 Waggon, loaded with Ammunition and Provisions, were arriv'd, the 3d, at *Mortier*, and the like Number at *Pontarlier*: That the *French Troops* were, for the most part, arriv'd in the Neighbourhood of that Place, and quarter'd in the Villages, and chiefly about the Glass-Houses of *Joux*, which are separated from the Glass-Houses of *Neufchatel*, only by a small Brook or Ditch, not three Foot broad: That they were repairing and enlarging the Roads; And, That the *Marschal of Villars* had reviewed the Troops: These Advices appear'd so material, that the Sovereign Council thought fit to meet again the 7th; when those very Gentlemen, who, the Day before, had made such pressing Instances for a Delay, were the most pressing for taking Measures against the Designs of the Enemy. It was therefore unanimously resolv'd, 'That that Canton would assist the Principality of *Neufchatel* with all their Forces: That the 300 Men desir'd for the Security of the Capital City, should march thither, the next Day, being the 8th: That all the Inhabitants of the Canton should be forewarned to hold themselves in a Readiness to march upon the first Signal: That these Resolutions should be communicated to the whole *Helvetic* Body: That all the Protestant Cantons should be, in particular, requir'd to get their Troops ready to march to the Assistance of *Bern*: That these Resolutions should be likewise communicated to the Ambassador of *France*, and that that Canton was resolv'd to venture their All, rather than suffer that the Tranquillity of the Inhabitants of *Neufchatel* should be any ways disturb'd. That the Council of War should meet, the 8th, to consider what Measures were to be taken; And, that the same should be laid before the Sovereign Council the 9th. The Letters for the *French* Ambassador and the Cantons, and the Orders for the Bailiffs and other Officers of the Canton of *Bern*, were dispatch'd away the same Evening; so that, the next Morning, the

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Three Hundred Men desir'd by the Inhabitants of *Neufchatel*, got into that Place.

The same Day in the Morning, the Deputies return'd to *Bern*, and in the Afternoon made their Report to the Council of War, and the next Day to the Sovereign Council; and both were well satisfy'd with the Disposition of the *Neufchatelois*, for the Defence of their Rights and Country. The Sovereign Council having farther debated that Affair, and received new Advices of the Motions of the *French*, order'd the rest of the Four thousand Men already mention'd, to march into the Country of *Neufchatel*, and joyn the Troops of that Country. They resolv'd also, 'That another Body of 'Troops should be forthwith order'd to the Frontiers for supporting the former; That Ten Pieces 'of Cannon, with a sufficient Quantity of Ammunition, should be likewise sent to *Neufchatel*; That 'every Inhabitant of that Canton, without any 'Exception, unless it were for Sicknels or Age, should 'hold themselves ready to march: That the Canton should send two of their *Banierets* to *Neufchatel*, to represent them, and assist in the Councils 'of War that should be held there: That the Canton of *Zurich* should be desired to cause some of 'their Troops to be ready at Hand for their Assistance; And, lastly, That the same Deputies who 'assisted in the Diet of *Langenthal*, should assist in 'the General Diet, summon'd to meet at *Baden* the '15th of the same Month. According to these Resolutions, the Troops posted in the Frontiers, march'd the 10th and 11th of *January*, N. S. into the Territories of *Neufchatel*.

They send  
4500 Men  
into the  
Principal-  
ty of  
*Neufcha-  
tel*.

Before we conclude the Foreign Affairs of this Year, we shall take notice of some Transactions relating to the Queen's Ministers abroad. On the 18th of *March* (N. S.) *Dr. Newton*, Envoy Extraordinary from her *Britannick* Majesty, having made his publick Entry at *Genoa*, went immediately, with a Noble Attendance, to the Senate, where he made a Speech (in *Latin*) which for the Singularity of it, deserves to be preserved to Posterity; and is as follows:



Most Serene D O G E, and Illustrious Senators, A. C.  
 T H E Queen of Great Britain, A N N E, my 1707.  
 ' Mistress, the most Potent of all Queens, both  
 ' by Sea and Land, passionately desires to preserve Dr. New-  
 ' that Friendship, which, without Interruption, has ton's  
 ' been cultivated, for many Ages, to this Day, by Speech to  
 ' mutual good Offices, and an inviolable Faithful- the Repub-  
 ' ness, between the Kingdom of England, and your lick of  
 ' most flourishing Republick. Her Majesty, I say, Genoa.  
 ' Most Serene Doge, and Illustrious Senators, is fully di-  
 ' sposed to preserve that Friendship, and not only  
 ' transmit it to Posterity, but even to knit it faster,  
 ' and carry it to the highest Pitch it is capable  
 ' to attain, for the Common Good of the Two  
 ' Nations, and the Benefit of all Christendom.

' And why should She not? Her Majesty, and  
 ' the English Nation, which submits so willingly  
 ' to her Empire, and so readily obeys her Orders;  
 ' who is so powerful, and renowned in this Age:  
 ' And in what Age has she not been so, by her  
 ' Arms, and her Victories, obtain'd in the whole  
 ' Universe? Particularly in the Ages past, and at  
 ' the time of the Holy War in the East, when the  
 ' English subdued the Island of Cyprus, preserv'd Sy-  
 ' ria, and would have conquer'd Jerusalem it self,  
 ' and vindicated the Holy Grave, under Richard  
 ' their King, and Hero, if the French, who were  
 ' ever jealous of the English, and against the Com-  
 ' mon Good of the Christians, had not strongly op-  
 ' pos'd it by their Artifices, Wiles, and, at last, their  
 ' Arms. England is, at this Day, the Mistress of  
 ' the Two Seas, the Ocean and Mediterranean;  
 ' and fills the World with her Fleets and Com-  
 ' merce. Wherefore, I say, why should not the  
 ' Queen, my Mistress, and the English Nation, with  
 ' all manner of Good and Prosperity to the Genoese?  
 ' A Nation so powerful, and so fortunate in Italy,  
 ' who has formerly so often triumph'd over her  
 ' Neighbours, and those that envied her; and who  
 ' has almost been Mistress of Venice, that great and  
 ' celebrated Republick; Queen of the Mediterrane-  
 ' an, and the Islands, which have formerly been  
 ' obliged to receive Laws from her; And, moreover,  
 ' of

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of those of *Pisa*, who voluntarily offer'd to submit to Your Lordships; but either in regard to your own Dignity, or out of Modesty; the first whereof is an undoubted Sign of Power, and the other of a Spirit that knows how to rule over itself, and (which seldom happens) how to set Bounds to its own Felicity; their Subjection was not accepted, (which is hardly to be believ'd) nor their Prayers receiv'd.

You have carried your Arms and Trophies abroad into *Spain*, *Mauritania* and *Asia*, and into all Parts of the World known by the Ancients, against the cruel Enemies of the Faith and of Mankind, those wicked and impious *Saracens*. All the *Mediterranean*, and its Gulphs, the *Bosphorus*, and the utmost Parts of *Pontus Euxinus*, (or Black Sea) have been overspread with your Fleets and Triumphs, and fill'd with lasting Monuments of your Exploits and Atchievements. The Isles of *Minorca*, *Sardinia*, *Chios*, *Cyprus*, *Corfica*, which is still under your Dominion; *Syracusa* in *Sicily*; *Calabris* in *Euboea*; *Cidan*, and little *Cirra* in *Candia*; *Peram* in *Africa*; *Amistram* on the *Bosphorus*; in *Taurica*, the Towns situated on the *Palus Meotis*; and on the *Tanais*, upon the Borders of *Europe* and *Asia*, and in *Asia* itself. I pass over in silence *Tripoli*, *Biblos* and *Joppa*, three very ancient Towns; *Ptolomais* and *Cesarea* in *Syria*; *Sidon* and *Tir*, the Capitals of the *Palestine*, so celebrated by the Fame of their Navigation and Riches; which have always had the Mastery over the Sea, and formerly been under your Power. In short, where have the *Ligurians* or *Genoeze*, not been heard of? Where has their Name not been celebrated, and their Power known? Even *Jerusalem*, which, in those Heroick Times, has, for so many Ages, been the only Seat of the true Religion, and sacred Worship, was, by your Succours, and by your Arms, deliver'd and restor'd to CHRIST, our common Master and Saviour; and in the Holy Grave, the Memory of your Power, and, at the same time, of your Piety, was acknowledged by the victorious King *Baldwin*; and the mighty Succours of the *Genoeze*, were propos'd as an Example

to all Persons, that went to visit that Sacred Place. These great Things, besides the perpetual Praises you have gain'd for having defended the Christian Name; and spread it among Profane and Rebelious Nations, have been rewarded by the Commerce and Correspondences you have cultivated in all Parts, particularly the Ware-Houses erected at Theodisia, Peram, and Ptolomais, Cities, which in those days flourish'd, and abounded in all manner, of Riches; and Genoa it self, which is become, in a manner, the common Port and Mart of all the World. Moreover, both the Indies, which are much more considerable by their Riches and Extent; that new World, which was discover'd by Columbus, one of your Fellow Citizens, and open'd for our Advantage and Use, ought now to be look'd upon as one of your Provinces; and, in some manner, Tributary to the Genoeze. The Gold is, indeed, digged there; and afterwards brought into Europe; but, at last, it is landed in this City, the last Mansion and Residence of St. George, where the Treasures of the West are laid up.

Therefore, what greater Felicity can befall you now, Venerable Senators, than still to enjoy your ancient Renown, your new Riches, your Liberty, and, at the same time, secure your Peace and Safety for the future? This England procures and offers, at present, to all Nations. She does no longer permit them to dread a Haughty, Powerful, Restless Nation, and which, but lately grasp'd and devour'd in her Mind the Universal Monarchy of Europe.

We English and Genoeze, carry the same Banner, we hoist the same Victorious Crosses of Blood-Colour; we respect and honour the same Patron, St. George, every where Conqueror and Triumphant. We have both been the first among the Nations that receiv'd the Christian Faith; and have made Profession of the True saving Worship. Ah! how great are these Motives, and how powerful these Tyes, to oblige us to mutual Love!

We are not known to be, nor have made our selves formidable, by Burnings and Ravages, nor by

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‘ by repeated Violations of publick Faith. Believe  
 ‘ your own Annals; the Conspiracies so often for-  
 ‘ med, and the Arms taken up against your Liberty,  
 ‘ altho’ it has been in vain, and without Success.

‘ When Allies, we do not command; as Masters,  
 ‘ our Confederates. We do not use the Doge, and the  
 ‘ Senate, as our Servant and Slaves; we do not un-  
 ‘ dervalue, and set at nought, the Rights of a free  
 ‘ Government, and the Dignity of the Republick.  
 ‘ We Honour and Respect [the *Dorias* and *Spinolas*,  
 ‘ those true Fathers and Deliverers of their Country,  
 ‘ the true Assertars and Preservers of Liberty, who  
 ‘ deserve to be propos’d as Patterns both in Peace  
 ‘ and War. Trade continues in its flourishing state;  
 ‘ it has always been so with us in respect to you,  
 ‘ and will, for the future, be safe and unmolested.  
 ‘ Being just to All, We are formidable only to our  
 ‘ Enemies, and to the Disturbers of the Publick  
 ‘ Peace and Tranquillity. We send abroad our Ar-  
 ‘ mies and Fleets, according as the Common Good  
 ‘ of Nations requires, having only a Regard to the  
 ‘ Benefit of all People, and particularly yours, and  
 ‘ not to our own. This Vertue was almost un-  
 ‘ known to the *Romans*, which consists in relieving  
 ‘ Distress’d Nations, and supporting the Authority  
 ‘ of Kings, oppress’d by a Superior Power and  
 ‘ Force. *Holland*, and even *Germany*, which main-  
 ‘ tains, and with much ado, defends the Place and  
 ‘ Majesty of the Ancient Empire, having been  
 ‘ lately deliver’d and preserv’d; the *Milanese* lately  
 ‘ restor’d to its rightful Master; *Turin* snatch’d out  
 ‘ of the Enemy’s Hands, and secur’d to its lawful  
 ‘ Prince; *Amedeus* and *Eugene*, those great and in-  
 ‘ vincible Heroes, will willingly and chearfully ac-  
 ‘ knowledge how much they are, in this respect,  
 ‘ beholden to *England*: And *Spain* herself, puffed  
 ‘ up as She is by the Conjunction and Addition of  
 ‘ the New World: Ah! how many Changes and  
 ‘ Revolutions has she not undergone, since she has  
 ‘ been under the *French* Yoke! But the *English* and  
 ‘ *Dutch* join’d together, have at last, broke it down,  
 ‘ as is evident by the Confession of an infinite num-  
 ‘ ber of Witnesses, and by the general Consent,  
 ‘ which is admired and applauded by all Nations.

‘ Tis

'Tis for no other End, that the *English* Fight  
'and Win, at present, so many Battles, both by  
'Sea and Land; and that the Ocean, as large as it is,  
'and as far as it reaches, and the *Mediterranean*, are  
'over-spread and filled by our Naval Armies. I say,  
'tis for no other end, than to give back and restore  
'to *Europe*, which has been so miserably, and for  
'so long a time, afflicted with so many Evils, its  
'just Laws; and to preserve to all Nations, and  
'particularly to your Republick of *Genoa*, Liberty;  
'and free Government, by a firm and durable  
'Peace, which is sought after, by a holy, just, and  
'necessary War: For 'tis neither for us, nor our  
'Profit, that we make War and fight; 'tis not  
'for Us, that we conquer; we *English* do not  
'work herein for Ourselves, but rather, for all  
'Mankind.

Two Deputies of the Council gave Doctor *Newton*  
Thanks for his Speech, assuring him withal,  
that the Republick would carefully cultivate their  
Friendship with *Great-Britain*, and inviolably ob-  
serve a perfect Neutrality, in respect to the Dif-  
ferences depending at present between the great  
Potentates of *Europe*. During his stay at *Genoa*,  
(which was till about the Middle of *June*, when he  
return'd to *Florence*) Dr. *Newton* was treated with  
particular Marks of Distinction, that Common-  
wealth being willing to shew their great Respect to  
her *Britannick* Majesty, in the Person of her Minister.

Nor did the Republick of *Venice* pay less Honour  
to Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, of  
which the *London Gazette* gave the following Ac-  
count.

The 21st of this \* Month having been appointed \* Sept.  
for the publick Entry of his Excellency the Earl of N. S.  
*Manchester*, Ambassador Extraordinary from Her  
Majesty of *Great Britain*, his Excellency's Servants  
and Equipage were sent in the Morning to the Island  
of *Santo Spirito*, about Three Miles from the City  
and his Excellency himself, attended with a Train  
of Gentlemen, repair'd thither at Three in the Af-  
ternoon. There was an Apartment richly furnish'd  
in the Convent for his Reception. About half an  
Hour

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Hour after his Entrance into the Cloister, he receiv'd a Message from the Cavalier *Murofini*, a *Savio grande*, late Ambassador at Rome, That he with Sixty of the Senators were coming to attend his Excellency from the Republick. The Cavalier's Boat was row'd by four Watermen in rich Liveries; each of the Sixty Senators following with the like Number of Oars. At their landing, the Cavalier walk'd at the Head of the Senators, who came after him Two and Two: Sixteen of the Ambassador's Footmen being plac'd in two Ranks at the Sea-side At a little distance from the House, his Excellency's Secretary, and some *British* Gentlemen receiv'd them in the Court. The Lord Ambassador afterwards met them in the middle of the Cloister, where Signior *Murofini* made his Excellency a Compliment; which being return'd, he plac'd himself on the Ambassador's Left Hand, and conducted him to the Gondola, in which he came to wait on his Excellency. When his Excellency was seated, the Cavalier took the Right Hand, the Left being, according to the *Venetian* Custom the superior Seat in the Gondola. The other Senators walk'd on the Left Hand of the *British* Gentlemen to their Gondola's, and plac'd them also on their Left, when on Board. His Excellency's Boats, very beautifully gilded, were row'd empty by Four Men each, and made a magnificent Appearance as they attended on the Side of the other Boats. The Vessel of State bore on her Head a St. George on Horseback, in polish'd Steel; behind which there stood Two large Figures embracing each other, bearing the Crosses of England and Scotland: And at their Feet were wrought Two smaller Images, supporting the Arms of France and Ireland. The whole Vessel was cover'd with Figures and Hieroglyphicks suitable to the Occasion: On Two opposite Corners were the UNION Arms, and on the other End those of France and Ireland. All the Work was at proportionable Distances, richly gilded, entertaining the Sight with much Variety. The Second Boat was painted in a curious manner, and adorn'd with Foliages of Metal finely wrought: The Third bore his Excellency's own Arms; and the Fourth was cover'd

cover'd and lin'd with black Velvet, trimm'd with Fringes of many agreeable Colours. When the Solemnity came near St. Mark's-Place, the Norton Galley hoisted the UNION Colours, and fir'd all her Guns. The great Canal was full of Boats, and the Windows and Balconies crowded with Persons in Masquerade. Upon his Excellency's Landing at his own Door, Sixty Mortars were fir'd; which were follow'd by a Consort of Trumpets, Drums and Hautboys. His Excellency ascended the Stairs on the Right Hand of the Cavalier, and the *English* Gentlemen on the Right Hand of the Senators: But as they were entering the Room of Audience, the Ambassador and *English* Gentlemen gave the Right to the *Venetian*s. After a magnificent Entertainment, his Excellency, and the Gentlemen of his own Nation, attended the Cavalier and Senators to their Boats. On the Twenty Second, the Cavalier came, attended in the same manner as the day before, to his Excellency's Palace, having signified his Arrival by an Officer of the Republick. His Excellency's Secretary, accompanied by other *British* Gentlemen, received him in the Hall; and the Ambassador met him on the middle of the Stairs. The Cavalier conducted his Excellency, as did the Senators the *British* Gentlemen, into their Gondolas, his Excellency's Boats attending the Ceremony. Upon the Ambassador's entering the College, the Doge and all the Assembly rose from their Seats: And his Excellency making his Approach, according to the Ceremony, ascended the Steps of the Throne, and placed himself on the Right Hand of the Doge. As soon as his Excellency was seated, and had delivered his Credentials to the Doge, he made a Speech in *English*, giving the Translation to a Secretary, who read it in *Italian* to the College. His Excellency was conducted to his own House in the same Manner that he came to the Assembly. On the Twenty Fourth he was brought with the usual Ceremony to receive the Answer of the Doge and Senate; and was afterwards re-conducted to Rialto, where he took Water, and return'd to his Palace.

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*The Praises  
of Queen  
Anne, and  
the Union  
celebrated  
at Leip-  
sick, Aug.  
6. N. S.*

The Sixth Day of *August* (N. S.) being the Festival of *St. Anne*, was celebrated at *Leipsick* with great Solemnity. It was begun in the Morning with Ringing of Bells, while the whole University assembled in one Body. Then the Rector of the University, both the Burgomasters of the City, the Professors, and above One Hundred Graduates, all drest in their proper Habits, went in Procession to the Church of *St. Paul*, where a new Pulpit was erected, very finely set out with the Arms of *Great-Britain* and other Ornaments: And at the Door of the Church a Guard was plac'd to prevent all Disturbances that might happen. The Procession was receiv'd by Eight Mareschals, most Noble-Men, by whom also the Foreign Ministers, viz. the Ambassador of *Denmark*, Monsieur *Jessen*; the *British* Envoy, Dr. *Robinson*; the Envoys of *Holland* and *Hannover* Monsieur *Cranenburgh*, and Monsieur *Goör*; and the *Prussian* Minister Monsieur *Setman*, were receiv'd and conducted to their Seats, which were prepar'd for them on an eminent Place over against the Pulpit and hung with fine Tapestry, where they were seated under a Canopy. After the Company had been for a while entertain'd with a very fine Consort of Vocal and Instrumental Musick by Three Choirs (the Words sung, were taken from the Hundred and Third Psalm, which was compos'd into an elegant Latin Ode) D. *John Burchard Menke* History Professor, and a Member of the Royal Society of *Great-Britain*, as the Orator for this Solemnity appointed by the University, pronounc'd a very excellent Oration, in Praise of her Majesty of *Great-Britain*, and the Happy Union of the Two Kingdoms, which was received with great Applause from the whole Auditory: The Concourse of People being exceeding great on this Occasion. The Solemnity being over, the *British* Envoy Dr. *Robinson*, gave a very noble Entertainment, at which were both the Ministers of his Imperial Majesty, the Counts of *Wratisslaw* and *Zintzendorf*, and all other Foreign Ministers residing there, the Rector Magnificus, Two Professors of each Faculty, the Orator Dr. *Menke*, besides Fifty



Fifty Persons more of the best Quality. Through the whole City was observ'd a general Joy; every Body wishing her *Britannick* Majesty a long and prosperous Reign, and to the united Kingdoms uninterrupted Prosperity.

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Having run thro' all the Material Transactions abroad, let us now bestow our Attention on the Occurrences at Home, under which Head, we shall comprehend some remarkable Events at Sea. On the 27th of March; her Majesty in Council order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd, appointing the first of May next ensuing, to be observ'd as a Day of Publick and General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the wonderful and happy Conclusion of the Treaty for the UNION of Her Majesty's Two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, a Work, (as the Proclamation express'd in), of so much Difficulty and Labour, in its own Nature, That till now all Attempts which had been made towards it, in the Course of above an Hundred Years, had proved ineffectual. Not many Days after, (k) the Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, accompanied by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops

Trans-  
actions at  
Home.  
Proclama-  
tion for a  
Publick  
Thanksgiv-  
ing for the  
Union.  
(k) Apr. 6.  
Congratu-  
latory Ad-  
dress of the  
University  
of Cam-  
bridge, a-  
bout the  
Union.

† The two following Latin Epigrams upon the UNION, were sent to the Author of these Annals.

**P**laude, Licet, Magna Latin Succubus Anna:  
Sed magis AUGUSTÆ plaudet, Britanniæ, Tuae.  
Scilicet Ipsa jubet Saturnia Regna reduci,  
Cogit & Imperio Fata Subesse suo.  
Nuncius Irvisam se jam pendere Bonorum  
Cingentem Spectas, quis, nisi Diva, dubit?  
Præteriti Centum debent quos Legibus Anni,  
ANNÆ speratus reddet is Annus Opes:  
Annus ed Mæroum toto felicitate Evox,  
Quæ major cunctis ANNA coruscant Avix.  
UNIO nomine Micet Sacri labor inaleptus inde,  
Unde petat Pastor, Æra Britannia novus?

Alterum.

Junxerat ante ROSAS Henricus; REGNA Jacobus;  
Ex binis UNAM Gentibus, ANNA facit.

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of *Norwich* and *Peterborough*; and attended by the Vice-Chancellor, several of the Heads of Colleges, Doctors, and other Members of the said University, in their Habits, presented to Her Majesty the following Congratulatory Address, upon that happy Event.

*May it please Your most Sacred Majesty,*

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of Your University of *Cambridge*, do humbly beg Leave to testify our unfeigned Joy for the Accomplishment of the great and happy UNION between Your Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, to the mutual Advantage and Satisfaction of both Nations, and the Prevention of those Mischiefs that might hereafter have arisen, (as it has often happen'd in Times past) whensoever Two distinct and independent Sovereigns should have reign'd at once within this Island.

We are firmly persuaded, That Your Majesty's earnest Zeal in promoting so desirable a Work, was the Effect of that tender Concern for the Happiness of your Subjects, which has appear'd in so many remarkable Instances through the whole Course of Your wise and gracious Administration.

And we beseech the Divine Providence, which has enabled Your Majesty to overcome those Difficulties that were thought insuperable, and which had baffled all former Attempts of this Nature, still to prosper all Your great and good Designs, and make every Year of Your Auspicious Reign productive of new Wonders, as those we have already seen. May Your Arms be still victorious abroad, and Your Government undisturbed at home: May you long continue to reign over us, and late exchange this Earthly, for a Heavenly and Eternal Crown.

To which Her Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer.

My Lords,

I Thank you Heartily for your Address, and your Congratulations upon the Union of the Two Kingdoms.

I make no doubt, but I shall receive the same Marks of your Loyalty and Affection upon all other Occasions.

The Address of the University of *Cambridge*, was both preceded and followed by others, on the same Subject, from all the Cities, Towns and Corporations of *England*, but not to tire our Readers, we shall only set down here four more, and first that of the Corporation of *East-Retford*, in the County of *Nottingham*; which was presented to her Majesty, by *Robert Moleworth, Esq*; one of their Representatives in Parliament.

May it please Your Majesty,

THE frequent and extraordinary Occasions *Address of*  
which your Majesty's most unparallel'd *East-Ret-*  
*ford.* Reign affords your loyal Subjects, of laying their  
heartly Congratulations at your Feet, will (we hope)  
entitle us to your Majesty's gracious Pardon for  
our repeated Presumptions of this kind. The  
Wisdom of your Majesty's Councils, in those ma-  
ny Acts of Piety, signal Victories by Land and  
Sea, wholesome Laws, and inimitable Administra-  
tion, had so eminently appear'd, that we thought  
nothing could have been superadded to our own  
Felicity, or to those Glories which must for ever  
crown your Majesty's Name in History; when,  
to our Astonishment, we behold accomplish'd a  
Work of a far higher Nature, of greater Difficulty  
and Niceness in the Transacting, and of a more  
lasting Advantage to all your Majesty's Subjects,  
than what had ever hitherto been done for us; the  
entire Union of your Two Kingdoms of *England*  
and *Scotland*: A Work of so great and happy Con-  
sequences, that we could scarce reach it even with  
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our Wishes, being that which compleat all those Securities for our Religion and Liberties, which your Majesty and your Royal Predecessor (of glorious Memory) had formerly granted, to the earnest Requests of your People.

But this inestimable Blessing of the Union, is your Majesty's own peculiar Free Gift to us: 'Tis the Product of an Heart truly Royal, and the Result of the most prudent Administration that any Age can give an Instance of.

Permit us therefore, most Gracious Sovereign, thankfully to accept this surprizing Benefit, and to express our Gratitude in the best manner we are able, both by Words and Actions, tho' very disproportionable to the Greatness of the Occasion.

Your Majesty, by your Royal Example, has instructed your Subjects wherein true Liberty consists, and set our Souls free from those narrow Self-Interested Notions which, thro' the Prejudices of an unhappy Education, had so long cramp'd and fetter'd them. We begin now to find that true Christian Charity is extensive to all Mankind, and that loving our Neighbour as our selves is as really our Advantage as 'tis our Duty: We begin to see that we were in a Mistake, when we formerly imagined, that Diffusiveness of Trade, and a Freedom of Commerce, to all your Majesty's Subjects, was prejudicial to particular Towns or Persons; at least we find that it's highly conducive to the Good of the Whole, which ought to be the principal Regard of honest Men.

We therefore promise on our Parts, to cultivate and increase such good Dispositions of Love and Affection for our Brethren of Scotland, that this Union may really prove a sincere and compleat one, every way; whereby Great-Britain, govern'd by such a Queen, cannot fail of becoming the Throne of Liberty, the Sanctuary of the Oppressed, and the Arbitrator of Europe, whose Power (contrary to that of those Tyrants who have long infested and distressed the World) will be exercis'd only in doing Good.

May

' May Heaven continue to pour its Blessings on C. A.  
' your most Sacred Majesty; and grant that you  
' may long reign over your Subjects, who place 1707.  
' their greatest Glory, in obeying a Princess who  
' may most justly be stil'd, The Delight of Humane  
' kind.

' In Testimony whereof, we have caus'd our  
' Common Seal to be hereunto affixed, this 12th  
' Day of April, in the Sixth Year of your Majesty's  
' most happy Reign, *Annos; Domini 1707.*

The Second Address about the Union, is that of *And of*  
the Town and Borough of New-Windsor, which was New-  
as follows: Windsor.

*May it please Your Majesty,*

' WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal  
' Subjects, do most humbly and heartily  
' congratulate your Majesty's Joy and Satisfaction,  
' in the happy Conclusion of the long desired Union  
' of the Two Famous Kingdoms of Great-Bri-  
' tain.

' A Work so difficult, that while other Princes  
' have glory'd in the Attempt alone, it seems re-  
' served for the peculiar Honour of your Reign,  
' and the Glory of your Ministry, to bring it to  
' effect.

' A Work so happy in its Consequences, that  
' thereby the Succession of the Crown is preserved in  
' the Protestant Line, the best Religion in the World  
' secured and established, and all the Blessings of  
' Peace, Plenty and Liberty, we now enjoy, trans-  
' mitted to Posterity for all Generations.

' The Hearts of Kings are in the Hands of God:  
' It was he that enclined your Progenitors to chose  
' the Lion and the Unicorn to support their Arms;  
' and it is He certainly, who hath fulfilled the Pro-  
' phetick Emblem, and made Victory and Union  
' the Two Supporters of your Throne.

' We have nothing left to do, but to bless God  
' and the Queen, for the many inexpressible Advan-  
' tages we receive from her Government; to be-  
' seech Him to continue them; by lengthening the  
' Thread of that important Life, on which they  
' depend

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depend, by adding length of Days to your Glory and Honour, and making the Years of your Reign as numerous as the Blessings we enjoy under it.

*And of the  
Dissenting  
Ministers.*

The Third Address is that of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the several Denominations in and about the City of *London*; introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, which runs thus:

*May it please Your Majesty,*

Amongst the rest of your dutiful and loyal Subjects, we beg leave with all Humility to congratulate your Majesty upon the Accession every Year makes to the Glories of your auspicious Reign: and more especially upon the happy Union of your Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*.

We adore that Divine Providence which hath removed the Difficulties that were insuperable to your greatest Predecessors, even under the Advantages of Peace, and reserv'd to Your Majesty the Honour of making us one flourishing People, through your wise and steady Councils, together with the unparell'd Judgment, Application and Fidelity, of your Majesty's Commissioners, and your Two Parliaments.

By this entire Union of the Two Nations, we with Joy behold the Peace and Quiet of your Majesty's Government firmly settled; the Protestant Succession to the Imperial Crown of *Great-Britain*, and the Reformed Interest in general, secur'd; the strength and Honour of the whole Island much advanc'd; and our common Safety, both against Attempts from abroad, and Breaches upon our happy Civil Constitution at home, effectually provided for.

Herein we have a repeated Instance of your Majesty's Parental Care of your People; and cannot but hope, that so Illustrious an Example will inspire all Your Protestant Subjects with that generous Love and Charity, that it may never more be

in

'in the Inclination of any of them to molest one another, upon Religious Accounts.

'May the Great God so prosper your Arms, and those of your Allies, that your Majesty may be the glorious Instrument of re-establishing the Peace, and securing the Liberty, of *Europe*; and, at the same time, of restoring our Protestant Brethren abroad to their ancient Rights.

'May your Majesty and your Illustrious Consort, the Prince, be continued in Health.

'May your Sacred Majesty be bless'd with a long and prosperous Reign over a People more reform'd in their Manners, and united in Affection, (according to your Majesty's earnest Recommendations) and still reap the Benefits of a Government, which, by the Divine Blessing, you have made so considerable for Safety and Greatness.

'May all these our Requests be as fully answer'd, as those we have offer'd to the Almighty for this Union.

'Then will our Thanksgivings be lasting; and your Majesty will have the Satisfaction of transmitting Liberty and Union to all succeeding Ages.

The Fourth Address we thought fit to insert in these *Annals*, is from the Borough of *Brackley* in *Northamptonshire*, presented to her Majesty by the Honourable *Charles Egerton*, and the Honourable *Henry Mordaunt*, Esquires, their Representatives in Parliament, which is as follows;

**A**fter the little Notice that has hitherto been taken of the Union by those who enjoy the greatest Share, or, at least, an Equivalent of the Advantage, we had some Thoughts of not disturbing Your Majesty at this Time in your grand Concernments for the Liberties of all *Europe*, had we not been afraid, lest the Malice of the World should have unjustly tack'd us to some of Your mistaken Subjects, who, by their Silence in not Addressing, and their deliberate Resolutions to the contrary, have sufficiently declar'd their Dislike and Distaste to what Your Majesty has own'd Your greatest

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*greatest Pleasure and Satisfaction. We therefore must heartily and sincerely congratulate Your Majesty upon this Your Union of your Kingdoms: An Action so entirely Yours, that the greatest of Your Predecessors, with the ablest of their Ministers, tho' often attempted, could never compass; and was undoubtedly, like Your Majesty, only reserved for the Blessing of these Times: At which, if any Mongrel Englishmen do not heartily rejoice, may they for the future not be reckon'd among Your Trusty Britains, nor pretend to the Honesty and Loyalty of this Your ancient Corporation.*

*The  
French  
Refugees  
Address  
and Petition  
to the  
Queen.*

On Monday the 31<sup>st</sup> Day of March, about four of the Clock in the Afternoon, the Ministers of the French Churches in the City of London, and Liberties of Westminster, and the principal Persons among the French Refugees, (by private Direction from the Bishop of Salisbury, and some Persons in Power, met in the Royal French Chappel in the Savoy, where Mr. de la Riviere, one of the Ministers of that Congregation, open'd the Assembly by a Devout, Pathetick Prayer to Almighty God, That he would continue his Blessing on the victorious Arms of her Majesty, and make her the glorious Instrument of the Restoration of the Protestant Churches in the Kingdom of France. After this, the said Minister being unanimously chosen Moderator of the Assembly, read to them the Draught of an Address to her Majesty, wherein in an humble and respectful manner, the French Refugees of this Kingdom did congratulate the wonderful Successes with which it has pleased God to bless her most Sacred Majesty's Government both at home and abroad; insomuch that the very Beginning of her Majesty's auspicious Administration exceeded the long Reign of the great Queen Elizabeth, of Glorious Memory. Afterwards they represented, That the Protestant Churches of France, tho' ever struggling under Oppression, did formerly hold a considerable Rank; and that her Majesty's Predecessors had always such a tender Regard for them, as to protect and support them, as far as it lay in their Power: That the famous Edict of Nantes, in favour of the Protestants of France, was, in great measure,



measure, owing to the great Interest Queen Elizabeth had with King Henry IV. of France; That King James I. her Majesty's Great Grandfather, did often interpose, by his Ambassadors, in behalf of the French Reformed Churches. And that King Charles I. her Majesty's Grandfather, intervened as Mediator, in the Treaty which Lewis XIII. made with the Rochellers, (who held the principal Rank among the Protestants of France) and afterwards, upon the French King's Infraction of that Treaty, begun a War with France upon that Account. Moreover, they set forth, That they found and accounted themselves so happy in living under her Majesty's gentle and equal Government, and among a Nation, where they had been so kindly entertain'd, when driven from their native Country by the Violence of Persecution, That if they had nothing but their own private Interest in view, they would sit quiet and ease, and be contented to share the Felicity of her Majesty's natural born Subjects: But that the just Concern they ought to have for their Brethren, Relations, and Friends, who still grow'd in France, under the Pressure of Persecution, obliged them to lay hold on this Occasion, most humbly to beseech her Sacred Majesty, that when her Thoughts should be employ'd in settling the great Concerns of Europe in a Treaty of Peace, her Majesty would graciously vouchsafe to take into her Royal Care, the Interest of the poor distressed Churches of France, which having been ruin'd by the superstitious Vanity of the Enemy, so it would add solid Glory to her Majesty's Reign, to be instrumental in restoring the same.

This Address having been approved, and signed by most of the Persons there present, was, a Week after, presented to her Majesty by the Earl of Lifford, Son to the late Count de Roze, accompanied by Monsieur le Cof, Monsieur St. Leger, and several other French Protestant Gentlemen, Ministers and Merchants, introduced by the Earl of Sunderland, one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State: To which Address the Queen was pleased to return the following Answer:

A. C. I Have always had a great Compassion for the unhappy  
 1707. Circumstances of the Persecuted Protestants of France.

*I will communicate my Thoughts upon this Matter to  
 The Queen's our Allies, and hope such Measures may be taken, as may  
 Answer, effectually answer the Intent of your Petition.*  
 Apr. 7th.

The French Refugees in Holland design'd to have  
 had a solemn Meeting among themselves, in order to  
 consult about presenting to the States General, an  
 Address of the same Nature with that which their  
 Brethren in England had put up to the Queen;  
 But having first intimated their Intention, to try  
 how such a Proceeding would be taken by the  
 States, they were given to understand, that it might  
 have dangerous Influences; that the Roman-Catholic  
 Potentates who were in the Grand Alliance, might  
 be disgusted at it; and that it would give some  
 Colour to the false and disingenuous Insinuations of  
 France, that in this War the Allies had Designs of  
 Religion, tho' they had none but for the general  
 Liberty and Safety: But the true Reason was, That  
 their High Mightinesses were too well acquainted  
 with the Interest of their Country, to encourage or  
 forward any Measures that might tend to the Re-  
 storation of the Protestants of France, which would  
 infallibly drain Holland and the other Protestant  
 States, of many Thousands of Rich, at least, in-  
 dustrious and trading Inhabitants.

About this time the Court of Great Britain re-  
 ceived the melancholy News of the Loss of the  
*Resolution* Man of War, which was so honourable  
 both to the Commander thereof, and the Officers  
 and Men under him, that we think it proper to do  
 them Justice, by transmitting to Posterity the fol-  
 lowing Account:

The *Reso-  
 lution  
 Man of  
 War* lost on  
 the Coast of  
 Genoa. THE Earl of *Peterborough* sailed from *Barcelona*  
 the 13th of March, O. S. for *Genoa*, together  
 with a Gentleman sent by the King of *Spain* in the  
 Quality of his Envoy to the Duke of *Savoy*, on  
 Board the *Resolution* Man of War, commanded by  
 Captain *Mordaunt*, his Lordship's Son; with whom  
 sailed at the same time the *Enterprize* and *Milford*  
 Frigats.

Frigats. The 19th, being within Fifteen Leagues of Genoa, they fell in with Six French Men of War, whereof two were of 80, two of 70, one of 68, and the other of 58 Guns, who chased them; upon which his Lordship, with the Spanish Envoy, went on Board the *Enterprize*, got away in the Night, and sail'd for Leghorn. The *Milford* likewise made her Escape, and got to the same Port. The Enemy continuing to chase the *Resolution*, one of their Ships came, about ten at Night, within Gun-shot of her, but did not begin to fire till the twentieth, about six in the Morning, by which time the rest of the Enemy's Ships, they being all clean, and newly come out of Toulon, were all come up with the *Resolution*. Then began a very sharp Fight, which Captain Mordaunt maintain'd with great Bravery and Resolution, till half an Hour after three in the Afternoon; at which time, finding no possibility of getting clear of the Enemy, and his Ship being very much shatter'd, it was thought most proper to run her on Shore, which was done accordingly. The Enemy still pursued her, and kept continually firing upon her; but finding by the Captain's returning their Fire, that he would not quit his Ship, they sent out their Boats to burn her; but those were soon beat back. The Twenty-first in the Morning one of the Enemy's Ships of 80 Guns came very near her, with a design to batter her; but she being full of Water, and the Powder wet, it was resolved to burn her rather than she should fall into the Enemy's Hands; and accordingly by Eleven that Morning all that part of her which lay above the Water, was consumed. The Captain and his Ship's Company got safe on Shore, with what was most valuable on her. He was wounded in his Thigh during the Engagement by a Cannon-Ball, but not dangerously. The *Enterprize* and *Milford* were both attack'd singly as they were going into Leghorn, by a French Man of War of Forty Guns; but she soon left them.

Towards the middle of April, the Earl of Stamford, the Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Robert Monkton, and John Pultney, Esquires, were made Commissioners

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\* April  
28th.  
New Com-  
mission of  
Trade and  
Plantati-  
ons.

oners of Trade and Plantations, in the Room of the Lord Viscount *Weymouth*, who formerly resign'd that Place, and of *William Blathwait*, *John Pollexfen*, and *Matthew Prior*, Esquires, who were put out on different Accounts. Not many Days after, it was \* publish'd in the Gazette, That her Majesty had granted her Commission to his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England; *William Lord Cowper*, Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and the Lord Chancellor of England, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England for the time being; *Sidney Earl of Godolphin*, Lord High Treasurer of England, and the Lord High Treasurer of England for the time being; *Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery*, President of her Majesty's Council, and the President of the Council for the time being; *John Duke of Newcastle*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and the Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal for the time being; the Lord High Admiral of England for the time being; *Charles Earl of Sunderland*, one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and her Majesty's principal Secretaries for the time being; the first Commissioner of the Treasury for the time being; the first Commissioner of the Admiralty for the time being; *Henry Lord Bishop of London*, and the Bishop of London for the time being; *William Lord Dartmouth*; *Henry Lord Herbert of Cherbury*; *Henry Boyle Esq*; Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of her Majesty's Exchequer, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being; and *Sir Philip Meadows*, *Knt. George Stepney*, *John Pultney*, and *Robert Monkton*, Esquires, or any Three or more of them, for promoting the Trade of this her Majesty's Kingdom, and for inspecting and improving her Majesty's Plantations in America and elsewhere.

Sir Simon  
Harcourt  
made At-  
torney-Ge-  
neral, and  
Sir James  
Monta-  
gue Soli-  
tor-Gener-  
al.

Her Majesty, at the same time, was pleased to constitute *Sir Simon Harcourt* Knight, her Attorney General, in the Room of *Sir Edward Northey*, and to appoint *Sir James Montague* Knight, to succeed him in the Place and Office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General; And the Honourable *Spencer Compton* Esq; to be Treasurer and Receiver-General to his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, and Pay-

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Pay-master to her Majesty's Pensioners, in the Room of Mr. Nicholas.

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On the 28th of the same Month *Abmed Ben Ahmed Cardenas*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of *Fex* and *Morocco*, had a private Audience of Leave of her Majesty, being introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sunderland*, Principal Secretary of State, and conducted by Dr. *Inglis*, Marshal of the Ceremonies. After which, he had a like Audience of Leave from his Royal Highness: To which he was likewise conducted by Dr. *Inglis*. The next Day, a Proclamation was issued out, containing her Majesty's Declaration, That it was expedient, That the Lords of Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the present Parliament of *England*, which stood prorogued to the 30th of *April*, should be the Members of the respective Houses of the first Parliament of *Great Britain*, for and on the Part of *England*. Which Declaration her Majesty was empower'd to make on or before the first of *May*, (on which Day the Union was to take place) by the Twenty-second Article of the Treaty of Union, ratify'd and confirm'd by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms.

The Ambassador has his Audience of Leave. Apr. 28th.

Proclamation, declaring, the Lords and Commons of the Parliament of *England*, to be the Members of the respective Houses of the 1st Parliament of *Great Britain*, on the Part of *England*. Apr. 29th. Thanksgiving for the Union observ'd, May 1st.

The first Day of *May* being appointed for the General Thanksgiving for the happy Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, which commenc'd that very Day, her Majesty went in a Coach of State to the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, attended by a magnificent Appearance of the Nobility and Gentry of each Nation, to return Thanks to Almighty God for that great Blessing. The Streets were lin'd from *St. James's* to *Temple-Bar*, by the Militia of *Westminster*; from thence to *St. Pauls*, by the City Train'd-Bands; the several Companies in their Gowns being placed on Scaffolds erected for that purpose; and a Battalion of her Majesty's Two Regiments of Foot-Guards made a Lane from the Entrance into the Church to the Choir. The Balconies and Windows of the Houses were hung with Tapestry, and crowded with Multitudes of Spectators. Her Majesty was met at *Temple-Bar* by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities: The Lord Mayor presented to her Majesty the

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the City Sword ; which the Queen being graciously pleased to return to him, he carried it before her Majesty to the Church. Her Majesty was received at the Entrance into the Church by the Peers, and led up to the Choir by the Marquis of Kent, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, the Earl of Seafield carrying the Sword of State before her Majesty. *Te Deum* being sung, and the Office of the Day read, Dr. Talbot, Lord Bishop of Oxford, preach'd an excellent Sermon on these Words out of the 133d Psalm Verse 1. *Behold how good and pleasant a Thing it is, for Brethren to dwell together in Unity.* Divine Service being ended, her Majesty returned to St. James's. The great Guns of the Tower, and those at St. James's Park were thrice discharged ; the first time, when her Majesty parted from St. James's, the second at the Singing the *Té Deum*, and the third when her Majesty came back to her Palace. The publick Demonstrations of Joy were suitable to so great an Occasion ; and the Day was concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and all other Expressions of a General Satisfaction.

The Arms of Great Britain were order'd to be disposed according to the following Scheme.

Scheme of  
the Arms  
of Great  
Britain.



On the 4th of May, her Majesty in Council de-  
clar'd *William Lord Cowper*, formerly Lord Keeper  
of the Great Seal of England, Lord High Chancel-  
lor of Great Britain. Not many Days after, the  
Brigadiers-General, *How, Mordaunt, Brudenell, Far-*  
*rington, and Shrimpton*, were advanced to the Post  
of Major-Generals of her Majesty's Armies; and  
about \* the same time, the Queen was pleased to  
constitute Colonel *Sherrington Davenport, Thomas*  
*Pulteney, William Villiers, George Kellum, Thomas Crow-*  
*ther, and Bartholomew Ogleby*, to be Brigadiers-Ge-  
neral of her Majesty's Forces. *William Douglas,*  
*Alexander Wedderburn, John Montgomery, John Wi-*  
*tham; and David Ross*, Esquires, were, the same Day,  
appointed Commissioners for the Excise in Scotland.  
And her Majesty was pleased to confer a Prebend  
of *Windsor* on the Reverend Mr. *Goddard*, Chaplain  
to the Honourable House of Commons.

The Day \* before, his Excellency *Andrew de*  
*Matueof*, Privy-Counsellor, Governour of the Prin-  
cipality of *Faroslavia*, and Ambassador Extraordina-  
ry from his Czarish Majesty the Emperor of Musco-  
vy, had a private Audience of her Majesty and his  
Royal Highness: Introduced by Mr. Secretary  
*Harley*, and conducted by Sir *Charles Cotterell* Master  
of the Ceremonies. In this Audience his Excellen-  
cy deliver'd to the Queen the following Letter from  
his Czarish Majesty:

We send our Friendly and Brotherly Greeting to your  
Royal Majesty, the most Serene, and most Potent La-  
dy, by the Grace of God, Queen of GREAT  
BRITAIN.

Most Honoured and Beloved Sister,

ALTHOUGH 'tis not unknown to your Royal  
Majesty, yet we have judged it necessary, as  
Affairs now stand, in a friendly and brotherly  
manner, to acquaint you, by this Letter, and  
briefly as possible, with the Services we have done  
King *Augustus*, from his first Election to the Crown  
of the Kingdom of *Poland*. Having by our pow-  
erful Endeavours, for the Common Benefit of that  
Crown, hindred the Prince of *Conti*, who had  
been

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The Lord  
Cowper  
made High  
Chancellor  
of Great  
Britain,  
May 4th.  
Promotion  
of General  
Officers,  
May 10th.  
17th.  
Commis-  
sioners of the  
Excise in  
Scotland  
appointed.  
\* May,  
16th.  
The Czar's  
Ambassa-  
dor has a  
private  
Audience.

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'been chosen before by Part of the République,  
 'by taking Possession of it; and even sent a nu-  
 'merous Army against the Prince of *Conti's* Party,  
 'for the Use and Service of those Senators that sided  
 'with King *Augustus*, before any League had been  
 'concluded with him, or his Entrance into *Poland*;  
 'This Army was immediately, upon his Arrival,  
 'put under his Command, that he might be able  
 'to punish his Enemies; Besides which, we threat-  
 'ned the contrary Party with Fire and Sword,  
 'upon Apprehension whereof many were forc'd to  
 'acknowledge him, and so by our Assistance he  
 'was firmly settled upon the Throne. Afterwards,  
 'by his particular Entreaties, and a Message by  
 'General *Carlowitz*, in the Year 1700, We con-  
 'cluded with him an Alliance against the Crown of  
 '*Sweden*, in which there were no Subsidies of Mo-  
 'ney promised him. Moreover, many Affronts  
 'and Injuries having been done us, at the begin-  
 'ning of the War, by the Crown of *Sweden*, we  
 'were prevail'd with by the earnest Sollicitations  
 'of his Minister, General *Langa*, in an unproper  
 'Season, it being the latter end of Autumn, for his  
 'Relief, to make the Enemy turn their Arms a-  
 'gainst us, to begin the Attack of *Narva*; And  
 'then his Forces, contrary to his Promise, leaving  
 'ours in Action, went into Quarters in *Poland* and  
 '*Courland*, on which Occasion our Forces suffer'd  
 'no small Loss. Notwithstanding which, a League  
 'being renew'd with him at *Birsa*, in 1701. not  
 'a small Sum of Money was lent him; besides which,  
 'we assisted him with 20000 Foot. Nevertheless,  
 'this signify'd nothing, nor were our Armies made  
 'use of, according to the Treaty; but by the  
 'Intrigues of the *French* Ambassador, *du Giron*, (to  
 'whom, contrary to our Agreement, and personal  
 'Protestation confirm'd by us, full Power was, at  
 'at that time, given to treat about a separate Peace)  
 'those, our Forces, without Necessity, were great-  
 'ly fatigued; the Enemy permitted to pass the  
 '*Dwina*, and our Armies dismiss'd, without being  
 'supplied with Provisions during their March, for  
 'which the said King received Money from us;  
 'which caused great Numbers of them to perish,  
 'and



and others to desert. Notwithstanding all this, upon his repeated Assurances and Messages, we renewed a League with him in the Year 1703, and promised him 300000 *Rubles* for the Use of his Forces, and 12000 Foot to be maintain'd at our own Charge, which we faithfully perform'd. And altho' the Subsidies and Auxiliaries were not then specified in that Treaty; nor whether the same should be given yearly, yet we sent him every Year no less than the above-mention'd Sum, not reckoning other immense Charges we were at for preserving the Republick in his Interest. But instead of employing the Forces against the Enemy, he made them march to and fro in *Poland*, whereby they were very much fatigued, and afterwards parting from them, without any Occasion, he permitted them to be driven into *Saxony* together with the *Saxons*; whereby, without any Necessity, half of them were unaccountably lost, and the rest were forced to die with Hunger. And altho' free Winter-Quarters were promised them in the Treaty, yet, on the contrary, 'twas forbidden to supply them with Bread in their Quarters, upon which our Minister Extraordinary, *Van Patkul*, then residing at his Court, and Chief General of those Forces, in order to preserve them from utter and certain Ruin, agreed with the Emperor's Ministers, to put them into his Imperial Majesty's Service, for which, by the Suggestion of the said King's wicked and treacherous *Saxon* Ministers, he was put under an Arrest, contrary to the Laws of Nations; and without our Consent, was cast, like a Traitor, into a loathsome Prison. Altho' we are oblig'd for the Interest of the said King *Augustus*, as well before the Affront offer'd to our Minister, as after the going of the said King out of *Poland*, in order to preserve him upon his Throne, and defend the Republick of *Poland* against the *Swedish* Forces, to leave all our Armies to act for his Interest, and at the Desire of the Republick, by their Extraordinary Embassy, to march with all our Forces into *Poland*, where they were oblig'd to be maintain'd to this Day, to our great Charge, in

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our own Pay: Yet notwithstanding all this, his Generals, at their going out of *Saxony* with ours and their Troops, suffer'd themselves, not without Suspicion of Treachery, to be beaten without any Resistance; and our poor Forces were so deserted, that only 1600 of them remain'd, and these, with much ado, saved themselves, and return'd into *Saxony*. Altho' King *Augustus*, upon our repeated Instances and Sollicitations, promis'd both before and after his infamous Peace, by his Messages and Protestations made to us by General *Goltz*, either to deliver up to us, or secretly to set at Liberty, our said Minister and General *Van Patkul*, yet nothing was perform'd: Notwithstanding which, without regarding the intolerable Falshoods of the said King *Augustus*, his Non-performances of the Treaty made with us; his imprisoning our Minister, and violating the Laws of Nations; nor his many secret Messages to the Enemy, (contrary to our Interest, and tending to a separate Peace) as well by the Sieur *Oitprimana*, as by Count *Koningsmark*, and afterwards in Writing by their Secretaries *Nemits* and *Tiggstone*, from the beginning of the War, and after their Entrance into *Saxony*; of which Transactions we had Notice given us by several of our faithful Friends; And notwithstanding we had those Treaties in our Hands, yet we did not leave to assist him both with our Forces and Money; And in the last Campaign, tho' the Season of the Year was so far advanc'd, it being the latter end of Autumn, yet being desirous to draw the Enemy back, and harraß his Army, we sent our Cavalry under the Command of our General Prince *Menshikov*, to joyn him, and his *Saxon* and *Polish* Forces; who marching towards *Calish*, met with the *Swedish* General *Mardesfelt*, and the *Poles* of the contrary Party, under the command of the Vayvode of *Kjow*; and by the Assistance of the Most High entirely defeated them, and took their Chief General, and many other Inferiour Officers and Soldiers, Prisoners of War; whereby all *Poland* was brought under his Obedience. After this, being fully supply'd with all Necessaries, we de-

design'd, by the Help of the Most High, to act still in his Defence, which was begun with the Action at *Wybourg* in *Finland*; and did expect many good Consequences from that Defeat, and rely'd on a strict Observance of the Treaty, pursuant to the Assurances we had received from him in two Letters, written since the Battle; the first dated the 31st of *October*, and the second the 20th of *November*; But saw, at first, that he began to take away from our said General Prince *Menshikov*, the General Officers, and other Prisoners we had taken; giving his Royal Word, and many Assurances, that he would either exchange them for our Generals, and other Officers, detain'd in *Sweden*, (for in the Performance whereof, General *Mardesfelt*, with the rest of the Officers, gave also their Parole, and confirm'd the same to our General;) or if it were not possible to effect this Exchange, that he would restore the said Prisoners into our Hands: But, contrary to all his Promises, he let them go, without any Exchange. After this, we understood, to our great Astonishment, that he had already concluded a dishonourable Peace with the King of *Sweden*, and *Lescheinsky*, yielding up all his Rights to the Crown of *Poland*, and surrendering all to the Pleasure of his Enemies, without giving us any previous Notice, that we might have provided for our own Security; in return of the innumerable Favours done him by us. But what shews his Ingratitude in the highest Degree, is, That the Agreement was confirm'd by him many Days before the Battle; after which, by his Letters, he gave us earnest Assurances of his firm Adherence to the Treaty. The Inconstancy of his Promises, Non-performance of the League, and Forgetfulness of our many Favours and Assistance, we leave to the righteous Judgment, and Vengeance of Almighty God, upon whose powerful Assistance, in our just Cause, we firmly rely: Protesting against the said King *Augustus*, and his Subjects; and leave also to all the World, to judge impartially of our faithful Performance of the League to the very last. Moreover, we are extremely surpriz'd at three Articles in the aforesaid League, viz.

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the 11th, 12th and 20th, in which he, the said late King *Augustus*, promises to deliver up our publick Minister and Plenipotentiary, residing at his Court, into the Hands of our Enemies, in an unheard of manner, and to his utter Ruin, upon Pretence of his being a *Swedish* Defterter. Secondly, In the 12th Article he maliciously obliges himself to deliver up to the Enemy, as Prisoners of War, the Remains of 12 Regiments, viz. 1600 Auxiliary Troops, who, for his Preservation, have often exposed their Lives, and were then sent by him as Auxiliaries into the Empire, which is not only contrary to Divine and Human Laws, but even to the Customs and Laws of *Barbarians*. Thirdly, In the 20th Article he stipulates for himself, in case of Peace, between us and the Enemy, full Satisfaction; and afterwards, He, the said *Augustus*, in that Treaty, obliges himself to procure your Royal Majesty's Guaranty. Therefore We, in a Brotherly and Friendly manner, desire your Royal Majesty, that, through your innate and wonted Goodness, you would be pleased not to consent thereunto, nor countenance his dishonourable Actions. It would have been necessary we should, before this time, have exhibited this our Protestation, both to your Royal Majesty, and other Potentates, in Writing, which we already would have performed by our Ministers, had we not been deluded, as we have made it appear, by the fresh Assurances he sent us by Major-General *Goltz*, who among many other false Assurances of Friendship, engaged for the Performance of the League; and solemnly assur'd us, That our Minister should never be deliver'd up; and that, in case it should come to the last Extremity, King *Augustus* would either privately set him at Liberty, or detain him in *Keningstein* till the Departure of the *Swedes*, and afterwards deliver him safe into our Hands; But we have since, with Wonder and bitter Grief, understood, that that Prince forgetting his Honour, has deliver'd up our innocent publick Minister, contrary to the Laws of Nations, and even Customs of *Barbarians*, and without the Fear of God, into the Hands of his Enemies; for which Reason

Reason we have the rather thought fit to acquaint your Majesty with all the Premises, and, in a Friendly and Brotherly Manner, to desire, that you would be pleased, by your good Offices, to procure the Liberty of our said Minister *Van Parkul*; or, at least, that he may be used by the King of *Sweden*, as our Minister, and not as his Subject, which we are confident his *Swedish* Majesty will grant, at your Royal Majesty's Desire, whereby he will gain, with all the World, the Name of a *Magnanimous Monarch*, instead of giving an Example of so wicked and barbarous an Action. But if, on the contrary, *Van Parkul* be hardly dealt with, and not used as our Minister, we shall be forced to seek Opportunities to return the like Usage, trusting that in our just Cause, we shall receive all Assistance from the Most High. We hope likewise by your Majesty's good Offices, to obtain from the King of *Sweden*, the Liberty of our General Officers, and others our Subjects detain'd at *Stockholm*, and now under Arrest, viz. the same Number, and of the same Rank as were those that were permitted to go on their Parole, from our General Prince *Menshikov*, namely, his General *Mardefeldt*, and other Officers and Soldiers, by order of King *Augustus*, and on the Parole of the rest of the *Swedish* Officers. The said *Augustus* having thus evidently, before all the World, violated his Vows, and the Laws of Nations, by his unheard of, dishonourable Proceedings, contrary to the Dictates of Conscience, as appears by those Treaties, we shall be oblig'd to do our selves Justice, and seek for entire Satisfaction of him, as the Elector of *Saxony* and a Member of the *Roman* Empire, which our fair Proceedings, and Steadfastness to the League, entitle us to; the rather, because by the 20th Article, contrary to his own Conscience, he proposes to seek for full Satisfaction from Us. The remaining part of our Auxiliary Troops now upon the Rhine, we put under your Royal Majesty's Protection, and desire that they may either enter your Majesty's Service, or that of your Allies; or, at least, we

A. G. 'intreat your good Offices, that they may have  
 1707. 'leave to return home with safety. Hoping you  
 will favour us with your Concurrence and Affi-  
 stance in these our just Desires, We, the Imperial  
 'Czarish Majesty, pray God to grant your Royal  
 'Majesty, many Years Health, and a Happy  
 'Reign over your Majesty's Dominions. Given at  
 Zolkiew, April 27. 1707. and in the 25th Year of  
 our Reign. Your Majesty's Affectionate, Loving  
 Brother.

PETER.

(b) May 19th. The Venetian Ambassadors make their publick Entry. Three days (b) after, The Chevaliers *Erizzo* and *Pisani*, Ambassadors Extraordinary from the Commonwealth of *Venice*, made their Publick Entry. They were received at *Greenwich* by the Earl of *Cholmondeley*, and Sir *Charles Cotterell* Master of the Ceremonies, accompanied by Six Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Privy-Chamber, and brought by Water in her Majesty's Barges to the Tower. Their Excellencies were complimented by the Commanding Officer at their Landing there, and saluted with a Discharge of the Cannon, and a Standard display'd. From thence they were conducted to *Somerset-House* in her Majesty's Coach, follow'd by a Coach of his Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*, Fifty Footmen in Velvet Liveries, richly Lac'd, walk'd before: After whom rode on Horseback a Courier of the Republick, Twelve Pages, and Two Trumpets. Next the Coach of his Royal Highness, follow'd Six Coaches of their Excellencies the Ambassadors Extraordinary, One drawn by Eight, and Five by Six Horses; and Three of his Excellency *Signior Cornaro*, the Ambassador in Ordinary, preceded by Eighteen Footmen, and Six Pages on Horseback. After which follow'd a long Train of rich Coaches and Equipages of the Nobility. When their Excellencies arriv'd at *Somerset-House*, they were complimented from her Majesty by the Lord *Herbert of Cherbury*; and from his Royal Highness by the Lord *Delaware*, First Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness. To conclude the Honours of the Day, they were attended to a fump-

Sumptuous Banquet, and very magnificent Apartments prepar'd for their Reception in that Palace where they were entertained for three Days in the most spendid manner, with all Distinctions due to their Characters.

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The next day (c) *James Duke of Montrosse, James (c) May Earl of Seafield, John Earl of Mar, and Hugh Earl of Londoun,* were, by her Majesty's Command, Scotch Sworn of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and took, their Places at the Board accordingly. Her Majesty order'd likewise the Duke of *Queensberry* to be Sworn of Her most Honourable Privy-Council; but want of Health prevented his Grace's Attendance. At the same time, the Queen was pleas'd to appoint a new Lieutenancy for the City of *London*, wherein the Party, who of late distinguish'd themselves by the Name of *Moderate or Low-Church-Men* had a greater share than in the former.

Peers admitted into Privy Council.

New Lieutenancy

for the City of London.

The Twenty Second of the same Month, the Two Ambassadors Extraordinary from the Republick of *Venice*, came from *Somerset-House* in Her Majesty's Coach to *St. James's*, conducted by the Earl of *Grantham*, and Sir *Charles Cottrell*, Master of the Ceremonies, accompanied by Six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, in his Royal Highness's Coach; after which follow'd the Equipages of their Excellencies, and a great Train of Coaches of the Nobility. At the Gate of her Majesty's Palace they were receiv'd by the Deputy Knight Marshal, and the Marshal of the Ceremonies; and as they pass'd through the Court, were saluted by the Officers of the Foot Guards, at the Head of their Guard. When they had ascended to the Guard-Chamber, they were receiv'd there by the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and afterwards by his Grace the Duke of *St. Albans*, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; and at the Door of the Room of Audience, by the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household. *Signior Pisani* complimented the Queen in a Speech, and the Audience being over, their Excellencies were reconducted to the House of *Signior Cornaro*, Ambassador in Ordinary, where all the Company were

The Venetian Ambassadors

have a publick

Audience.

May 22d.

mag-

A. C. magnificently entertain'd. On the 25th of May, 1707. Signior Erixzo and Pixani had a private Audience of

Leave, introduc'd by Mr. Secretary Harley, in the Absence of the Earl of Sunderland.

And a private Audience of Majesty's Proclamation, declaring her Majesty's Leave. Pleasure for holding the First Parliament of Great-

May 25th Britain, at Westminster, on the Twenty Third of Proclama- October next. The same day (June 5th) The

vision for holding the 1st Parliament of Great-Britain. Duke of Queensberry was Sworn of the Privy-Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly ;

And on the 6th of the same Month, the following Persons were appointed Commissioners under the Seal of Great-Britain for managing the Equivalent

Commissioners for the Equivalent appointed. due to Scotland, according to the Treaty of Union:

June 6th. Sir Andrew Hume, William Dalrymple of Glenmure, Esq; Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenson, Sir Thomas Burnet of Leys, Sir John Erskine of Alva, Sir James Campbell of Aberurhill, Sir John Swinton of Swinton, Sir

James Smolet of Bowhill, Sir Patrick Johnston, late Provost of Edinburgh ; Sir Francis Grant, Advocate ;

George Baily of Jerviswood, John Halden of Glenagies, John Bruce of Kinross, William Seaton of Pittmeden,

Junior, John Clark of Pennycook, Junior, Alexander Abercromby of Glassock, Mungo Graham of Gorthy,

John Pringle of Hanying, John Graham of Dougallston, ----- Douglass of Kellhead, Daniel Campbell of Arntennen, Esqs; Sir John Cope, Kt. Jacob Ranarison,

John Bridges, James Houblon, Esqs;

The Lords Chancellor and Treasurer reinvested. On the 23d of June, at a Council held at Windsor, her Majesty was pleas'd to make a new Appointment (on occasion of the Union) of the

Lord Chancellor and Lord High Treasurer; their Lordships, for some time, left their Places of Post

at the Council Table, and sat only according to their Rank of Peerage, till her Majesty was pleas'd, after the reading a Publick Instrument which took

up near half an hour's time, to reinvest them with the Titles of the Lord Chancellor and Lord High

Treasurer of Great-Britain, and new Patents pass'd the Seal for that Purpose. A Week † after, the

Queen and Prince, who went to Windsor the 12th, came from thence to Kensington ; and on the first of

July his Royal Highness took the Oath in the High Court

† July 30. Prince George takes the Oath as High Admiral.



Court of Chancery, as Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Plantations; And the same Evening Her Majesty and the Prince return'd to *Windsor*. His Royal Highness, by a new Commission, appointed Sir *David Mitchel*, Knt. *George Churchill*, Esq; the Honourable — *Walpole* Esq; and Sir *Stafford Fairborne*, to be of his Council in the Affairs of the Admiralty.

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On the 27th of June the new Lieutenantancy of the City of London open'd their Commission, and chose for their Colonels, Sir *William Ashurst*, Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Sir *Jeffery Jefferys*, Sir *Gilbert Heathcot*, Sir *Charles Thorold*, and Sir *Samuel Stanier*; for their Clerk, *Nicholas Baker*, Esq; and for their Muster Master, Mr. *Joseph Hide*. About three Weeks after, the Lord Mayor, and the rest of her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenantancy, † presented to her the following Address:

May it please your Majesty,

WE humbly beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, That it is not without the most unspeakable Joy and Satisfaction that we find more frequent Occasions given in Your most auspicious Reign for the Acknowledgments and Gratulations of Your People, than ever were given for Petitions for redressing of Grievances, or than were ever taken by the People, when they had the greatest Disposition to complain.

Their Address to the Queen  
† July 22.

There has scarce been a Campaign since Your Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne that has not afforded us fresh Matter of Praise to Almighty God, for giving Your Majesty a most compleat Victory over Your Enemies; and at the same time the true Wisdom and Goodness to make no other Use of it, than to become a most Illustrious Example of those Princely Virtues, that are render'd so very difficult by an uninterrupted Series of Successes.

Your Majesty's Triumphs having indeed far exceeded those of Your most Renowned Predecessors: But 'tis Your Majesty's Moderation that has put them entirely beyond all Competition. Whilst all the Confederate Princes and States of

Europe

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‘ *Europe* are acknowledging the Benefits they receive from Your wise Administration, and are making their Applications to You for Your Powerful Protection and Assistance, Your Majesty don’t allow Your Self to forget the meanest, the remotest, or the most unfortunate of Your People, nor the Oppress’d in any Part of the World.

‘ Your Majesty is contending against Bigotry and Faction at Home with the same Zeal and Intenseness that You are disputing the Liberties of *Europe*, with an overgrown Oppressor Abroad. We beg Leave upon this Occasion, with all Humility to assure Your Majesty, That we want Words to express the Exultation it has rais’d in us, to see your Majesty’s unwearied Endeavours in this glorious Contest crown’d with such amazing Success. Your Majesty has had the singular Felicity to unite Your Two Kingdoms into One Body, and to take the only sure Method of bringing all Your People to be of one Mind; having in Your great Wisdom already made it their mutual Interest to agree in pursuing those Measures that make for the Common Peace and Happiness, and in bearing with one another in their Differences about those Things, from which, if it be possible that any Hurt at all can accrue, yet at least none can to any but themselves.

‘ And we make no Question, but the same Greatness of Mind, which has carried Your Majesty to make so just an Improvement of all the Advantages that it has pleas’d Almighty God to give You over Your Enemies, will engage Your Majesty to redouble Your Efforts, where it has seem’d good to Divine Providence to give a Check to the Glory of Your Undertakings, till Your Majesty has put King *Charles* the Third, into the quiet Possession of the Throne of *Spain*.

‘ We beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, That we think our selves bound upon all these Accounts, by all the Ties imaginable, to do every thing on our Parts, to facilitate the Execution of all those great Designs with which it has pleas’d Almighty God to inspire Your Mind. We take the Liberty with all Submission, to promise an unfeigned

Loy:

Loyalty to Your Majesty's Person; a most cheerful Submission to your Government; a sincere Love and Affection to all our Fellow Subjects, especially to those with whom Your Majesty in Your great Goodness has been pleas'd to unite us; and a faithful Execution of the great Trust Your Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to vest in us, to the Utmost of our Power, for those Purposes for which Your Majesty has thought fit to give us this Commission: And, last of all, that we will pray without ceasing for the Continuance of Your Majesty's Life, that so you may long receive the Acknowledgments of a grateful World, and a most obedient People; that You may have the Satisfaction to see all Distinctions abolish'd among us, but those which shall arise from a Conscientious and Dutiful Regard to Almighty God, and to Your Majesty, and the Want of so happy a Disposition: And that so we may still have the Continuance of one of the greatest Blessings Heaven can bestow; and Your Majesty may late, very late, receive that Reward which will make up for the vast Deficiencies of the best Returns that can ever be made to Your Majesty by the World, or Your own People.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleas'd to make the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

*I Thank you for your Address; and I don't question but you will answer the Trust and Confidence I have reposed in you, for the Safety and Quiet of the City.*

The Queen having on the 17th of April, declared in Council, That She thought fit to appoint the Earl of Pembroke, Lord President of her Majesty's Council, to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his Excellency set out for that Kingdom about the middle of June, and arrived at Dublin the 24th of that Month, about Ten of the Clock in the Morning. Upon immediate Notice of his landing, the Lords Justices and Privy Council appointed Four

*The Queen's Answer.*

*The Earl of Pembroke appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He arrives at Dublin, June 24.*

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of their Members, Two Lords, and Two Commons, to compliment his Excellency at *Ring's-End*: Whither also great Numbers of the Nobility and Gentry repair'd to attend his Excellency to the Council-Chamber. Upon his Entrance into the City, the Guns were fired from the Castle, and the Streets lin'd by the Militia, and the Two Regiments on Duty there. His Excellency was sworn at 11 of the Clock, and at 12 came into the Castle, attended by the Nobility and Gentry, in the usual manner.

On the Seventh of the next Month, the Parliament of Ireland met, and the Lord Lieutenant being come to the House of Peers, with the usual Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houses:  
7.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

*The Lord  
Lieutenant's  
Speech to  
both Houses.*

THE QUEEN through the whole Course of her Glorious Reign, has not only shewn her great Care for the Preservation of the Liberties of Europe, but has been always intent on whatsoever may contribute to the Good of all her Subjects; and to the utmost of her Power, has endeavour'd to unite them in Love and Affection: And now in particular, to manifest her tender Concern for you, of this her Kingdom of Ireland, she has again call'd you together, to consider of such Laws as may be thought necessary for the farther Prosperity of this her Realm; and in all Things to provide for the Security of it against Foreign and Domestick Enemies: And in order to the attaining of these Blessings, I am commanded by her Majesty to recommend to you Unanimity amongst your selves: And to inform you that her Majesty considering the Number of Papists in this Realm, would be glad of any Expedient for the strengthening the Interest of her Protestant Subjects in this Kingdom.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

The Publick Service requiring that several Regiments upon the Establishment should be sent abroad, I am commanded by her Majesty to inform you, that she intends to supply the like Number of Forces for the Security of this King-  
of

dom; and I don't doubt but you will make Provision of the necessary Supplies for Payment of the Army, as well as for defraying the Charges of the Government: And that you may have a perfect View of what is owing, I have order'd the proper Officers to prepare and lay before you an exact State of the Revenue.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

' In order to the attaining and establishing the Safety and Welfare of this Kingdom, I should think my self extremely Happy, if, during my Administration, all Matters should be conducted with that Temper and Prudence, as may justly entitle you to the Continuance of her Majesty's Affections: For my own Part (though a great Honour to serve in this Post) I can propose no Satisfaction in it, without your Happiness and Prosperity, the which I shall sincerely endeavour to promote, and hope (but chiefly by your Assistance) to secure the Good of this Kingdom, and shew, in our several Stations, That we are United in our Affections to each other, as well as in Duty to the best of QUEENS.

The Commons being return'd to their House, resolv'd, First, ' That the House do address her Majesty on the Accomplishment of the great Work of UNITING her Majesty's Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; And 2dly, That the Thanks of this House be return'd to the Lord Lieutenant for his Speech. They also order'd, That leave be given to bring in the following Bills, viz. 1st, ' For preventing Expence and Delays in Suits in Law and Equity. 2d, For the Publick Registry of all Deeds, Conveyances and Wills that should be made of any Honours, Mannors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments. 3d, To explain and amend an Act, Entituled, An Act to prevent Papists being Solicitors. 4th, For lessening Sheriffs Fees on Executions. 5th, For the more effectual preventing, and taking away, and Marrying Children against the Wills of their Parents and Guardians. 6th, To prevent the Disorders that may happen by marching of Soldiers, and

*Proceedings  
of the Com-  
mons.*

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and for providing Carriages for the Baggage of Soldiers in their March; And 7th, for Explaining and Regulating Privilege of Parliament. The following day they ordered, 1st, That a Bill be brought in to enable Archbishops, Bishops, and other Ecclesiastical Persons, to make Leases to Protestants only. 2d, To prevent Imprisonment of the Subjects upon Account of Criminal Matters beyond Seas, in the Dominions belonging to Great Britain. 3d, To qualify and enable Tenants having particular Estates to make Leases. 4th, For suppressing Lotteries and Gaming Tables; and 5th, For the better Application of Money, and the Profits of Lands given, or left to Superstitious Uses.

The next Day, the Commons waited upon the Lord Lieutenant; with Two Addresses, the First to her Majesty, which was as follows:

*The Commons Address to the Queen.*

*May it please Your Majesty,*

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Knights, Citizens and Burgeses, in Parliament assembled, crave Leave cheerfully to lay hold of the earliest Opportunity, humbly to address Your Majesty with our most hearty and sincere Congratulations for the inward Joy and Satisfaction you are blessed with, and the Glory You have acquir'd by accomplishing the Union of Your Majesty's Kingdoms of England and Scotland.

This great and glorious Work, which Your Ancestors with their utmost Endeavours labour'd to compass, lay above the Reach and Wisdom of former Times, and seems reserved by Heaven for Your Majesty's Reign, as one great Reward of an Exemplary Piety and Heroick Virtue, signally demonstrated in what You have resolutely undertaken, and successfully carry'd on, to procure the general Happiness, and secure the Liberty of Europe.

The Difficulty of the Attempt required the greatest Genius to surmount it; and we cannot but highly honour and admire the Wisdom of those Councils that have by it given a farther Security

curity to the Peace and Safety of Your Majesty's Government, the Protestant Succession, and the Church by Law Establish'd in *England* and *Ireland*. A. C. 1707.

May God long preserve that Life, on which Your People's Happiness so much depends; may he put it into Your Royal Heart, to add greater Strength and Lustre to your Crown by a yet more comprehensive Union; may the Successes and Blessings which have attended Your Reign be daily multiply'd; may you see the Power of the Insolent Enemy of Mankind broken in pieces, and in due time the World blessed with an honourable and lasting Peace; and after you have long liv'd in the Enjoyment of it, and the greatest Glory, may Your Piety be rewarded with an immortal Crown in the Kingdom of Peace.

This Address having afterwards been presented to the Queen, by the Earl of *Sunderland*, her Majesty was pleas'd to return the following Answer.

ANNE R.

HER Majesty returns her hearty Thanks to the House of Commons for their Address: They may be assur'd nothing shall be wanting on her Part to make the Union of all her Subjects as extensive as is possible. And her Majesty is very glad to find, they are so well satisfied with her Endeavours for their Advantage and Happiness.

The other Address of the Commons, to the Lord Lieutenant, was as follows:

May it please your Excellency,

WE her Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Assembled, beg leave to return our hearty Thanks for your Excellencies Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

R

And

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‘ And to assure your Excellency, That as the unparalleled Successes of her Majesty’s Reign, have rais’d in us the highest Esteem and Admiration of the Wisdom of her Councils, and Power of her Arms, so her Generous Concern for the Liberties of *Europe*, the Safety of her People, and for the Uniting her Protestant Subjects of this Kingdom, in Interest, Love and Affection, has inspir’d us with the deepest Sense of Duty to so Glorious, so Gracious a Sovereign.

‘ We thankfully acknowledge the Benefits we enjoy in this happy Opportunity of Meeting under Your Excellencies Government, to enact such Laws as are yet wanting to strengthen the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom.

‘ And we assure your Excellency, That we are met with firm Resolutions, to improve this Opportunity to the utmost of our Power, to disappoint the Designs of those who endeavour to give Advantage to our Common Enemy, by creating Misunderstandings amongst Protestants.

‘ In all our Debates, we resolve to lay your Excellencies most extraordinary Pattern of Temper and Moderation before us, and to pursue those Methods which are most effectual to supply the Deficiency of the Revenue, so far as the present Circumstances of this Nation will allow.

‘ And we humbly beg leave to assure your Excellency, that as you are pleased to signify to us, That our Happiness and Prosperity, is the great Satisfaction you propose in the Government of this Kingdom; so, we will endeavour to attain the same by such Methods as we hope may be to your Excellencies Satisfaction.

‘ Thus we shall best express the grateful Sense we have of her Majesty’s tender Regard for the true Interest of this Nation, manifested in her Choice of so Eminent and Wise a Governor.

‘ And thereby convince the World, that we have nothing more in our Desires, than her Majesty’s Service, and the Success of your Excellencies Administration for the Prosperity of this Kingdom.

Thereupon



Thereupon his Excellency was pleas'd to give the Answer following.

1707.

*Gentlemen,*

THE Queen's Gracious Intentions of doing all things for the Good of this Nation, with the Assurance you give, leave me no room to doubt every thing will succeed to her Inclinations, which is your Happiness, and I have only to concur in it.

*His Excellency's Answer.*

Two Days † after, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, attended the Lord Lieutenant with the following Address to the Queen :

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do with all Humility congratulate the Glorious Success of Your Majesty's Endeavours, for securing by Your Arms Abroad, the Liberties of Europe; and the Welfare of Your Subjects at Home, by uniting Great Britain into One Body, under the same Protestant Succession, to the Throne of all Your Dominions.

*Address of the Lords to the Queen.*

We are sensible how effectual a Means that will prove to prevent the Attempts of Papists from disturbing the Quiet of Your Majesty's Empire, and more particularly of this Kingdom, that has been so often endanger'd by them.

May You go on, and extend Your Favour to all Your Subjects, till none are excluded from so great a Blessing, but such as by their own Frowardness or Disaffection to the Publick Good, debar themselves from the general Advantages of Your Majesty's Glorious Reign: And do hope, Your Majesty's unparallel'd Goodness and Wisdom will conquer even those, and make them sensible of their true Interest.

A. C.

1707.



‘ We with Joy observe the Assurances of Your continued Affection to the Church, in putting us of this Kingdom on the same Foot as to Religion with *England*, by obliging all Your Successors at their Coronation to take and subscribe an Oath to maintain and preserve inviolably the Settlement thereof in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government, as by Law Establish’d in this Realm.

‘ We with the same Gratitude acknowledge Your Majesty’s tender Concern for our Temporal Happiness, manifested in so many Instances, particularly in Your choosing for our Chief Governors those that have shewed the greatest Regard for our Prosperity; and for this last signal Instance, in sending his Excellency the Earl of *Pembroke* to be your Lieutenant here, whose Integrity and Prudence in managing many great and different Trusts have been so eminent, that they leave no room for us to doubt, but that the like Success will attend his Government here, which has accompanied him in all his other Employments.

‘ Your Majesty’s putting this Kingdom into the Hands of one so able to execute Your gracious Intentions, is a fresh Evidence that Your Majesty designs yet greater Favours for us.

‘ We with loyal and chearful Hearts, promise Your Majesty, That, to the Utmost of our Ability, we will contribute to carry on the Common Cause of *Europe*, in which Your Majesty is so eminently and happily engaged, and all other Your Majesty’s pious and generous Undertakings: And that we will avoid, with our greatest Care, contending among our selves about any other thing but who shall be most zealous for Your Majesty’s Service, and most earnest in our Prayers to God for the long continuance of so great a Blessing, as we are convinc’d Your Majesty’s Life is to the World.

Which Address having also been presented to the Queen, by the Earl of *Sunderland*, her Majesty return’d this Answer: ..

ANNE R.

ANNE R.

A. C.

HER Majesty returns their Lordships Her hearty Thanks for their Address, and is very sensible of their Zeal for Her's and the Publick Service. Her Majesty is also very well pleased with the Satisfaction their Lordships express in their Endeavours to unite all her Subjects.

1707.

Her Majesty's Answer

The Lords at the same time, presented to the Lord Lieutenant the following Address:

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do return your Excellency, our most humble and hearty Thanks for your Excellent Speech from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament.

We are highly sensible of her Majesty's most Gracious Disposition towards this Kingdom, by many repeated Instances, particularly by sending a Person so valuable to her Majesty, and all her Subjects, to be our Governor. And we shall be encouraged by the great Character your Excellency bears with all People, entirely to concur with your Excellency's Sentiments, and to confide in your Conduct. And, pursuant to her Majesty's Commands, shall endeavour to promote, with our utmost Care, UNANIMITY amongst our selves: And, we hope, with your Excellency's Assistance, to find out such Expedients to strengthen the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom, as may secure Us from the Dangers of Popery.

My Lord, we cannot, but with all imaginable Gratitude acknowledge your Excellency's Goodness, enjoining our Happiness and Prosperity with your own Satisfaction, which must always go together under your Excellency's most Prudent Administration.

His Excellency's most Gracious Answer.

My LORDS,

I Am extremely pleased with the true Sense your Lordships have expressed concerning the Queen's Disposition for the Good of this Kingdom; and I shall in every thing contribute with your Lordships towards it.

A. C.

1707.

*Proceedings farther Growth of Popery*; And having on the 14th of the Com-  
mons.

*A Supply  
granted.*

*\* July 29.  
A Postscript  
to Mr. Hig-  
gins's Ser-  
mon cen-  
sured.*

On the 10th of July, the Commons order'd, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for Explaining and Amending an Act, entituled, *An Act to prevent the* Proceedings farther Growth of Popery; And having on the 14th appointed a Committee to inspect the publick Accounts, unanimously resolv'd, the next Day, to agree to the Resolution of the Committee of the whole House, That a Supply be granted to her Majesty. The 28th of the same Month, the Committee of the whole House went on the Supply, and resolv'd, *First*, That the Funds formerly granted by Parliament, and the Revenue of the Kingdom, were sufficient to support the Government, and discharge the Publick Debts to and for Michaelmas, 1707. *Secondly*, That the Supply granted to her Majesty be a Sum sufficient to make good the necessary Branches of the Establishment, from Michaelmas, 1707, to and for Midsummer, 1709: To which Resolution the House agreed.

The next \* Day, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal resolv'd, That it is the Opinion of this House, that a Pamphlet, entituled, *A Postscript to Mr. Higgins's Sermon, very necessary for the better understanding it*, is a false, scandalous, and seditious Libel, design'd to vilify and lessen a most Reverend Prelate in England, and Reflective on several other Reverend Prelates, and on the Clergy of Ireland in general, and tending to the Disturbance of the publick Peace in both Kingdoms. And order'd, on Motion, That the Pamphlet, entituled, *A Postscript to Mr. Higgins's Sermon, very necessary for the better understanding it*, be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, at the Tholsel of the City of Dublin, and at the Parliament-House Door, on Thursday next, between the Hours of Twelve and One.

On the 4th of August the Commons resolv'd to grant 135000 Pounds to her Majesty, for the Support of the necessary Branches of the Establishment for one Year and three quarters, from the 29th of September, 1707, to the 24th of June 1709. And the following Days went on Ways and Means to raise the said Supply.

On the 5th of that Month, the Commons re-  
solv'd, 'That any Protestant Guardian that permits  
'a Papist to educate and dispose of his Ward, does  
'thereby betray the Trust repos'd in him, evade  
'the Law, and propagate Popery. Resolved, That  
'any Papist who shall take upon him to manage  
'and dispose of the Substance and Person of any  
'Infant, committed to a Protestant Guardian, is  
'guilty of a notorious Breach of the Law. Re-  
'solved, That altering a Protestant Guardian duly  
'appointed, without sufficient Reason, is a Dis-  
'couragement to the Execution of the Act against  
'the farther Growth of Popery.

Four Days after the Report from the Committee  
of the House of Commons, for stating the Publick  
Accounts of the Nation, being read, it was re-  
solved, 'That this Kingdom has been put to ex-  
'cessive Charge, by Means of great Arrears of Rent  
'and Debts, return'd by the late Trustees, to be  
'due out of the forfeited Estates of this Kingdom;  
'and that most of the said Arrearages return'd, ap-  
'pear to be unjust Charges on the Subject, and  
'false Returns, by Receipts under the Hand of  
'the Trustees, or their Receivers, or Entries in  
'their own Books. Resolved, That an humble  
'Representation be laid before her Majesty, of the  
'great Charge and Pressures the Kingdom lies un-  
'der, by the said Returns, and several other, the  
'oppressive Proceedings of the late Trustees: And  
'appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a  
'Representation on the said Resolution.

This Session of the *Irish* Parliament was several  
times interrupted, and prolong'd, by Adjourn-  
ments, occasion'd by divers Bills being sent to  
*England* for the Royal Approbation. On the  
6th of *October*, the Commons pass'd a Censure  
upon Mr. *Thomas Putland*, an under Officer of  
the Treasury; and resolved, 'That having no-  
'toriously betray'd his Trust, he was unfit to serve  
'in any publick Employment in the Kingdom of  
'*Ireland*.

On the 18th of the same Month, Mr. *Caulfield*  
reported from the Committee of the whole House,  
to whom a Bill entituled, *An Act for Explaining and*

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1707.

*A Bill for  
the better  
Security of  
the Prote-  
stant Reli-  
gion.*

*Amending an Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery*, was committed, That they had gone thro' the Bill, Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed to all of them, except one (by which the Sons of Papists that should turn Protestants, might be injur'd) to which the House disagreed, and rejected the Bill. Then Mr. Caulfield, according to Order, presented to the House, Heads of a Bill for the better *Securing the Protestant Religion and Interest, in this Kingdom, against Popery*; which were received, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Acts pass'd,  
Oct. 24.*

On the 24th of the same Month, the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the House of Peers, in the usual manner, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz. 1. An Act for granting to her Majesty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Tobacco, Callicoes, Linnens, Muslins, and other Goods and Merchandizes. 2. An Act for the publick Registring of all Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills, that shall be made of any Houses, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments. 3. An Act for cleansing the Port, Harbour, and River of *Dublin*, and for erecting a Ballast-Office in the said City. 4. An Act for lessening Sheriffs Fees on Execution. 5. An Act for explaining and limiting the Privileges of Parliament. 6. An Act for Partition of Lands. 7. An Act to explain and amend an Act entituled, An Act to prevent Papists being Solicitors. 8. An Act against murdering Bastard-Children. 9. An Act for Civil Bills. 10. An Act for settling the Estate of *Anne*, Lady Viscountess Dowager of *Clanmalier*, on *Richard*, Lord *Bellev*, Baron of *Duleek*, and for raising 3000*l.* thereout, for the Portion of *Mary Nugent*, Niece to the said Lady *Clanmalier*, and Wife of *Francis Bermingham*, eldest Son of *Edward*, Lord Baron of *Athentrec*.

Upon presenting the Bill of Supply, *Alan Broderick*, Esq; Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, made the following Speech to his Excellency:

Ma

*May it please your Excellency,*

THE Commons, with extreme Satisfaction, present themselves before your Excellency, to make a publick and grateful Acknowledgment of the Great Blessings they enjoy under her Majesty's most Auspicious Reign, of which they count it not the least, to have Unanimity and Unity in Love and Affection among themselves, so earnestly Recommended and Inculcated from the Throne.

*The Speaker  
of the Com-  
mons's  
Speech.*

Her Majesty's Consummate Wisdom convinces her, that no People ever was, or can be happy, without it : And her Goodness towards her Loyal Subjects of this Kingdom, hath set over it a Person, who, by a peculiar Happiness of Temper, and the healing Influence of his own Example, is most likely to bring so desirable a Work to Perfection.

How great are the Obligations this Nation lies under to their Gracious Sovereign, who, at a time when Affairs of the last Importance and Difficulty are in Agitation in another Kingdom, vouchsafes (for the Good of this) to deprive her self of your Excellency's Advice and Attendance in Council, where, with Universal Satisfaction and Applause, you happily preside !

May your Excellency's Administration here redound as much to your Honour ; may it create as many Admirers of your Indefatigable Application of Mind, Wise Conduct, and Watchfulness for the Good of the Publick, as your successful Negotiations in Foreign Parts, and faithful Discharge of all other Weighty and Honourable Trusts, have already done.

This the whole Kingdom heartily wish, and assuredly promise themselves.

And I beg leave to say, That as it is of great Benefit to the Publick, that the Commons have been able to detect and redress several of the Grievances, under which Multitudes have suffer'd, by Exorbitant Deductions out of Payments

A. C.

1707.



' Payments made by Under-Officers in the Treas-  
' fury: So it is for the Honour of your Excellen-  
' cy's Government, that a Practice so pernicious,  
' and so long used, hath been brought to Light,  
' and remedied under your Excellency's Admini-  
' stration.

*May it please your Excellency,*

' The Commons have chearfully and unani-  
' mously granted an Aid to her Majesty, by pas-  
' sing a Bill, entituled, *An Act for Granting to her*  
' *Majesty an Additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-*  
' *Waters, Calicoes, Linnens, Muslins, and other*  
' *Goods and Merchandizes.*

The Lord Lieutenant having given the Royal  
Assent to the Bills presented to him, his Ex-  
cellency made the following Speech to both  
Houses:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

*The Lord  
Lieuten-  
ant's  
Speech to  
both Houses.*

I T is with great Satisfaction I have observ'd  
your Chearfulness in the Prosecution of her  
' Majesty's Service in this Session of Parliament.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

' By your Unanimity in Granting the necessa-  
' ry Supplies for the Establishment, it appears  
' you had nothing more at Heart than her Ma-  
' jesty's Service and the Common Safety: And  
' I shall not be wanting to represent to the Queen,  
' your Zeal and Affection for her Majesty's Per-  
' son and Government.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

' I am very sensible how much your Appli-  
' cation has given Dispatch to the Publick  
' Bills; and I must desire the Continuance of  
' it, that the Kingdom may receive the Benefit  
' of such Laws, as are still under your Consi-  
' deration.

The



The Commons being return'd to their House, order'd the Lord Lieutenant's Speech to be enter'd in their Journals, and that an Address of Thanks should be presented to his Excellency, which they did accordingly the 29th, and was as follows:

A. C.

1707.

*May it please your Excellency,*

WE the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes in The Commons Ad-  
Parliament aſſembled, do return your dress to his  
Excellency our moſt humble Thanks for your Excellency.  
moſt Excellent Speech from the Throne, to  
both Houſes in Parliament.

Her Maſteſty's faithful Commons have nothing more at Heart, than her Maſteſty's Service, and the Common Safety of the Proteſtant Inter-eſt of this Kingdom; which are ſo interwoven, that what ſtrikes at the one, neceſſarily proves prejudicial to the other.

We crave leave to take this Opportunity of aſſuring your Excellency, that we ſhall, in all Inſtances, endeavour to deſerve the Continuance of your Excellency's Favour, in repreſenting our Zeal and Affection for the Perſon and Government of the beſt of Queens.

And we ſhall (as hitherto we have, with the utmoſt Application) give diſpatch to the publick Affairs ſtill before us, that the Kingdom may receive the Benefit of thoſe many good Bills, your Excellency has been pleaſed to tranſmit into GREAT BRITAIN.

We gratefully acknowledge her Maſteſty's tender Regard of our Welfare, in placing your Excellency over us, whoſe prudent and equal Adminiſtration, hath juſtly raiſed in us, the higheſt Eſteem for your Excellency's Perſon and Government. Which Addreſs his Excellency answer'd to this Effect:

*My Duty to her Maſteſty, and Satisfaction in your His Excellency's Prosperity, will always be a ſufficient Inducement for me to uſe my beſt Endeavour; and I am always ſwre-pleaſed when it's agreeable to you; and therefore heartily thank you for this Addreſs.*

The

A. C.

1707.

\* Octob.

30th.

Resolutions

of the Com-

mons.

The next \* Day the Commons came to these unanimous Resolutions:

I. That the Thanks of this House be return'd to his Grace, *Narcissus*, Lord Archbishop of *Armagh*, Primate of all *Ireland*, for his Noble, Charitable, and most useful Bounty, by the Erection of a publick Library.

II. That *Lewis Cromline* has been eminently useful to this Kingdom, in promoting the Linnen Manufacture thereof.

III. That all Popish Priests within this Kingdom, are obliged to take the Oath of Abjuration, by the Laws in force in the Kingdom; and all such Priests refusing or neglecting to take the same, ought to be prosecuted for such Refusal or Neglect.

IV. That it is the indispensable Duty of all Judges and Magistrates, to put the said Laws in Execution against Popish Priests.

\* Octob.

30th.

The same \* Day, the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for, and attending, his Excellency gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

' An Act for the Encouragement and Improvement of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufacture.

' An Act for the Amendment of the Law, and the better Advancement of Justice. An Act

' for explaining and amending Two several Acts against Tories, Robbers and Rapparees. An

' Act for the continuing and perpetuating of divers Laws and Statutes heretofore Temporary:

' And for amending of the Law, in relation to Butter-Casks. An Act to empower Justices of

' the Peace to determine Disputes about Servants Wages, and to oblige Masters to pay the same;

' and to punish idle and disorderly Servants. An Act to prevent the Disorders that may happen

' by the marching of Soldiers, and for providing Carriages for the Baggage of Soldiers in their

' March. An Act to supply the Defects, and the better Execution of an Act, entituled, An

' Act for the avoiding of Privy and Secret Outlawries of his Majesty's Subjects in personal

' Actions. An Act for the more effectual prevention.

venting the Taking away, and Marrying Children against the Wills of their Parents and Guardians. An Act for suppressing Lotteries and Gaming Tables. An Act for the Encouraging the Exportation of Corn. An Act for Settling and Preserving a publick Library for ever in the House for that purpose built by the Archbishop of *Armagh*; and to some private Bills. After which his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houses:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

IT is with very great Satisfaction that I now put an end to this Session of Parliament, wherein you have conducted all Affairs with due Regard to the Crown, and in it the Good of your Country; and I cannot doubt but you have a grateful Sense of many good Laws the Queen has now given you.

*The Lord Lieutenant's Speech to both Houses.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

Before we part, I cannot but observe among all the Qualifications with which her Majesty is endowed, her Subjects have been most eminently bless'd by her Majesty's Vigilance, Moderation and Justice; and by practising them in your several Stations, the first will prevent all Foreign Attempts, the second, by healing your Divisions, will strengthen the Protestant Interest, and secure your Peace at Home; and by the good Administration of Justice you will suppress Profaneness and Immorality, and altogether make a flourishing and happy People, to which End I earnestly recommend them.

*The Parliament prorogued.*

After which, the Lord Chancellor, by his Excellency's Command, prorogued the Parliament to *Thursday* the sixth of *May* next.

\* *Novemb. 29th.*

About a Month after the Lord Lieutenant embark'd for *Great Britain*, and the next day landed near *Chester*.

*The Lord Lieutenant returns to Great Britain.*

To

A. C.  
1707.

*Russia*  
*Ships taken by the*  
*French:*

To return to *Great Britain*: On the 13th of *August*, the Admiralty-Office publish'd the following Account which they had receiv'd, relating to the Ships bound to *Russia*, which lately fell into the Enemy's Hands on the Coast of *Lapland*. Admiral *Wherstone* convoy'd the *Russia* Fleet between the Islands of *Shotland*, and kept them company until they were out of sight of the said Islands, when he left them: And two Days after the Commander in Chief of the *Russia* Convoy, Captain *Haddock*, made a Signal, by hoisting and lowering his Colours Eleven times one after another, which the Masters of the *Russia* Ships did own they took, was to acquaint them that there were Eleven Sail in sight: but they (namely the Masters of the Ships which were taken) hearing no more of them for two Days after, and being within 100 Leagues of *Archangel*, did trust to their sailing, and made the best of their way; and some time after they fell into the Enemy's Hands, they saw the three *English* Ships of War, with the rest of the Fleet, lying by in order to engage the Enemy's Squadron; in the interim whereof the *Russia* Ships made the best of their way towards *Archangel*; but that our Ships finding those of the Enemy declined to give them Battle, did soon make after the Merchant Ships, in order to conduct them in Safety into their Port. This confused Account was clear'd by a private Letter, importing, That Fifteen Merchant Men were taken on the Coast of *Lapland*, in the Island of *Kildine*, in the Latitude of 69 Degrees, 40 Minutes the 11th of *July*, And that the rest of the Fleet, consisting of above Forty Ships, with their Convoy of Three Men of War, had a great Deliverance by a hard Gale, and a thick Fog.

*The Duke*  
*of Devon-*  
*shire dies.*

On the 18th of the same Month, about Nine of the Clock in the Morning, his Grace *William Cavendish*, Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, one of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, Lord Lieutenant

nant of the County of *Derby*, &c. died at his House in *Piccadilly*, in the Sixty-seventh Year of his Age. His natural and acquired Accomplishments, both in Person and Mind, made him a great Ornament to the Peerage, and his Eminent Zeal for the *English* Constitution, and the Protestant Religion, which he exerted, on several Occasions, in the most difficult Times, will render his Memory famous amongst the greatest Patriots of this Nation. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Eldest Son *William Cavendish*, Marquis of *Harrington*, whom he left his sole Executor, and whom her Majesty was pleased, Three Weeks † after, to appoint Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, in the Room of the late Duke his Father; which Favour her Majesty heighten'd by her gracious Expression, *That she had lost a Loyal Subject, and good Friend in the Son.* Two Days \* afterwards, the new Duke was sworn one of her Majesty's Privy-Council, and some † time after constituted Lord Lieutenant, and *Custos Rotulorum*, of the County of *Derby*, and Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all the Forests, Parks, Chases and Warrens beyond *Trent*.

A. C.  
1707.

His Character.

He is succeeded his eldest Son.

† Sept. 6th.

The Queen's gracious Expression to the new Duke.

\* Sept. 8th.

† Octob. 29th.

On the 15th of September, *George Stepney*, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary from her Majesty to the States General of the United Provinces, and one of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, departed this Life in the Forty-fourth Year of his Age: He had served his Country in Foreign Courts for the space of Twenty Years, having successfully acquitted himself in many difficult and important Negotiations, for which he was qualify'd by extraordinary natural Abilities, improv'd by a great Knowledge in all the politer Parts of Learning, and long Experience in Business.

Mr. Stepney died. Sept. 15th.

On the 24th her Majesty and the Prince came from *Windfor* to *Kensington*, and on the last Day of that Month went from thence to *Newmarket*. The Day before the Common Hall of the City market, of *London*, according to Custom, proceeded to the

The Queen and Prince go to New-

Sept. 30th.

1707. the Election of a Lord Mayor ; and having re-  
 A. C. turn'd Sir *William Withers* and Sir *Charles Dun-*  
 comb to the Court of Aldermen, they unanimously  
 Sir W. made choice of the first, who was accordingly,  
 Withers declared Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing.

On the 4th of *October*, Dr. *Balderston* Vice-  
 elected Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*, accom-  
 Lord May. panied by the Heads of Colleges, Doctors, Pro-  
 of Lon- ctors, and many others, waited upon her Ma-  
 don, jesty ; and being introduced by his Grace the  
 Sept. 29th. Duke of *Somerset*, their Chancellor, made a Speech  
 full of Duty and Affection to her Majesty's  
 Sacred Person and Government : To which her  
 Majesty was pleas'd to return a most gracious  
 Answer, and they were afterwards, by her Ma-  
 jesty's Order, splendidly entertain'd by the Board  
 of Green Cloth. The 17th of the same Month  
 her Majesty and his Royal Highness return'd  
 from *Newmarket* to *Kensington*.

The Lis- A *British* Fleet of about 130 Vessels bound for  
 bon Fleet Lisbon with Merchandize, Provisions, Stores of  
 attack'd, War, and 1000 Horses bought in *England* for  
 and three the King of *Portugal*, which sailed from *Plymouth*  
 of the Con- the 9th of *October*, under Convoy of the *Cumber-*  
 voys taken, land, Commodore, the *Devonshire*, *Royal-Oak*,  
 and one *Chester* and *Ruby*, fell in the next Day, off of the  
 blown up. *Lizard*, with the *Brest* and *Dunkirk* Squadrons,  
 making in all Fourteen Sail, under the Com-  
 mand of Count *Fourbin*, and Mr. *du Guay-Trouyn*.  
 The *British* Convoy, to give the Merchant-men  
 the better Opportunity to escape, engaged the  
*French*, and fought with great Courage and Ob-  
 stinacy, but the *Cumberland* having lost her Masts,  
 and being over-power'd, was taken by Mr. *du*  
*Guay*, as were also the *Chester* and *Ruby*, by Mes-  
 sieurs *de Courserac*, and *de Nesmond*. The *Devonshire*  
 maintain'd a running Fight against Five Men  
 of War, till the Dusk of the Evening, when  
 ( by what Accident is unknown ) she was blown  
 up, and two of her Men only were saved. Mr.  
*de Beauharnois*, Commander of the *Achille*, board-  
 ed the *Royal-Oak*, but both their Bolt-sprits be-  
 ing broken, the *British* Ship made off, and with  
 some few Vessels, made the Harbour of *Kin-*  
*sale*.

sale, having lost only Twelve Men kill'd, and Twenty-four wounded. The Bravery and stout Resistance of the *Devonshire* favour'd the Escape of most of the Transports and Trading Ships, which safely arriv'd at *Lisbon*.

Not many Days after, *Great Britain* sustain'd a much greater Loss at Sea. On *Michaelmas-day* Sir *Cloudesty Shovell* sail'd from *Gibraltar* with Fifteen Men of War of the Line of Battle, Five of a lesser Rank, and one Yacht, viz. the *Association*, Admiral; the *Royal Ann*, Sir *George Bing*, Commander; *St. George*, Lord *Durley*; *Somerset*, Captain *John Price*; *Torbay*, Sir *John Norris*; *Eagle*, Captain *Hancock*; *Monmouth*, Captain *Baker*; *Swiftsure*, Captain *Griffith*; *Rumney*, Captain *Coney*; *Panther*, Captain *Hubbart*; *Orford*, Captain *Cornwall*; *Rye*, Captain *Vernon*; *Lenox*, Sir *William Zumper*; *La Valeur*, Captain *Johnson*; *Cruizer*, Captain *Shales*; the *Firebrand*, Captain *Piercy*; the *Vulcan*, Captain *Hockman*; the *Phoenix*, Captain *Sansom*; the *Grafton*, Captain *Holden*; the *Weasel*, Captain *Gulman*; and the *Isabella* Yacht, Captain *Riddel*.

Sir *Cloudesty Shovell* having made an Observation the 21st of *October*, and having the next Day Soundings in Ninety Fathom, he brought to, and lay by from Twelve till about Six in the Afternoon, the Weather being very hazy; but then the Wind coming up fresh at S. S. W. the Admiral made the Signal for sailing; The Fleet steering E. by N. and supposing they had the Channel open, some of the Ships were upon the Rocks to the Westward of *Scilly*, before they were aware, about Eight of the Clock at Night, and made a Signal of Distress. The *Association*, in which Sir *Cloudesty Shovell* was, struck upon the Rocks call'd, *The Bishop* and his Clerks, and was lost with all the Men in it, as were also the *Eagle* and *Rumney*. The *Firebrand* was likewise dashed on the Rocks, and founder'd, but the Captain, and Four and twenty of his Men, saved themselves in the Boat. And Captain *Sansom*, who commanded the *Phoenix*, being

Sir  
Cloudesty  
Shovel  
drowned,  
and his  
Ship the  
Associati-  
on, with  
the *Eagle*,  
*Rumney*,  
and *Fire-*  
*brand*, lost.  
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d.

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ing driven on the Rocks with the Island, saved all his Men, but was forced to run his Ship ashore. The *Royal Ann* was saved by great Presence of Mind, both in Sir George Bing and his Officers and Men, who in a Minute's Time, set her Top-sails, one of the Rocks not being a Ship's length to Leeward of her, and the other on which Sir *Cloudefly Shovell* was lost, as near as in a Breach of the Sea. Nor had the Lord *Dursley*, Commander of the *St George*, a less miraculous Escape; for his Ship was dash'd on the same Ridge of Rocks with the *Association*, and the same Wave which he saw beat out all Sir *Cloudefly's* Lights, set his own Ship a-float.

Sir *Cloudefly Shovell's* Body being the next Day after this Misfortune, taken up by some Country Fellows, was stripp'd and buried in the Sand; But on Inquiry made by the Boats of the *Salisbury* and *Antelope*, it was discover'd where he was hid; from whence being taken out, and the Earth wash'd off, he appeared as fresh as if alive, tho' he had lain interr'd from the 22d to the 26th, on which Day he was brought on Board the *Salisbury*, embowell'd, and the 28th of that Month brought into *Plymouth*, from whence he was afterwards carried to *London*. This was the fatal End of one of the greatest Sea-Commanders of our Age, or, indeed, as ever this Island produced; Of undaunted Courage and Resoluti-

Sir  
Cloudefly Shovell's Character, with a short Account of his principal Actions.

on, of wonderful Presence of Mind in the hottest Engagements, and of consummate Skill and Experience: But more than all this, he was a just, frank, generous, honest, good Man. He was the Artificer of his own Fortune; and, by his personal Merit alone, from the lowest, rais'd himself to almost the highest Station in the Navy of Great Britain. To enumerate all the Actions he was concern'd in, would bear and require a Volume; and therefore being stinted to a very narrow Compass, we shall content our selves with touching upon the most remarkable. He gave early Proofs of his Valour, on the 14th of *January*, 1674-5, when being Lieutenant to Sir

John



*John Narborough*, Admiral of the *English Fleet* in the *Mediterranean*, he burnt in the Harbour, and under the Castle and Walls of *Tripoly*, Four Men of War belonging to the Pirates of that Place, which forc'd them to accept such Conditions of Peace, as *Sir John Narborough* was pleas'd to prescribe them. He distinguish'd himself in the first Sea-Engagement that happen'd in the late War, in *Bantry-Bay*, on the first Day of *May*, 1689. for which he receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood, being then Commander of the *Edgar*. He was soon after advanc'd to the Rank of a Flag-Officer; and upon the breaking out of the present War, in 1702. he was sent with a Squadron of about Twenty Men of War, to join the Grand Fleet, and bring home the *Galleons* and other rich Booty taken by the Duke of *Ormond* and *Sir George Rook* at *Vigo*. The next year he was promoted to a higher Post, being appointed to command in Chief the Confederate Fleet design'd for the *Streights* consisting of Thirty-five *English*, and Fourteen *Dutch* Men of War; and being come into *Leghorn-Road*, maintain'd the Honour of the *English Union-Flag*, and forc'd the Governour of that City to give him a Royal Salute, which he had at first refus'd. In that Expedition *Sir Cloudesty* sent two Men of War to endeavour to supply the *Cevennois* with Money, Arms, and Ammunition; but for want of Intelligence, the *Cevennois* not coming to the Sea-shore, the Admiral express'd a great Concern, that he could not relieve them; having always been a warm Stickler for Liberty, and the Protestant Religion. In the Month of *June*, 1704, he joyn'd the Grand Fleet commanded by *Sir George Rook*, in the *Mediterranean*, had his Share in the Honour of taking of *Gibraltar*; and by his admirable Conduct, Bravery, and Success, in the Sea-Fight that happen'd soon after, between the Confederate and *French Fleets*, oblig'd the Enemies Van to bear away out of the Reach of his Cannon; and Count *Toulouse* to follow the Example of his Van,

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and tow out of Danger from Sir George Rook, In a Word, Sir Cloudefly, tho' but the second then in Command, yet got the principal Honour of that Day, and contributed most to the Preservation of the *English* and *Dutch* Fleet: For which signal Piece of Service, he was some Months after (*January 1704.*) appointed Rear-Admiral of *England*, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's FLEET, in Conjunction with the EARL of PETERBOROUGH. King CHARLES resolv'd to try his Fortune with those two Brave and Daring Men, to whose unanimous Counsels, and invincible Courage, he was soon after indebted for the sudden, unexpected, and most important Conquest of *Barcelona*. In the Year 1706. Sir Cloudefly Shovell, commanded the whole Confederate Fleet, which had on Board Ten Thousand Men, under the Command of the Earl Rivers, design'd for a Descent upon *France*, but being detain'd by stubborn, contrary Winds, in *Torbay*, till the first of *October*, the Admiral, according to his new Orders, sail'd for *Lisbon*, and from thence to *Alicant*, where having set on shore the Land-Forces, he return'd to *Lisbon*, to prepare for a greater Expedition in the Year 1707. Accordingly, about the latter End of *June*, Sir Cloudefly Shovell, with the Confederate Fleet under his Command, cast Anchor in the Road of *Nice*, where he nobly entertained the Duke of *Savoy*, Prince *Eugene*, and the *English* and *Dutch* Ministers on Board his Ship, and with them concerted Measures for the Attack of *Toulon*. The Reasons that induced the High Allies to that stupendous Undertaking, with the unforeseen Accidents, and unsurmountable Difficulties, that occasion'd its Miscarriage, have already been laid open, but we may here once more observe, That as the Winds and Waves are subject to no other Authority, than of the great Director of all human Affairs, so, according to the Duke of *Savoy's* publick Testimony, and Declaration, the Operations at Sea were carried on with all the

Dili-

*Diligence and Success, that could possibly be expected from the Roughness of the Seas, and Inclemency of the Weather*; and that his Royal Highness gave particular Marks of his Esteem and Gratitude to Sir *Cloudesty Shovell*; who, before he left the Harbour of *Toulon*, had the Satisfaction to see Eight of the Enemy's Capital Ships burnt and destroy'd. Upon the whole matter, as his eminent Services have merited a publick Monument for his Ashes, so his Memory ought ever to be dear to this Nation, and his Example proposed to the Imitation of all *British* Seamen.

About this time the Court receiv'd, and publish'd an Account of Captain *Underdown*, Commander of the *Falkland's* successful Expedition against the Enemy's Fisheries in the North of *America*, in which the *French* sustain'd the following Damage, *viz.* Two Ships taken, One of Thirty Guns, and an Hundred and Ten Men, another of Twenty Guns, and an Hundred Men; One Ship taken and burnt of Twenty Guns, and Eighty Men; Two Ships burnt by the Enemy, one of Thirty-two, and another of Twenty-six Guns; Two hundred and Twenty-eight Fishing-Boats burnt; Four hundred and Seventy Boats and Shalloways, that were not employ'd in the Fishery this Season; Twenty-three Stages, and Twenty-three Train-Fats burnt; Seventy seven thousand Two hundred and eighty Quintals of Fish, and One thousand Five hundred and sixty eight Hogsheads of Train-Oil destroy'd. But all this was too inconsiderable to alleviate the Loss of Sir *Cloudesty Shovell*, and of the Ships and Men that perish'd with him.

On *Thursday*, the 23d of *October*, the FIRST PARLIAMENT of GREAT-BRITAIN met the first time at *Westminster*, and the Queen being come to the House of Peers, with the usual Solemnities, and the Commons sent for up, the Lord Chancellor, by her Majesty's Command, directed the Commons to return to their House, and chuse a Speaker, and present him to her Majesty, that day sevensnight. Accordingly the

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Captain  
Under-  
down's  
successful  
Expedition  
in the  
West-Indies.

The Parliam-  
ent of  
Great Bri-  
tain meets.

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John  
Smith Esq;  
chosen  
Speaker.

The Queen  
approves  
him, Oct.  
30th, N. S.

Commons being return'd to their House, unanimously made choice of the Right Honourable *John Smith*, Esquire, Speaker of the last Parliament of *England*, for their Speaker; and then adjourn'd till the *Thursday* following. The House of Lords adjourn'd likewise to the same Day: After Thirteen Peers of that Part of *Great Britain*, call'd *Scotland*, had been admitted to their Places, by Virtue of their respective Writs, each being introduced by Two Peers of the same Rank, of that Part of *Great Britain*, call'd *England*. On the 30th of the same Month, the Queen came again to the House of Peers, with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, presented to her Majesty, their Speaker, *John Smith*, Esquire, whose Election her Majesty was pleased to approve: And then the Lord High Chancellor, by her Majesty's Command, acquainted both Houses with her Majesty's Pleasure, That they should adjourn to that Day sevensnight, which they did accordingly; and the Queen being then \* come to the Upper House, and the Commons attending, her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses:

Nov. 6th.  
Her Majesty's  
speech  
to both  
Houses.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

IT is with all humble Thankfulness to Almighty God, and with entire Satisfaction to my Self, that I meet you here in this first Parliament of *Great Britain*, not doubting but you come with Hearts prepared, as Mine is, to make this Union so prosperous, as may answer the well-grounded Hopes of all my good Subjects, and the reasonable Apprehensions of our Enemies.

To this end, nothing is so immediately material, as to convince, as soon as possible, both our Friends and our Enemies, that the Uniting of our Interests, has not only improved our Abilities, but our Resolutions also, to prosecute this just and necessary War, till we obtain  
a safe

' a safe and honourable Peace for our selves, and  
' for our Allies.

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' In so great and extensive a War as this is,  
' many Things may be usefully undertaken,  
' which are not fit to be communicated before-  
' hand : The Attempt upon *Toulon* was of this  
' Nature, and though it had not wholly its de-  
' sired Effect, has, nevertheless, been attended  
' with many great and obvious Advantages to  
' the Common Cause in this Year, and has made  
' our Way easier, I hope, to greater in the  
' next.

' As the *French* have gained Ground upon us  
' in *Spain*, so they have been wholly driven out  
' of *Italy*; by which it is become more easie for  
' all the Allies to join their Assistance next year,  
' for enabling the King of *Spain* to recover his  
' Affairs in that Kingdom, and to reduce the  
' whole *Spanish* Monarchy to his Obedience.

' The Weakness, and ill Posture of Affairs up-  
' on the *Rhine* in the Beginning of the year, has  
' given an Opportunity to the *French* to make  
' themselves stronger in all other Parts ; but this  
' Defect seems in a very promising way of being  
' fully remedied against next Campaign, by the  
' Conduct and Authority of the Elector of *Ha-*  
' *nover*, whose seasonable Acceptance of that  
' Command, has strengthened and obliged the  
' whole Confederacy.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

' The just Application of the Supplies given  
' Me by former Parliaments, the plain Necessi-  
' ty of continuing this War, the reasonable  
' Prospect of putting a good End to it, if we  
' be not wanting to our selves, and the Honour  
' of the first Parliament of *Great Britain*, are, I  
' make no doubt, sufficient Arguments to incite  
' you to provide the necessary Supplies which I  
' am obliged to desire of you for the ensuing  
' Campaign in all Parts, and particularly for the  
' timely Support of the King of *Spain*, and the

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making good our Treaty with *Portugal*, as also for strengthning the Confederate Army under the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*; All which Services, I don't doubt, but you will think so necessary, that they ought not to be neglected, even though they should require an Augmentation.

The Sums already expended in this War, have been very great, and they are sufficient Proofs how well satisfied my Subjects have always been with the Ends of my Government, of which I am so sensible, as never to ask any Supplies from them, but what are absolutely necessary for the Preservation of their Religion and Liberty; and I look upon it as my great Happiness, that I have not the least Interest separate from that of all my good Subjects.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

In a Work so great and new in its kind as that of the Union, it is impossible but that some Doubts and Difficulties must have arisen, which, however, I hope, are so far overcome, as to have defeated the Designs of those who would have made use of that Handle to foment Disturbances.

There are several Matters expressly made liable, by the Articles of the Union, to the Consideration of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, which, together with such others as may reasonably produce those Advantages that, with due Care, must certainly arise from that Treaty, I earnestly recommend to your serious Consideration.

On my part nothing shall be wanting to procure to my People all the Blessings which can follow from this happy Circumstance of my Reign, and to extinguish, by all proper Means, the least Occasions of Jealousie, that either the Civil or Religious Rights of any Part of this my United Kingdom can suffer by the Consequences of this Union.

' Such a Suggestion shall never in my Time  
' have any Foundation, how restless soever our  
' Enemies may be in their Endeavours and Arti-  
' fices to disturb our Peace and Happiness, those  
' Great and Valuable Blessings cannot but be al-  
' ways secure to Us, if we heartily endeavour  
' to confirm and improve our present Union; I  
' hope therefore you will suffer nothing to pre-  
'vail with you to disunite among your selves,  
' or abate your Zeal in opposing the common E-  
' nemy.

The Speaker and Members of the House of  
Commons having spent the 30th of October, and  
the 6th, 7th, 8th and Part of the 10th of Novem-  
ber, in taking the Oaths, making and subscribing the  
Declaration, and taking and subscribing the Oath  
of *Abjuration*, according to the Laws made for  
that Purpose: Mr. Speaker (c) reported the (c) Dec.  
Queens Speech, for which they unanimously <sup>10th.</sup>  
resolved to return her Majesty Thanks, and ap-  
pointed a Committee to draw up an Address for  
that purpose. This done, they appointed pro-  
per Days for the sitting of the Five Grand Com-  
mittees for Religion, Grievances, Courts of  
Justice, Trade, and Privileges, and Elections:  
In relation to which last, they made the same  
Resolutions mention'd in our last Year's (d) *An-* (d) *Pag.*  
*nals.* Then, upon Motion, several Clauses in the <sup>383.</sup>  
Act of the Fourth and Fifth Years of her Ma-  
jesty's Reign, entituled, *An Act for the better Se-*  
*curity of her Majesty's Person and Government, and*  
*of the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line,*  
relating to the disabling several Officers to sit in  
Parliament, being read, it was resolved, ' That  
' every Person, who, by the said Act of the first  
' Session of the last Parliament, was disabled,  
' from and after the Dissolution or Determinati-  
' on of the said Parliament, to sit and vote as a  
' Member of the House of Commons in any Par-  
' liament to be hereafter holden, was by Virtue  
' of the said Act incapable of Sitting or Voting  
' as a Member of the House of Commons in this  
' pre-

Several Of-  
ficers dis-  
abled to sit  
in Parlia-  
ment.

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'present Parliament; And order'd Lists of the Commissioners of Prizes, Commissioners of Transports, Commissioners of the Sick and Wounded, Commissioners for the Wine-Licenses, Governours and Deputy-Governours of the Plantations, Commissioners of the Navy, Pay-masters of the Army, and the Secretaries and Agents under them; as also Lists of the Persons who had Grants of any Offices of Profit or Pensions, to be laid before the House. Whereupon several Members, who were affected by the forementioned Act, resign'd their Places of Profit to preserve their Seats in the House.

(e) Dec.  
11th.

The next (e) Day, Mr. Henry Boyle, Chancellor of the Exchequer, reported from the Committee, the Address they had drawn up, which being unanimously agreed to by the House, was the Day (f) following presented, by the whole House, to her Majesty at St. James's, and was as follows:

(f) Dec.  
12th.

The Commons Address to the Queen.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

'WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do with all Thankfulness and Humility acknowledge the Divine Goodness in making your Majesty the Glorious Instrument of Uniting Your Two Kingdoms.

'And we shall never be so wanting in our Duty to Your Majesty, and to the Trust reposed in us by those we represent, as not to embrace all Occasions of confirming and improving the Advantages of this happy Union.

'As this cannot fail to strengthen your Majesty's Government at Home, and answer the well-grounded Hopes of all Your good Subjects; so your Faithful Commons are resolved to exert the united Strength of this Island in such a Manner as shall make it a Terror to Your Enemies.

'The



'The Elector of *Hanover* being at the Head  
'of the Army on the *Rhine*; gives us the greatest  
'Hopes of Success on that side, from his Conduct  
'and Authority.

'And tho' Your Majesty's Great and Wise  
'Designs for the Advantage of this Nation, and  
'the Good of the Common Cause, have not had  
'all the desired Effects in the last Campaign,  
'yet we beg leave to assure Your Majesty, That  
'no Disappointments shall discourage us from making  
'our utmost Efforts to enable your Majesty,  
'in Conjunction with Your Allies, to reduce the  
'whole *Spanish* Monarchy to the Obedience of  
'the King of *Spain*, to make good the Treaty  
'with *Portugal*, and to strengthen the Confederate  
'Army under the Command of the Duke  
'of *Savoy*.

'Your Majesty has shewn, through the whole  
'Course of your Reign, That You have no Interest  
'separate from that of Your People; who  
'have been so sensible of the many Blessings they  
'have enjoy'd under Your Administration, as  
'never to be wanting on all Occasions to express  
'their Gratitude to the best of QUEENS.

'And we Your United Commons of this Parliament,  
'do faithfully promise Your Majesty,  
'That we will proceed upon publick Business  
'with Unanimity and Dispatch; and give such  
'Effectual Supplies as may carry on the War  
'with Vigour, and by the Blessing of God upon  
'Your Majesty's Arms, obtain an Honourable  
'and Lasting Peace.

To this Address the Queen was pleased to  
answer:

Gentlemen,

*The Queen's  
Answer.*

'I Thank you very kindly for this Address:  
'The Desires you express of taking all Occa-  
'sions to improve the Advantages of our happy  
'Union are extremely agreeable to Me.

'As

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As you cannot give a more sensible Proof of your Loyalty and Affection to me, and my Government, than by your Assurances of supporting me effectually in a vigorous Prosecution of the War: So I make no doubt but that these Assurances will have their due Weight abroad, and be of the greatest Advantage imaginable to the Common Cause.

(d) Nov.

12. *The  
Lords do  
not address  
the Queen.*

It was expected, that according to Custom, the Lords would have begun their Session, with an Address of Thanks to the Queen, but when her Majesty's Speech came first to be (d) consider'd, the Earl of *Wh—n* made an elaborate Speech, wherein, amongst other Things, he took Notice of the great Decay of Trade and Scarcity of Money. He was seconded by the Lord *S—s*, who likewise enlarged upon the ill-Condition and late Mismanagements of the Navy. So that when the Earl of *St—d* moved for an Address to her Majesty, to return her Thanks for her Speech, he was oppos'd by the Duke of *B—m*, the Earl of *R—r*, and Lord *G—y*, who said, they ought, in the first Place, to consider the State of the Nation; insinuating, at the same time, that Addresses had before been made to little purpose, meaning in relation to the Navy. After some other Speeches, it was order'd, That the State of the Nation should be taken into

\* Nov. 19.

*They take  
the State of  
the Nation  
into Consideration.*

Consideration the *Wednesday* \* following, in a Committee of the whole House, wherein the Queen assisted *incognito*. The Lord Henry Herbert of Cherbury, being chosen Chairman of the Committee, a Petition, given in by the Two Sheriffs of *London*, and subscribed by about two Hundred of the most eminent Merchants of the City, was read, complaining of the great Losses they had lately sustain'd at Sea, for want of Convoys and Cruizers, and begging a speedy Remedy. After the reading of this Petition, which was presented to the Committee by the Earl of *Wharton*, his Lordship begun the Debate;

bate, with laying open the miserable Condition of the Nation, and the great Decay of Trade. Several other Peers spoke to the same Effect, and among the rest, the Lord *Haversham* made the following studied *Sple—ck* *Haver-sham's Speech*.

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My Lord Herbert,

I Was so unfortunate as not to be in the House, when your Order was moved, but thought it my Duty to pay Attendance upon so Extraordinary an Occasion: I know it is generally look'd upon as a Mark of great Weakness and Imprudence, to attempt Impossibilities; That Man would scarce be thought in his Right Senses, that should endeavour to stop the Tide at Graves-end with his Thumb, and not rather suffer it to take its own Course, as knowing that it will as surely have its Ebb as it has its Flux; but yet there are some Cases wherein the universal Practice of Mankind shews the Mistake of this Maxim. Who is there, that seeing his Parent languishing, and in an irrecoverable Consumption, would not think it his Duty to give him all the Assistance in his Power, though he was morally certain all his Endeavours would prove ineffectual, and the fatal Hour was just approaching? Nay, does not every Man endeavour to preserve his own Life, while at the same time he knows that Death it self is most unavoidable?

This I take to be much the present Case of ENGLAND, (I ask your Lordship's Pardon, that I have not yet forgot that beloved Name) I mean BRITAIN. Our Condition is very low and desperate, and yet I think myself obliged to do all I can towards the helping a poor sinking Island, though I am convinced, at the same time it will prove very insignificant.

My

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‘My Lord, the Two things you have now under your Consideration, *your FLEET and your TRADE*, have so near a Relation, and such mutual Influence upon each other, they cannot well be separated: *Your Trade* is the Mother and Nurse of your Seamen; *your Seamen* are the Life of your Fleet; and *your Fleet* is the Security and Protection of your Trade, and both together are the Wealth, Strength, Security, and Glory of **BRITAIN**.

‘And this is so manifest, that those who have writ upon these Subjects, whether Foreigners, or among our selves have all owned it, which makes it astonishing that a thing so clear and Evident, and wherein our Interest and Safety does so much consist, *should be Post-poned to any Foreign Consideration whatsoever*, wherein we are less concerned; but we are so Unhappy as to Struggle with so many complicated Difficulties, *that what is proper for one thing, is prejudicial to another*.

‘My Lord, I must make the same Apology for my self, as that Noble Lord did, who first began this Debate, though I may speak very plainly, it is with a very honest Intention of Service, and a very real Sence of our great Losses and Misfortunes; his Lordship has spoke so very well and so fully too to these Points; that whatever I can say upon the same Subjects will, after what has been said by him, come from me with a very ill Grace, yet give me leave my Lord to speak a Word or Two.

‘*Your Disasters at Sea, have been so many, a Man scarce knows where to begin; your Ships have been taken by your Enemies, as the DUTCH take your Herrings by Shoals upon your own Coasts, nay your ROYAL NAVY, it self has not escaped, and these are pregnant Misfortunes, and big with INNUMERABLE MISCHIEFS; your Merchants are beggared, your*  
‘*Com*

Commerce is broke, your Trade is gone, your Staple and Manufacture ruined, the Queen has lost her Customs, and the Parliament must make good the DEFICIENCIES, while, in the mean time, our ALLIES have an open and flourishing Trade, and our Enemies make use both of our own SHIPS and SEAMEN too against us: There is yet a farther Grievance, when through a Thousand Difficulties and Dangers, the honest Trader has brought home some small Effects, he is fallen upon and oppres'd by vexatious and unjust Prosecutions; I mention this with relation to the UNION, and to shew, that though I was always against it, yet since it is made, I am for keeping firm and exactly to it.

My Lord, the Face of our Affairs is visibly changed in the space of one Year's time, and the Temper of the Nation too: Formerly Men stifled their Misfortunes and were afraid of whispering them out for fear of being overheard and undone; now, it is hard to stop their Mouths, or keep them within any Bounds; the moving Objects of Sorrow we meet with every where, the Tears of the Fatherless and Cries of the Widows have raised both a Compassion for the distressed and a Resentment and Indignation against the Authors of these Misfortunes; and the very Fames which of late have † flew abroad, no Body knows from whence, and Papers which have been cried in your Streets are all Marks of the great Ferment the Nation is in.

† It should be flown but the Speech printed by his Lordships Direction has it flew.

My Lord, you are now upon the Enquiry by what Ways and Persons we have been brought into this miserable Condition; I think it very indifferent which Way you proceed, it seems reasonable that those Lords who first moved this Order, should put it into what Method they please, but I must take leave to say, that begin where you will, if you do not end with the Ministry, we shall be in a worse Condition, in my Opinion, than we were before,

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‘As to the ADMIRALTY, if the Prince’s Council have committed any Fault, it is very fit they should have what they deserve, but I hope no Persuasion will prevail with the PRINCE himself to lay down that Commission; the Navy, I think, is safer in his Hands than in any other Man’s Hands whatsoever, and I’ll give your Lordship my Reason for it; he has Advantages no other Person can pretend to: He owes not his Commission to the Favour of any great Minister whatsoever, nor is he within the Reach of their Power; he stands upon a much more unshaken and firm Foundation, and if there be any Mistake, it is impossible to be the Effect either of the Fear or the Anger of a great Minister, or a care to please him.

‘My Lord, I take the ROOT of all our Misfortunes to lye in the MINISTRY, and without a Change of Ministry in my Opinion, no other Remedy will be effectual. I may perhaps be told by some Lord, that I arraign the Ministry: I know that is not proper here, yet every Lord has Liberty of speaking his Thoughts freely, and taking notice of anything he thinks a Grievance to the Nation; and it is under this Notion of Complaint, and from a Sense of our miserable Condition, that I say this to your Lordship, and if I were not confident, I stand upon sure Ground, I should not venture thus far, but I have my Justification in my Hand. And now my Lord, it is fit I should prove what I say.

‘Should I mention the Breach of the first, fourth and last Article of the UNION, I am within your Order, and those Lords who serve at present, for the North Part of BRITAIN; I am Confident have heard of a Complaint and Address of the Royal Burroughs; and I might remember the Disappointments we have met with in SPAIN, but I hope those two Points will be some time or other considered. I’ll therefore keep my self for  
‘Proof

Proof strictly to your Petition, and I think nothing is more evident than *that your Ministry has been the Cause of these Misfortunes*; and the Argument which convinces me of it is drawn from an *Address of your Lordships in Seventeen hundred and four*, which I have in my Hand; I know before whom I speak, The Queen is a Prince of that consummate Wisdom, as not to do any thing without the Advice of her Ministry, your Lordships did then most humbly advise and address her Majesty, that particular Care might be taken of those two Points, none but those that have her Majesty's Ear could prevail to the contrary, and the want of following your Lordships Advice has lost the Nation near Ten Millions since, and therefore it evidently follows, that your Ministry have been the Occasion of these Losses.

In short, My Lord, for I'll trouble you no farther, let our Misfortunes be skinned over as they will, if they fester, and throb, and are foul at bottom, they will certainly break out with incurable Rage and Fury.

The Debate growing high, some Members endeavour'd to allay it, by proposing Ways and Means to retrieve our Losses at Sea; and, among the rest, the Lord *Hallifax* moved, That a Committee be appointed to receive Proposals for Encouraging of Trade and Privateers in the *West Indies*; which Motion being back'd by the Lord Treasurer, and the Question put, the same was carried in the Affirmative, after which their Lordships resolv'd that Day Seven-night, to hear, in a Grand Committee, what the Merchants had to alledge to prove the Suggestion of this Petition.

On the 13th of November, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, unanimously granted by resolv'd to grant a Supply to her Majesty, to which the House agreed the next day, and ordered Estimates and Accounts of the Ordinary

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*Accounts  
Estimates  
order'd to  
be laid be-  
fore the  
House.*

of the Navy, Land-Forces, and Office of Ordnance, for Land-Service for the Year 1708; Of the particular Expences for the Ordinary of Navy, for the last Year; Of the present Debt of the Navy; Of the Subsidies of her Majesty's Allies; and of the present Debt of the Office of Ordnance, to be laid before the House. They afterwards resolv'd, 'That there be laid before the House, a State of her Majesty's Royal Navy: since the 4th Day of May, 1702, the Beginning of the War; as also an Account of the State and Trade of the Plantations; and an Account of what number of Ships had been taken from the Enemy, or destroy'd, since the Beginning of the War; and what Ships had been taken, and by whom: Which Accounts and Estimates her Majesty order'd to be immediately prepared in the respective Offices, according to the desire of the Commons in their Addresses for that purpose, and to be laid before their House with all possible speed.

*Petition of  
the Mer-  
chants.*

On Saturday the 15th of November, a Petition of several Merchants of London was presented to the Commons and read, 'Complaining of the want of Cruizers in the Channel and Soundings, and praying that the House, in tender Commiseration of the extream great Losses, which they, and the Nation in general, had suffer'd, would be pleased, before it was too late, to apply such Remedy as to them should seem meet and proper, to obtain the wished for end, relating to Cruizers, during the continuance of the present War: The Consideration of which Petition was refer'd to the Committee of the whole House for Trade.

*(d) Nov.  
17. Reso-  
lutions a-  
bout the  
Supply.*

The Monday following, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, resolv'd, 'That Forty thousand Men be employ'd in the Sea-Service for the Year 1708, including Eight thousand Marines; That Four Pound a Man *per Menssem* be allowed for Maintaining the said Forty thousand Men, for Thirteen Months, including



ding the Ordnance for Sea-Service; And that  
 One hundred and twenty thousand Pounds be  
 allowed for the Ordinary of the Navy, for  
 the Year 1708. The House took afterwards  
 into consideration the Lists and Accounts which  
 had been laid before the House from the re-  
 spective Offices; and several Clauses in the  
*Act for the better Security of her Majesty's Person  
 and Government, &c.* relating to Disabling several  
 Officers to sit in Parliament, having been  
 again read, Order'd the Speaker to issue his War-  
 rants to the Clerks of the Crown, to make out  
 new Writs for the Electing Members to sit in  
 this present Parliament in the Room of *William  
 Jessop*, who had accepted an Office of Profit  
 from the Crown, since his being a Member of  
 this present Parliament; *Anthony Duncumb, Ni-  
 cholas Pollexfen*, and *Fleetwood Dormer*, Esqs; Com-  
 missioners of Prizes; *John Brewer*, Esq; Receiver  
 of the Prizes; *Paul Burrard*, Esq; a Sub-Com-  
 missioner of Prizes; and of *Phillip Herbert*, Esq;  
 a Commissioner of the sick and wounded.

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Several  
 Members  
 turn'd out  
 of the House.

On the 19th of November the Commons re-  
 solv'd that an Account be laid before the House  
 of all Moneys annually granted by Parliament  
 for Sea-Service, and annually issued for the  
 same, since the Commencement of the War; as  
 also an Account of what number of Ships were  
 employ'd, at Sea every Month, the last Year,  
 and on what Stations: And order'd Addresses to  
 be presented to her Majesty for that purpose;  
 and to desire, that the Proceedings had, and  
 Depositions taken at the Trial of *Sir Thomas  
 Hardy*, be likewise laid before the House: The  
 same day the Commons, in a Grand Committee,  
 resolv'd, That towards the Supply granted to  
 her Majesty, an Aid of Four Shillings in the  
 Pound, to be rais'd in the Year 1708. be laid  
 upon all Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments,  
 Pensions, Officers or Personal Estates, in that  
 Part of the United Kingdom call'd *England* and  
*Wales*; and that a proportionable Cess, accor-  
 ding to the IXth Article of the Treaty of  
 Union

Resolutions  
 about Sea-  
 Affairs.  
 Nov. 19.

And about  
 the Supply.

A. C. 'Union, be laid upon that Part of *Great Britain*  
 1707. 'call'd *Scotland*: Which Resolution was agreed  
 to by the House the next † Day, and a Bill  
 † Nov. 20. order'd to be brought in, pursuant to the  
 same. Then the House, in a Grand Com-  
 mittee, proceeded to the Consideration of the  
 State of the Navy, and of the Trade of the  
 Nation, in relation to Convoys, and Cru-  
 zers, and adjourn'd that Debate to that day  
 seven-night.

*Farther Resolutions about the Supply,*  
 Nov. 21. On the Twenty first of the same Month,  
 the Commons in a Committee of the whole  
 House, came to several Resolutions about the  
 Supply, viz.

I. 'That the Forty thousand Men rais'd to  
 'act in Conjunction with the Forces of her  
 'Majesty's Allies, be continued for the Year  
 '1708.

II. 'That Eight Hundred Ninety Four Thou-  
 'sand Two Hundred Seventy Two Pounds,  
 'Three Shillings and Six Pence, be granted for  
 'maintaining the said Forty Thousand Men  
 'for the Year 1708.

III. 'That the Additional Forces of Ten  
 'Thousand Men be continued for the Year  
 '1708.

IV. 'That One Hundred Seventy Seven Thou-  
 'sand Five Hundred and Eleven Pounds, Three  
 'Shillings, and Six Pence, be granted for main-  
 'taining the said Ten Thousand Men.

V. 'That her Majesty's Proportion of Three  
 'Thousand *Palatines*, formerly taken into the  
 'Service of her Majesty and the States-General,  
 'be continued for the Year 1708.

VI. 'That Thirty Four Thousand Two  
 'Hundred Fifty One Pounds, Thirteen Shil-  
 'lings, and Four Pence, be granted to defray  
 'Her Majesty's Proportion of the Charge of  
 'maintaining the said Three Thousand *Palatines*.

VII. 'That Her Majesty's Proportion of  
 'Four Thousand Six Hundred Thirty Nine  
*Saxons,*

\* Saxons, taken into the Service of Her Majesty and the States-General in the Year 1707, be continued for the Year 1708. A. C. 1707.

VIII. 'That Forty Three Thousand Two Hundred Fifty One Pounds, Twelve Shillings, and Six Pence, be granted, to defray Her Majesty's Proportion of the Charge of maintaining of the said Four Thousand Six Hundred Thirty Nine Saxons.

IX. 'That Her Majesty's Proportion of *Boelman's* Regiment of Dragoons, consisting of Eight Hundred Men, taken into the Service of Her Majesty and the States-General in the Year 1707, be continued for the Year 1708.

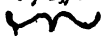
X; 'That Nine Thousand Two Hundred Sixty Nine Pounds, Sixteen Shillings, and Six Pence, be granted to defray Her Majesty's Proportion of the Charge of maintaining of the said Regiment of Dragoons.

All these Resolutions were agreed to by the House, the next (a) Day; and then the House, (a) Nov. in a Grand Committee, consider'd the Petition of several Merchants of that Part of *Great-Britain*, call'd *Scotland*, Complaining that Goods and Merchandises, brought by the Petitioners into *England*, since the First Day of *May* last, had been seized; and that the Petitioners were under a Prosecution in the Exchequer, for the Value thereof, and Praying Relief touching the same: Whereupon the Grand Committee made a Motion, which was unanimously approved by the whole House; That an Address be presented to Her Majesty, That she would Scotch be pleased to order her Attorney General to enter a *Noli prosequi*, to discharge the several Informations exhibited in the Court of Exchequer, relating to the Goods imported into *Scotland*, before the first Day of *May* last: To which the Queen was pleased to make this Answer.

'I am

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‘I am very well pleas’d with what the *House of Commons* have done in this Matter; and I will give Directions according as is desired by their Address.

*Resolution  
about Ways  
and Means.*

On Monday the 24th of November, the Commons, in a Grand Committee upon Ways and Means for raising the Supply, resolv’d, ‘That the several and respective Duties upon Malt, Mum, Syder and Perry, granted by an Act of the First Year of Her Majesty’s Reign, and continued by several Subsequent Acts until the Twenty Fourth Day of June, One thousand seven hundred and eight, be farther continued from the Twenty Third Day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight, until the Twenty Fourth Day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine, for and upon all Malt which should be made, and all Mum which should be made or imported, and all Syder and Perry which should be made for Sale in *Great Britain*, except Malt made and consumed in *Scotland*: Which Resolution was agreed to by the House, the next (b) Day, and a Bill order’d to be brought in thereupon. Then the House took into Consideration, the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Petition of Mr. *John*

(b) Nov.  
25.

*Proceedings  
about Mr.  
Asgill.*

*Asgill*, a Member of the House, in Prison in the Fleet for Debt; which Report they order’d to be recommended; and the House being informed of a printed Book or Pamphlet, signed *J. Asgill*, Entitled, ‘An Argument proving, ‘That according to the Covenant of Eternal Life revealed in the Scriptures, Man may be Translated from hence into that Eternal Life without passing through Death; altho’ the Human Nature of Christ himself could not be thus Translated, till he had passed through Death: Several Paragraphs whereof are contrary

trary to, and reflecting upon the Christian Religion.

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The Book was brought up to the Table, and the Title and several Paragraphs therein being read, it was order'd, 'That it be referred to a Committee to enquire into the Author of the said Book: And a Committee was appointed accordingly.

Two Days † after, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took into Consideration the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, and a great many Merchants being admitted into the House to make good their Allegations in their late Petition, Mr. *Heathcot*, (Son to Sir Gilbert *Heathcot*) and Mr. *Dawson*, his Partner, two *Russia* Merchants, made long and bold Speeches against the Admiralty, whom they charg'd with Fraud, Malice, and Ignorance; particularly in Relation to the *Russia* Fleet. Some Members, to curry Favour with the Court, endeavour'd, several Times, to interrupt them, but Sir *Richard Onslow*, the Chairman of the Committee, desired them to go on, which they did with great Freedom, and offer'd to prove what they advanc'd, both by Papers, and the Testimony of a great many Merchants there present: But this Debate was adjourn'd to the Tuesday following.

Some Merchants speak boldly against the Admiralty.

On the Twenty Ninth of November, the Commons resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen, that she would be pleased to give Directions, That the Instructions from the Admiralty to Commodore *Edwards*, and the Accounts of his Proceedings might be laid before the House. With which desire her Majesty readily Comply'd. On the First of December, the Commons order'd Admiral *Whetstone*, to attend their House the next Morning, and resolv'd to present Two Addresses to the Queen, one that she would be pleased to give Directions for the suspending the Trial of Admiral *Whetstone*, the Matter relating to him being under the Examination of the House; the

Resolutions about Commodore Edwards, and Admiral Whetstone.

A. C. 1707. the other, that her Majesty would, direct the Instructions, Orders, and Letters, wrote by the Admiralty to Admiral *Whetstone*, and Letters from him, relating to his Convoying the *Russia* Fleet, and his Cruising before *Dunkirk*, to be likewise laid before the House; both which her Majesty order'd to be done accordingly.

(c) Dec. 1. The same (c) Day, they order'd other Addresses to be presented to the Queen, to have laid before them a Copy of the Commission to the Council of his Royal Highness, the Lord High-Admiral, and the Oath taken by them; presented to her Majesty, by the Commissioners of Trade, relating to Convoys and Cruizers for the last Year: Which was accordingly done.

(d) Dec. 2. The next (d) Day, the Commons in a Grand Committee, consider'd farther the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, and adjourn'd the Debate to the *Saturday* following, on which Day, Admiral *Whetstone* was order'd to attend the House, with his Journal of his Voyage towards *Russia*. Two Days (e) after, they resolv'd, That an Address be presented to the Queen, That she would give Directions, That an Account of all Prizes taken and retaken, and by whom, during the War, might be laid before the House; And order'd the Commissioners of Prizes to lay also before them, an Account of all the Prizes taken, and the Times when taken; and also of the Adjudications, and Times thereof; and of the Appraisements of such Prizes, and Produce thereof; and how, and when distributed.

Those

Those who manag'd the Treaty between the Two Kingdoms did wisely forbear meddling with several Things, which they well knew could not consist with an *entire Union*; But the Suppressing whereof, by the said Treaty, would have encreas'd the Discontents in *Scotland*; and, therefore, those Points were reserv'd to the Consideration of the Parliament of *Great Britain*. One of these was the Act pass'd, in *Scotland*, in the Third Session of the First Parliament of Her Majesty, entituled, *An Act for the Security of the Kingdom*: Which, upon a Motion, having been read in the House of Commons on the 4th of *December*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in to repeal the said Act. Then the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took into Consideration those Parts of Her Majesty's Speech relating to the *Union* of the Two Kingdoms, and adjourn'd that Debate to the *Tuesday* following. The next (f) Day the Commissioners of the Customs presented to the House several Accounts of prohibited *East-India* Goods entituled to Debenture, &c. And on the 6th of *December*, the House being moved That the Act made in the First Session of the First Parliament of Her Majesty's Reign, in *Scotland*, entituled, *Act anent Peace and War*, might be read, the same was read accordingly. And it was Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen who were to prepare and bring in a Bill to repeal the *Act for the Security of the Kingdom*, That they should also provide for the Repealing the said *Act anent Peace and War*. Then the Commons, in a Grand Committee, consider'd farther the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, and referr'd the farther Consideration of that Matter to the *Thursday* following.

On *Monday*, the 8th of *December*, the Commons appointed the *Saturday* following, to consider the State of the War with *Spain*, And order'd, That a State be laid before the House, what number of Forces were in *Spain* or *Portugal* at the Raising the Siege of *Barcelona*; what Forces or Supplies had been, since that time, sent into *Spain* and *Portugal*, and when; what Forces were at the Battle of *Almanza*; and, also, what other Forces were

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‘ then in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and where they were;  
‘ and what number of Forces had been since sent  
‘ thither, and when. They order’d, at the same  
‘ time, to be laid before them, *First*, An Account  
‘ of the Distribution of the 250000 Pounds granted  
‘ by Parliament, for the Service of *Spain*, for the  
‘ Year 1706. and of the Excess upon that Head,  
‘ of any; *Secondly*, A List of the Generals, Field-  
‘ Officers, and other Officers of Her Majesty’s For-  
‘ ces in *Spain*, distinguishing what were present at  
‘ the Battel of *Almanza*, and which were absent.  
‘ *Thirdly*, An Account of all Sums of Money an-  
‘ nually granted by Parliament for Her Majesty’s  
‘ Land-Forces, and what Sums were issued out for  
‘ Payment thereof, and how the same had been  
‘ apply’d; distinguishing the several Heads, and  
‘ several Armies. *Fourthly*, A List of such Officers  
‘ as had been absent from their Commands, either  
‘ in *Flanders*, or the *West-Indies*: And resolv’d,  
‘ That an Address be presented to Her Majesty,  
‘ That She would be pleas’d to give Directions to  
‘ the proper Officers to lay the said State, Accounts,  
‘ and Lists before the House: Which Her Majesty  
‘ did according to their desire.

(f) Dec. 11. Three Days (f) after the Commons took into  
Consideration the Report from the Committee, to  
whom the Petition of divers Clothiers, in the  
County of *Gloucester* (complaining of a Stop being  
put to the Exportation of White Cloth,) and other  
Petitions, was refer’d, and agreed to this Resolu-  
tion of the Committee, ‘ That the Nation would  
‘ be very great Sufferers, unless some very speedy  
‘ Remedy be found to take off the Stop which was  
‘ then put to the great Number of Cloths, ready  
‘ to be shipp’d off and exported: And appointed  
‘ a Committee to bring in a Bill pursuant to that  
‘ Resolution.

Resolutions  
for the Ex-  
portation of  
VWhite  
Cloth.

Resolutions  
to make the  
Union more  
complete.

Then Mr. *Compton* reported from the Committee  
of the whole House, to whom it was referred to  
consider of those Parts of Her Majesty’s Speech  
which relate to the Union of the Two Kingdoms,  
the Resolutions they had directed him to report to  
the House, which he read in his Place, and after-  
wards delivered in at the Table, where the same  
were



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were read, and agreed unto by the House, viz.

1. That there be but one Privy-Council in the Kingdom of *Great Britain*.

2. That the Militia of that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, be regulated in the same manner as the Militia of that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England* is regulated.

3. That the Powers of Justices of Peace, for preserving the Publick Peace, be the same throughout the whole United Kingdom.

4. That for the better Administration of Justice, and Preservation of the Publick Peace, the Lords of Justiciary be appointed to go Circuits twice in the Year.

5. That the Writs for Electing Members to serve in the House of Commons, for that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, be directed to the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, and that the Returns be made of such Writs in like manner as Returns are made of such Writs in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*:

And order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the said Resolutions. On Saturday the 13th of December, the House of Commons proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of several Merchants trading to *Portugal*, *Italy* and *Spain*, was refer'd: And the Report, and the Resolutions of the Committee, being read, the Resolutions were agreed unto by the House, viz.

1. That the Merchants have fully made out the several Allegations of their Petitions.

2. That the Preserving the *Portugal* Trade is of the utmost Concern to this Nation, being at present the greatest Mkt for Vent of our Woollen Manufactures, Corn, Fish, and other *British* Commodities.

3. That there was a considerable Collusive Trade in *French* Prize Wines carry'd on before, and more increas'd since the falling of the Fifteen Pound per Tun.

4. That except effectual Provision be made to prevent the like Practices, with relation to the Collusive Trade of bringing in *French* Wines as if they were Prize Wines, it will not only be a great Discouragement to the *Portugal* Trade, and Traders, but endanger the entire Loss thereof: And

U 2 order'd

And about  
the Trade  
to Portugal,  
Italy and  
Spain.

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Resolutions  
of the Lords  
about the  
Navy.

order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the last Resolution. Then the State Accounts and Lists, relating to the Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal* having been laid before the House, the Consideration of the State of the War in those Parts was put off till the *Thursday* following.

On the 4th of *December*, the House of Peers order'd, 'That the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain do cause to be laid before this House what Intelligence, in relation to the Fleet, has been sent this Summer from the Secretary's Office to the Lord High Admiral, and what Orders upon that Intelligence were sent to the Lord High Admiral. And Copies of what Orders were sent from the Council or Secretaries of State to the Lord High Admiral, in reference to the *Lisbon* Fleet, and what Orders were given by the Lord High Admiral in relation to that Fleet; also what Numbers of Ships were fitted out for this last Summer's service, and what the Complement of their Men was, according to their Musters at the time of their respective Sailing, and to what Stations they were design'd; what Concert was made with the *Dutch* for the Service in the Channel and Mediterranean, and what Number of Ships the *Dutch* sent to join with Us in pursuance thereof; As also a List of the present State of the Navy, in relation to their Repairs, and what Condition they are in for the Sea service, and what Number of Men have been sent into the Sea service by the several Vice Admirals, since Her Majesties coming to the Crown.

And 2dly, 'That the Lords with White Staves do humbly desire Her Majesty from this House, That She will please to cause to be laid before this House, Extracts of what Intelligence the Secretaries of State had from the First of *January* last, in relation to the Preparations of the Fleet of *France*, and the times when they receiv'd their Intelligence.

On the 13th of the same Month, their Lordships made the following Orders, 1<sup>st</sup>, 'That the Lord High Admiral do cause to be laid before this House an Account of what Ship's Company, or Part of any Ship's Company, have been turn'd

over or remov'd from one Ship to another, and on what Occasion, and by what Orders, within the last Three Years of the last War, and within the last Three Years of this War.

2. That the Commissioners of the Sick and Wounded lay before this House a List of what Seamen of this Kingdom have been taken during this War, and how many of our Seamen are now in France, and what Returns of such of them have been made during this War, and what Account they have of the Usage of our Men in France, and what Representations and Complaints have been made from hence of that Usage from time to time.

3. That the Lord High Admiral do cause to be laid before this House a List of the Queen's Ships that have been taken by the Enemy during this War, where taken, what and where retaken, and how, and of what Force, and what Ships have been taken from the Enemy.

4. That the Commissioners of the Navy lay before this House an Estimate of the Naval Stores in the several Yards at Michaelmas last, as also an Account of what Naval Stores are at Lisbon.

5. That the Lord High Admiral do cause to be laid before this House an Account of what Number of Ships, and what Number of Men on their Musters have been employ'd in the Mediterranean in the Year 1706, and 1707.

6. That the Lord High Admiral do cause to be laid before this House an Account of the present State of the Navy, and what was the State thereof at the time of the Entrance into this War.

Three Days after, the Commons having consider'd the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Complaint of *John Asgill*, Esq; resolv'd, That he ought to have the Priviledge of the House, as a Member thereof, and be deliver'd out of the Custody of the Warden of the Fleet, to attend the Service of the House. Pursuant to this Resolution, Mr. *Asgill* was immediately discharged; but Two Days (9) after, the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee, to whom it was refer'd to

Dec. 16.  
Mr. Asgill  
discharg'd,  
out of the  
Custody of  
the Warden  
of the Fleet.  
(9) Dec. 18.

A. C. examine who was the Author, Printer, and Publisher of the Book before-mention'd, father'd upon 1707.

Mr. *Asgill*; who having been heard in his Place, in relation to the said Report, the Commons re-  
*His Book censur'd, and order'd to be burnt.* solv'd, 'That in the said Book are contain'd many  
 'Prophane and Blasphemous Expressions, highly  
 'reflecting upon the Christian Religion; order'd,  
 'The said Book to be burnt by the Hands of the  
 'Common Hangman, in the *New-Palace-Yard*,  
 'Westminster; and, resolved, that *John Asgill*, Esq;  
 'having in his Place own'd himself to be the Au-  
 'thor of the said Book, be expelled the House.

And himself expelled the House.

Resolution for the security of Trade.  
 Dec. 18.

Before the Commons proceeded to this Affair, Sir *Richard Onslow* reported to them the Resolution taken the Day before by the Committee of the Whole House, in relation to the Navy and Trade, viz. 'That for the better securing the Trade of this Kingdom (over and above the Ships of War for 'the Line of Battle, and for Convoys to remote 'Parts) a sufficient Number of Ships (which was 'afterwards settled to 41) be appointed to cruise 'in proper Stations, for securing the Merchant 'Ships in their going out, and returning home: Which Resolution was agreed to by the House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in pursuant to it. Then the House put off till Saturday, the 17th Day of *January*, ensuing, the Consideration of the State of the War in *Spain*: And, in the mean time, order'd to be laid before them, *First*, 'The 'Resolutions of the Two first Councils of War, 'after the Raising the Siege of *Barcelona*. *Secondly*, 'An Account of what Number of Forces the King 'of *Spain* was to maintain out of the Money granted the last Session of Parliament, when they were 'provided, and how employ'd. *Thirdly*, An Account when the Cloaths, Arms, Provisions, and 'Money arriv'd, that were sent to the King of *Spain* the last Year. *Fourthly*, An Account of what 'Number of Forces in *Dutch Pay* were employ'd, 'and by any Stipulation or Treaty ought to have 'been employ'd in *Spain* or *Portugal*, for the Three 'last Years; and what Number were there at the 'Battle of *Almanza*, and where. *Fifthly*, An Account what Numbers the several Regiments con-

‘ lifted of, which were in *English Pay*, at the Time  
‘ of the Battle of *Almanza*. Sixthly, An Account  
‘ what Sums of Money had been taken up in *Italy*, upon Account of *Spain*, by whom, at what  
‘ Rates, and by what Order: And resolved that  
‘ an Address be presented to the Queen for that  
‘ purpose. The same Day, the Queen came to the  
‘ House of Peers, with the usual State, and the Com-  
‘ mons being sent for up and attending, Her Ma-  
‘ jesty gave the Royal Assent to Three Publick Bills,  
‘ viz.

1. An Act for granting an Aid to Her Majesty, Acts pass'd,  
to be rais'd by a Land-Tax in Great Britain, for the Dec. 28.  
Service of the Year 1708.

2. An Act for repealing and declaring the Determin-  
ation of Two Acts pass'd in the Parliament of Scot-  
land, the one Entitled, Act for Security of the King-  
dom, the other, Act anent Peace and War.

3. An Act for better securing the Duties of East-  
India Goods.

After which Her Majesty made the following  
Speech to both Houses.

*The Queen's  
Speech to  
both Houses.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**I** Am very well pleas'd with the Occasion of My com-  
ing hither at this Time, and desirous to take this Op-  
portunity of expressing to you the Satisfaction I have in  
seeing so good a Progress made in the Publick Business.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I am extremely sensible of the Readiness and Affecti-  
on with which you have provided so considerable a Part  
of the Supplies.

As I am fully perswaded it must needs give the great-  
est Satisfaction to all our Allies, so I look upon it as a  
sure Pledge of your being Dispos'd to make good those  
hearty Assurances which you gave Me in the Beginning  
of the Session.

I told you, at the Opening of this Parliament, that  
I did Hope you would look upon the Services relating to  
Spain, Portugal, and the Army under the Command  
of the Duke of Savoy, to be of so much Importance in  
the

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*the Prosecution of this War, that they might deserve an Augmentation; which I cannot but think will be of the greatest Use to the Common Cause, both with Regard to those particular Services, and to the putting Our Selves in a Condition to Improve such favourable Opportunities as may arise in the ensuing Year.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

*I shall only add, That as nothing is more Essential to My own Quiet, and the Happiness of all My Good Subjects, than the bringing this War to a Safe and Honourable Conclusion, so must think My self obliged to look upon all those who are Willing and Desirous to Support Me in it for Attaining that End, as the most proper Objects of My Favour and Encouragement.*

*I cannot Conclude without once more Recommending to you to Confirm and Improve the Advantages of Our Happy Union; not doubting but, at the same time, you will have a due Regard to what shall be found Necessary for Preserving the Publick Peace throughout the whole Island of Great Britain.*

(b) Dec. 19.  
A memorable Debate  
in the House  
of Lords,  
about the  
Earl of  
P———w  
and the Affairs  
of  
Spain.

The next (b) Day, there was a long and memorable Debate in the House of Lords, in relation to the Affairs of Spain, the Queen being present, incognito, till Five of the Clock in the Afternoon. The Earl of R——— spoke first, and having commended the Earl of P———w's Courage and Conduct, and enumerated his Services, said, it had been a constant Custom, That when a Person of his Rank, that had been employ'd Abroad, in so eminent a Post, as his Lordship had, return'd Home, he had either Thanks given him, or was call'd to an Account: Urging, that the same ought to be done in relation to the Earl of P———w. The Lord H———x, who spoke next, enlarg'd likewise on the Earl of P———w's successful Services, but dextrously put off the returning him Thanks, till the whole Tenor of his Conduct had been examin'd, than which the Earl himself profess'd, he had nothing more at Heart. The Lord Hav———m was not silent: But having highly extolled my Lord P———w's Valour, Skill, and Successes, made a side-wind Reflection on the Earl

Earl of G——y, saying, *'Twas no wonder our Affairs in Spain went so ill, since, the Management of them had been entrusted to a Foreigner.* Hereupon, several Members shew'd the necessity of carrying on the War, till the whole Monarchy of Spain was recover'd, and King Charles settled on his Throne; And among the rest the Earl of P——w said, *They ought to give the Queen nineteen Shillings in the Pound, rather than make Peace upon any other Terms; Adding, That if it were thought necessary, he was ready to return to Spain, and serve, even under the Earl of G——y.* This naturally brought on the Consideration of Ways and Means to retrieve the Affairs of Spain, in relation to which the Earl of R——r said, *That we seem'd to neglect the principal Business, and mind only Accessories;* Adding, he remembered the Saying of a Great General, the old Duke of Schomberg, viz. *That the attacking France in the Netherlands, was like Tacking a Bull by the Horns:* And therefore, his Lordship propos'd, *That we should stand on the Defensive in Flanders, and send from thence 15, or 20000 Men into Catalonia.* That noble Peer was seconded by the Earl of N——m, who complain'd of Spain being in a manner abandon'd: But the Duke of M——gb shew'd, with some Warmth, the Danger of such an undigested Counsel, and the necessity of Augmenting, rather than diminishing our Forces in Flanders. The Two chief Reasons his Grace urg'd were, First, *That most of the Enemies strong Places there might be kept with one Battalion in each; whereas, the great Towns of Brabant, we had conquer'd, requir'd twenty times that Number of Men for their Preservation.* Secondly, *That if our Army, in the Netherlands, was weaken'd, and the French by their great Superiority, should gain any considerable Advantage, which it was not improbable they might, the Discontented Party in Holland, who were not a few, and bore with Impatience the necessary Charges of the War, would not fail crying aloud for Peace.* Hereupon, the Earl of R——r said, *He wonder'd that noble Peer, who had been ever conspicuous for his Calmness and Moderation, should now be out of his Temper; adding, That there being an absolute Necessity to Succour Spain; his Grace would*

*The Duke of M——gb's Speech.*

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would oblige their Lordships, if he would let them know, where they might get Troops to send thither; and the more, because the Earl of P——— had that very Day assur'd them, That he had heard Prince Eugene say, That the German Soldiers had rather be decimated than sent into Spain. The Duke of M——gh, wisely answer'd the Reproach of having shew'd some Warmth, by saying, The Thing was of too great Importance to be spoken of without Concernment; And as for the Question proposed by the Earl, he added, That altho' it was improper to disclose secret Projects in so great an Assembly (to which, that Day, many Strangers had been admitted by the Favour of the Queen's Presence) because the Enemy would not fail being inform'd of them; yet, to gratifie their Lordships, he might assure them, That Measures had already been concerted with the Emperor for the forming an Army of 40000 Men (whom, he specified, under the Command of the Duke of Savoy, and for sending powerful Succours to King Charles; adding, it was to be hop'd, that Prince Eugene might be prevail'd with to go and Command in Spain, in which case the Germans would gladly follow him thither. The only difficulty which his Grace said might be objected against this Scheme, was the usual Slowness of the Court of Vienna, to which purpose he took Notice, That if the 7000 Germans Recruits, which the Emperor had promised for the Army in Piedmont, had arriv'd time enough, the Enterprize against Toulon might have been attended with Success: But that it was to be hoped, and he durst engage his Word for it, that for the future his Imperial Majesty would punctually perform his Promises: Whereupon the Debate ended, and a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address to Her Majesty, which was presented the same Day, and was as follows:

The Address  
of the Lords,  
to the Queen.

WE Your Majesties Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do Return our most Humble Thanks to Your Majesty for Your most Gracious Speech to Your Parliament.

The great Spirit and Resolution Your Majesty is pleased to Express for the Vigorous Carrying on the



‘ the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and Strengthening  
‘ the Army of the Duke of *Savoy*, who has deserv’d  
‘ so well of the whole Confederacy, cannot fail to  
‘ contribute in the most effectual manner to bring  
‘ this War to a speedy and happy Conclusion.

‘ Such an Example ought to Excite all Your  
‘ Allies to a Noble Imitation, and we are sure  
‘ Your Majesty will do Your utmost to oblige such  
‘ of them as hitherto have failed in their Parts, for  
‘ the future to Act as those who have a real Con-  
‘ cern for Restoring and Securing Peace and Liber-  
‘ ty to *Europe*. Your Majesties Favour will always  
‘ be the highest Encouragement to Your Subjects,  
‘ but the Zeal we have for the Preservation of  
‘ Your Majesties Person and Government, and the  
‘ Duty We owe to our Country, always has and  
‘ ever will oblige us to do all that lies in our pow-  
‘ er for Supporting Your Majesty in this just War,  
‘ till it be brought to a safe and happy Conclu-  
‘ sion.

‘ And as We have shewn the greatest Zeal for  
‘ bringing the Union to pass, and for preventing  
‘ every thing that might disturb it, so We un-  
‘ animously promise Your Majesty to do all that  
‘ is possible for us to make it Complete and En-  
‘ tire.

Her MAJESTIES Answer to this Address was: *The Queen's Answer.*

**I** Return You many Thanks for Your Address, and the  
Assurances of Your Zeal to Support Me in the pre-  
sent War.

*Nothing shall be wanting on My Part, either  
Abroad or at Home, to make My People Safe and  
Happy.*

‘ The same Day their Lordships resolv’d, *First, Resolutions*  
‘ That no Peace can be Safe or Honourable for Her *of the Lords.*  
‘ Majesty or Allies, if *Spain*, and the *Spanish West-*  
‘ *Indies* be suffer’d to continue in the Power of the  
‘ House of *Bourbon*.

*Secondly,* ‘ That an humble Address be presented  
‘ to the Queen, to Thank Her Majesty for the Care  
‘ She has taken, and the Instances She has used  
‘ with

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‘ with the Emperor for the Sending a considerable  
‘ Force for the Relief of the King of *Spain*, under the  
‘ Command of Prince *Eugene*, and to desire Her  
‘ Majesty that She wou’d continue to make the most  
‘ pressing Instances to the Emperor to send power-  
‘ ful Succours to *Spain*, under the Command of  
‘ Prince *Eugene*, with Expedition ; and to make  
‘ good Concert of 20000 Men under the Command  
‘ of the Duke of *Savoy*, and that the Emperor use  
‘ his utmost Efforts for strengthening the Army on  
‘ the Rhine.

*Resolutions  
of the Com-  
mons about  
the Supply.*

The Commons, the same Day, in a Grand Com-  
mittee took into further Consideration the Supply  
granted to Her Majesty, and came to these Reso-  
lutions.

1. ‘ That the Sum of Five Hundred Eighty Six  
‘ Thousand Six Hundred Seventy One Pound ,  
‘ Twelve Shillings, and Six Pence, be granted for  
‘ maintaining Her Majesty’s establish’d Forces to  
‘ serve in *Spain* and *Portugal*, including the Pay of  
‘ general Officers, and the Charge of Contingen-  
‘ cies, and for Forage, Waggon-Mony, and Bag-  
‘ gage-Mony, and for the Charge of the Garrison  
‘ of *Gibraltar*.

2. ‘ That Four Hundred Ninety Four Thousand  
‘ Six Hundred Eighty Nine Pound, Eight Shillings,  
‘ and Six Pence, be granted to Her Majesty, to de-  
‘ fray Her Majesty’s Proportion of the Subsidies pay-  
‘ able to Her Allies pursuant to the Treaties, for  
‘ the Service of the Year 1708.

3. ‘ That a further Sum of Five Hundred Thou-  
‘ sand Pound be granted for the Augmentation of  
‘ Her Forces, in Order to strengthen the Army of  
‘ the Duke of *Savoy*, for making good the Alliances  
‘ with the King of *Portugal*, and for the effectual  
‘ carrying on the War for Recovery of the *Spanish*  
‘ Monarchy to the House of *Austria*.

4. ‘ That Five Hundred Eleven Thousand Seven  
‘ Hundred Thirty Four Pound, Eight Shillings, and  
‘ Six Pence, be granted to defray the Charge of  
‘ maintaining Guards and Garrisons in *Great Bri-  
tain*, and for Payment of the Invalids, for the  
‘ Service of the Year 1708. including Five Thou-  
‘ sand Men to serve on Board the Fleet.

These

These Resolutions were agreed to, the next (i) A. C.  
 Day, after which the Commons put off till the 20th 1707.  
 of *January* the further Consideration of the State of  
 the Navy, and Trade of the Nation. They were, by (i) Dec. 20.  
 that time, convinc'd, That the Complaints against  
 Admiral *Whetstone*, and Sir *Thomas Hardy*, were al-  
 together groundless; but the Case of Commodore  
*Kerr* being quite different, they order'd, *First*, ' That And about  
 ' the Instructions and Orders given him before he Captain  
 ' sail'd to the *West-Indies*, and those sent to him af- Kerr.  
 ' ter his Arrival there, should be laid before the  
 ' House. *Secondly*, That Commodore *Kerr* should  
 ' attend the House on the 20th of *January* next,  
 ' with his Journal of his Voyage. *Thirdly*, That  
 ' Mr. *Thomas Wood*, Merchant, should attend the  
 ' House on that Day. *Fourthly*, As, also such  
 ' Captains as belong'd to Commodore *Kerr*'s Squa-  
 ' dron, and were come home with him, with  
 ' their Journals of their Voyage. The same (k) (k) Dec. 20.  
 Day, a Petition of the Mayor, Capital Burgeffes  
 and Assistants, as also of the Merchants, Clothiers,  
 Fullers, and others trading in the Woollen Manu-  
 factory, in the Borough of *Tiverton*, in *Devon*, and  
 Parts adjacent, was presented to the House, and  
 read, relating to the Prohibition made by the Em-  
 peror of Importing the Woollen Manufactures into  
*Austria* and *Stiria*: Whereupon, it was resolv'd,  
 That an Humble Address be presented to Her Ma-  
 jesty, That She wou'd be pleas'd to give Directions  
 that the Representations of the Commissioners of  
 Trade, relating to the Prohibition of the Woollen  
 Manufactures in *Austria* and *Stiria*, might be laid  
 before the House. This done, the Commons were  
 summon'd to attend the Queen in the House of  
 Peers, where Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to  
 an Act for Charging and Continuing the Duties upon An Act pass.  
*Malt, Mum, Syder, and Perry, for the Service of the*  
*Year 1703.*

On the 22d of the same Month, the Lords sent  
 a Message to the Commons to desire their Concur-  
 rence to an Address to be presented to Her Majesty, Address of  
 to which the Commons readily agreed, and both Both Houses  
 Houses waited, the next Day, on the Queen with the to the Queen  
 said Address, which was as follows: Dec. 23.

We

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WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled, having been always fully persuaded, that nothing could Restore a Just Balance of Power in *Europe*, but the Reducing the whole *Spanish* Monarchy to the Obedience of the House of *Austria*; and having seen several great Parts of that Monarchy, by the Blessing of God upon the Victorious Arms of Your Majesty, and Your Allies, already in the Possession of that House; do think it not only Seasonable but Necessary at this Juncture, humbly to offer this our Unanimous Opinion to Your Majesty, That no Peace can be Honourable or Safe, for Your Majesty, or Your Allies, if *Spain*, the *West-Indies*, or any Part of the *Spanish* Monarchy, be suffer'd to Remain under the Power of the House of *Bourbon*:

When we Consider what Efforts this Kingdom has continued to make, from the Beginning of the War, we cannot but think a much greater Impression might have been made upon the Enemy before this time, if some of Your Allies who seem principally Concern'd, and have Reap'd the most immediate Advantage, had Seconded Your Majesty with like Vigour, whereby *France* might have been equally Press'd on all sides.

We are Oblig'd to Return our humble Thanks to Your Majesty for the Care You have taken, and the Instances You have used with his Imperial Majesty for Sending a Considerable Force to the Relief of *Spain*, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, as being certainly the most likely Method to Restore the Affairs of the Confederacy in that Country.

But the frequent Disappointments we have observ'd on the Part of the Emperor and Empire, to the great Prejudice of the Common Cause, makes us think it our Duty, in order that the War may be brought to a speedy and happy Conclusion, to beseech Your Majesty to make the most pressing Instances to the Emperor, That he would, with all Expedition, send powerful Succours

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‘ courts to his Brother the King of Spain, under the  
‘ Conduct of that Great and Successful General ;  
‘ That he would Timely and Effectually make good  
‘ what has been Concerted for his putting Twenty  
‘ thousand Men under the Command of the Duke  
‘ of Savoy ; and would also make use of his utmost  
‘ Power and Interest for Strengthening the Army up-  
‘ the Rhine, which is now happily put under the  
‘ Command of that Wise and Valiant Prince the  
‘ Elector of Hanover.

‘ We believe no part of this can be refus'd upon  
‘ Your Majesties Earnest Interposition, who have  
‘ done such great Things for the House of Austria ;  
‘ and this being Comply'd with, we may reasona-  
‘ bly hope, by God's Assistance, the next will prove  
‘ a Happy and Glorious Campaign.

Her MAJESTIES Answer to this Address was, *The Queen's Answer.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

*I Am fully of your Opinion, that no Peace can be  
Honourable or Safe for Us, or for Our Allies, till  
the Entire Monarchy of Spain be Restored to the House  
of Austria ; and very well Pleased to find, that the  
Measures I have Concerted for the Succour of the King  
of Spain, are so well Approved by both Houses of Par-  
liament.*

*I shall Continue My most Pressing Instances with the  
Emperor for the Hastning of further Succours, and that  
they may be Commanded by Prince Eugene ; as also  
upon all the other Particulars mention'd in your Ad-  
dress.*

The same (1) Day, the Commons agreed to the (1) Dec. 23.  
farther Resolutions about the Supply taken the Day Farther  
before by the Committee of the whole House, which Resolutions  
were as follow : First, about the  
Supply.

1. ‘ That One Hundred Thousand Pound be  
‘ granted to Her Majesty to defray the extraordina-  
‘ ry Subsidy of One Hundred Thousand Pound,  
‘ granted to the Duke of Savoy, for especial Service  
‘ in prosecuting the War against France in the  
‘ Year 1707.

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2. 'Twenty Two Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Seven Pound, Two Shillings, to compleat the Sum of Forty Two Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Seven Pound, Two Shillings, being her Majesty's Proportion for the Troops of the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel* imployed in *Italy*, pursuant to the Treaty for the Service of the Year 1707.

3. 'Twelve Thousand Two Hundred Eighty Four Pound, Nineteen Shillings and Eight Pence Half-Peny, to defray the Charge of the Fortifications, and other Services of the Garrison of *Gibraltar*, in the Year 1706.

4. 'Sixty Thousand Three Hundred Thirty Four Pound, Nineteen Shillings, and Six Pence Farthing, for the Payment of One Year and a Quarter Interest of the unsatisfy'd Debentures, charged upon the *Irish* Forfeitures.

5. 'That Ten Thousand Pound be allowed to the Office of Ordnance towards making a Wharf and Store-House at *Portsmouth*.

6. 'That Three Thousand Five Hundred Pound be granted for the Charge of circulating the old *Exchequer* Bills for another Year.

7. 'That a Sum not exceeding One Hundred Forty Four Thousand Pound be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying the Charge of Transporting Land Forces.

8. 'That One Hundred Twenty Thousand Pound be granted for the Land Service, to be performed by the Office of Ordnance, for the Year 1708.

9. 'That Two Thousand One Hundred Twenty Pound, Eighteen Shillings, and Six Pence, be granted to satisfy the like Sum due to Captain *James Roch*, which were not answered to him out of the Arrears of Rent of the forfeited and other Estates in *Ireland*, granted to him by Act of Parliament.

The Commons adjourn'd.

After which the Commons Adjourned till the 7th of *January* next. The particular Sums granted by them till that Day were as follows.

	l.	s.	d.
For the 40000 Seamen	208	0000	
the Ordinary of the Navy	12	0000	
the 40000 Land-Men in <i>Flanders</i>	89	4272	3 6
			the

# Queen ANNE's Reign.

305

	l.	s. d.	A. C.
the Additional 10000 Men	177511	3 6	1707.
the Proportion of the <i>Palatines</i>	34251	13 4	
the Proportion of the <i>Saxons</i>	43251	12 6	
the Proportion of <i>Bohmar's</i> Dragoons	9269	16 6	
the Forces in <i>Spain</i> and <i>Portugal</i>	586671	12 6	
the Subsidies to the Allies	494689	8 6	
the Duke of <i>Savoy's</i> Augmentations	500000		
the Guards and Garrisons Inva- lids, and 5000 Men on Board the Fleet	511734	8 6	
the Duke of <i>Savoy's</i> Special Ser- vice in 1707	100000		
Compleating the Payment of the <i>Hessians</i>	22957	2	
the Fortifications at <i>Gibraltar</i>	12284	19 6	
the Payment of 1 Year 1 qr. Inter- est upon Debentures	60334	19 6	
A Storehouse and Wharf at <i>Portf- mouth</i>	10000		
Circulating Exchequer-Bills	3500		
Transporting Land-Forces	144000		
The Land Ordnance	120000		
The Payment of Capt. <i>Roch.</i>	2126	18 6	
Total	5933657	17 4 ry.	

Total of  
the Sums  
granted be-  
fore Janua-

On the 13th of *November* was publish'd Her Ma-  
jesty's Proclamation for a General Fast and Hu-  
miliation to be observ'd on the 14th of *January*  
throughout the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, for im-  
ploring the Blessing and Assistance of Almighty  
God, on the Arms of Her Majesty and Her Allies. *The Lord*  
On the 20th of the same Month (*November*) *Charles Town-*  
*lord Viscount Townshend* was, by Her Majesty's shend  
Command, Sworn one of the Lords of Her Majesty's made a  
Privy Council; and took his Place at the Board Privy Coun-  
accordingly. About the same time Her Majesty sellor.  
was pleased to constitute a new Commission for  
Prizes, whereby *John Evelyn Esq;* *Thomas Baker Esq;*  
*Sir Thomas Skipwith Bar.* *Matthew Barton Esq;*  
*Charles Killigrew Esq;* were appointed Commissio-  
ners; *Anthony Burnaby Esq;* Secretary; and *William*  
*Goselyn Esq;* Comptroller.

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Baron Spanheim returns the Queen Thanks in the Name of the King of Prussia, for Her Majesty's good Offices in the Business of Neuchâtel, and notifies the Birth of the Prince of Orange.

On the 28th of *November*, Baron *Spanheim*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *Prussia*, had a private Audience of Her Majesty, wherein he acquainted her Majesty with the grateful Sentiments of his Master for the Queen's Support of his Pretensions, in asserting, by her Minister at *Berne*, the Right of his Majesty to the Sovereignty of *Neuchâtel*, which was acknowledged by the Sentence of the States of that Principality on the 3d of *November*; *N. S.* At the same time his Excellency notified to Her Majesty, by Order of the King his Master, the Birth of a young Prince his Grandson, Stiled Prince of *Orange*, on the 23d of this Month *N. S.* and presented to Her Majesty a Letter from the King, and another from the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, Father of the young Prince, in which they desired Her Majesty would do them the Honour to be Godmother to the young Prince. His Excellency on both these Occasions was very favourably received by Her Majesty, and afterwards conducted to an Audience of his Royal Highness, to notify the Birth of the Prince; and delivered a Letter to his Royal Highness, from his *Prussian* Majesty, on that Subject.

Earl of Bindon sworn of the Privy Council.  
Sir Cloudesly Shovel magnificently buried, Dec. 22.

On the 18th of *December*, Henry Earl of *Bindon*, Deputy to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of *England*, was sworn of the Privy Council. Four days after was perform'd the Interment of *Sir Cloudesly Shovel*, whose Body, after having lain in State for many Days, at the Queen's Expence, was convey'd from his late Dwelling House in *Soho-Square*, to the Abbey of *Westminster*, where it was buried with all the Pomp and Magnificence suitable to her Majesty's high Regard to the Remains of so brave and faithful a Commander. There were at the Ceremony, the Queen's Trumpets, Kettle-Drums, and Household Drums, with other Musick; the Queen's and the Prince's Watermen in their Liveries, most of the Nobility's Coaches with 6 Horses, the Flag Officers that were in Town, and the Prince's Council, the Heralds at Arms, and the Knight's Marshal Men.

On the 30th of the same Month, Captain *Haddock* Captain of Her Majesty's Ship the *Ludlow-Castle*, got



got Sight, off of the *Long-sand*, of two Frigate-like Ships, which proved to be the *Nightingale* and *Squirrel*, formerly Her Majesty's Ships, but fitted out from *Dunkirk* as Privateers, and had each of them as many Men as the *Ludlow-Castle*. They both lay by till he came within Gun-shot of them, but then made Sail from him before the Wind. At 11 at Night he came up with the *Nightingale*, and took her; and so soon as the Captain of the *Squirrel* perceiv'd it, he sheer'd of. The Captain of the *Nightingale* was one *Thomas Smith*, who had formerly commanded a Sloop in Her Majesty's Service, and was broke at a Court-Martial for irregular Practices.

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1707-8.

On the last Day of December, Mr. William Greg, a Clerk in Mr. Secretary *Harley's* Office, whose late Correspondence with the Enemy had been discover'd by the Post-Master of *Brussels*, was taken into the Custody of a Messenger, and having been examined three times by a Committee of Council, was on the Third of January committed to *Newgate* for High-Treason; as was also Four Days (m) after *Alexander Valiere*, (alias *John Clark*) for the same Crime. The next Day Mr. *Claude Baud*, a Native of *Piedmont*, and Secretary to Count *de Briançon*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, was apprehended at the request of that Minister, by Warrant from the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for traitorous Practices against Her Majesty and Government; but the same Night, as the two Messengers that had him in Custody were carrying him to *Newgate*, he made his escape from them. Being four days (n) after followed by the Queen's Proclamation, wherein a Reward of two Hundred Pounds was promised to whoever should discover and secure him: Within two Hours after the Publication of the said Proclamation, he was retaken, and put under the Custody of a Messenger. On the 19th of the same Month, Mr. Greg was brought from *Newgate*, to the Sessions-house in the *Old-Bailly*; where an Indictment of High-Treason was read against him to this Effect: That he had sent Letters to Monsieur *Chamillard*, one of the French King's

Mr. Greg.  
committed  
to *Newgate*.

(m) Jan. 7.  
As also Mr.  
Valiere.

† Jan. 8.  
Mr. Baud  
confined.

(n) Jan.  
12.

Mr. Greg.  
contemn'd,  
Jan. 19.

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\* Jan. 26.

Commanders at Sea  
appointed  
Jan. 26.

Prime Ministers; particularly one dated the 28th of *November* last; and others, wherein were inclosed the Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament in relation to the Augmentation of our Forces; a Copy of a Letter from the Queen to the Emperor, Private Business sent to the Duke of Savoy, &c. To which Indictment he pleaded Guilty; the Lord Chief Justice *Holt*, and most of the Judges, being present. After which; the Recorder pronounced Sentence of Death upon him, as in Cases of High-Treason. The same Day was publish'd Her Majesty's Proclamation, for encouraging Seamen and Land-Men to enter themselves on Board her Majesty's Ships of War; and a Week \* after another for the more effectual Recruiting Her Majesty's Land-Forces and the Marines. At the same time, his Royal Highness, Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, Ireland, &c. did constitute and appoint the following Commanders to be Admirals of Her Majesty's Fleet: Sir *John Leake* Admiral of the *White*, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Fleet; Sir *George Byng* Admiral of the *Blue*; Sir *John Jennings* Vice-Admiral of the *Red*; Sir *John Norris* Vice-Admiral of the *White*; the Lord *Dursley* Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*; Sir *Edward Whitaker* Rear Admiral of the *Red*; and *John Baker Esq*; Rear-Admiral of the *White*.

Great Changes at  
Court.

The Right  
Hon. Henry  
Boyle made  
Secretary of  
State.

† Feb. 12.

Not long after there happen'd a sudden and unexpected Change at Court, and in the Ministry; for on the 11th of *February*, *Robert Harley Esq*; resign'd his Office of one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in which he was Succeeded by the Right Honourable *Henry Boyle*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who appointed *Horatio Walpole Esq*; and ——— *Tilson Esq*; to be his chief Secretaries. The next † Day *Sir Thomas Mansell*, Baronet, Comptroller of the Queen's Household; *Sir Simon Harcourt*, Attorney General; and Mr. *St. John* Secretary at War, resigned their respective Places; the Reasons of which Changes will be deduced when a properer Occasion shall offer. Three Days \* after the new Bishops of *Norwich*, *Exeter*, and *Chester*, paid their Homage to the Queen at *Kensington*; and that Night Mr. *Henry Boyle* was Sworn in Council.

Council, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

A. C.

1707.

Let's now resume the Proceedings in Parliament: As soon as the Lords began to sit again, their Lordships took into Consideration the Affairs of Spain, in relation to which they took notice of a Paragraph in a publick weekly Paper call'd the *Post-Boy*, The Author from Tuesday the 30th of December, to Thursday of the *Post-Boy* Jan. 1. wherein, among other things, it was insinuated, That the *Confederate Generals* had positive Orders to fight at *Almanza*. Hereupon, *Abel Boyer*, the Writer of that Paper, and of these *Annals*, being (†) summon'd before the House of Lords, and having own'd himself to be the Author of the said Paper, so far as it contain'd foreign Occurrences, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to the reading of Part of the said Paragraph, which ran thus:

~~~~~

Boy questi- on'd before the House of Lords.

(†) Jan. 9.

*This has most sensibly appear'd in Spain, where the fatal missing of the fairest Opportunity that could offer, to secure the whole Kingdom, after King Philip's Retreat from Madrid, has been the Primary Cause of the Advantages he has gain'd the last Campaign; and King Charles's Weakening the Army in Valencia, occasion'd the Loss of the Battle of Almanza. The Confederate Generals, according to their positive Orders (which the Necessity and Posture of Affairs on that side seem'd abundantly to justify) and confiding, besides, on the Courage and Ardour of their Soldiers, resolv'd to attack the Duke of Berwick, before he had receiv'd the French Reinforcements, headed by the Duke of Orleans. Nor would they have had Reason to repent that Counsel, had all the Troops that engag'd, fought with equal Valour and Intrepidity, &c.*

Here his Lordship stopt, and ask'd the said Author by what Authority he had advanc'd the Expression of *positive Orders*? He answer'd, That the Print out of which his Lordship had taken the Pains to read a Paragraph, was not properly a News-Paper, but an Historical Recapitulation of all the most material Transactions of the last Year; That he had no other Authority for what he had said in it but common Fame, which he thought to be a sufficient Warrant; it being impossible for any Writer of General History to be Eye-Witness of all the Passages he relates; That in

His Answer.

A. G.  
1707.

this particular Business in question, he had used the utmost Precaution; and having been told by above Forty Persons, That the Earl of Galway had positive Orders to fight, he thought it his Duty to vindicate the Reputation of that Great Man, who, upon all Occasions, had so well deserv'd of the Common Cause in general; and of this Nation in particular: However, he should think himself very unhappy if he had given that August Assembly, the least Shadow of Offence, As soon as he had done speaking, the Lord Haverham mov'd, that he should be ask'd, to name some of those Persons who had told him the Confederate Generals had positive Orders to fight, and who gave those Orders? To the first of these Questions, which were put to him by the Lord Chancellor, he answer'd, That he did not then remember any Name; for when he made his Enquiries, he generally charg'd his Memory with Matters of Fact only; and as to the other, That he had heard several Officers that had been at the Battle of Almanza, and were since come over, say, That they had Orders to fight; which was the Military Phrase, without enquiring from whom the Orders came: Whereupon he was discharg'd.

(\*) Dec. 23. Before the Commons adjourn'd, they (\*) order'd Proceedings an Address to be presented to the Queen; ' That of the Com- ' She would be pleas'd to use Her Endeavours with- mons. ' his Imperial Majesty to restore to Her Subjects the Address ' Liberty of Trade they formerly enjoyed in Austria about the ' and Stiria, and to prevent for the future any Pro- Trade in ' hibitions from being made in any other Parts of Austria and ' his Hereditary Countries. And when they met Stiria. ' again, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer re- (†) Jan. 7. ported to the House, That Her Majesty had been pleas'd to Answer, ' That She had given Direc- The Queen's ' ons, some time since, to Her Minister abroad up- Answer. ' on that Matter, and Her Majesty would continue ' Her Endeavours for the Relief of Her Subjects, as ' was desired by their Address.

Several Ad- On the 12th of January the Commons resolv'd dreses pre- to present Three several Addresses to the Queen; sented to the That She would be pleas'd to give Directions for Queen. the laying before the House, First, ' An Account of ' the effective Men of the Portuguese Troops yearly, ' since the Treaty with Portugal, and also an Ac- count

' count what Number of them were present at the  
' Battle of *Almonaca*, or at that Time, in any other  
' Parts of *Spain* or *Portugal*. Secondly, An Account  
' of the Money, remitted upon Account of *Spain*,  
' for the Year 1707, and when; and when the  
' same arrived there. And Thirdly, An Account  
' of all Sea-Officers and Sea-Men which had been  
' taken Prisoners by *France*, and had been ex-  
' chang'd; and of the Method observ'd in exchang-  
' ing Prisoners, and what Number of Prisoners  
' were in *France*; with which Three Addresses Her  
Majesty readily comply'd; as She did with a  
Fourth, that was presented to Her the 14th, for an  
Account of what Number of Men were wanting  
for Recruiting the Land-Forces and the Marines.  
The next Day (*Jan. 16.*) the Commons resolv'd  
to present Two other Addresses to desire Her Ma-  
jesty to cause to be laid before them, First, ' Copies  
' of all Councils of War, Letters, and Papers  
' (which were in the Admiralty) relating to the  
' War with *Spain*; And Secondly, The Account gi-  
' ven by the Earl of *Peterborough* of his Proceedings  
' in *Spain*, and also the Memorial given by Count  
' *Gallas*, and the Letters between the King of *Spain*,  
' and the Earl of *Peterborough*, in the Month of  
' *June* and *July*, 1706. All which were accord-  
ingly laid before the House.

On the 19th of *January*, the Commons, in a  
Committee of the whole House, took several Reso-  
lutions, for raising Part of the Supply by Sale of  
Annunities, which were the next Day agreed to by  
the House, who, the same Day, in a Grand Com-  
mittee, took into further Consideration the more  
effectual Recruiting Her Majesty's Land-Forces and  
Marines. There being near 16000 Men wanting  
for that Purpose, some Courtiers propos'd, That  
the several Parishes and Counties should be oblig'd  
to furnish a certain Number of Men; but the  
Country Party very warmly oppos'd that Motion,  
as tending to abridge the Liberty of the Subject;  
and the greatest Part of the Court Party being shy  
of pressing a Counsel that might endanger their  
Elections for the next Parliament, that Overture  
was dropp'd, and the Committee came to a Reso-  
lution,

*Proposals  
to recruit  
the Land-  
Forces re-  
jected.  
Jan. 20.*

A. C.  
1707-8

*Resolution  
about Re-  
cruiting the  
Land-For-  
ces, &c.*

lution, which with some Amendments was agreed to by the House the 21th of *January*, and was as follows: ' That a sufficient Number of Men, necessary for the effectual Recruiting Her Majesty's Lands-Forces and Marines, and for restoring the Regiments that were broken at the Battle of *Almanza*, for which the Money had already been granted by the House, be raised for the Service of the Year 1708. out of such Persons as have no lawful Calling or Employment, or do not follow the same, or have not any Estate real or personal for their Maintenance and Livelihood, or any lawful Means of Livelihood by their own Labour, or allowance from their Parents: And a Bill was order'd to be brought in pursuant to that Resolution. Upon this Occasion Sir *William Courtney* made a notable Speech, in relation to the unfair Methods by which several young Officers, both by Sea and Land, were advanc'd to the Prejudice of others of longer standing, and more Experience.

(o) *Jan. 23.* Two Days (o) after the Commons came to the unanimous Resolution, That an Humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, That She will be pleased to issue Her Royal Proclamation for the better putting in Execution an Act made in the Fifth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, *for the better recruiting Her Majesty's Land Forces and the Marines*; and for the greater Encouragement of the Parish-Officers to perform their Duty enjoined by that Act, That for every Person they shall bring before the Magistrate, who shall be impressed, they do receive the Sum of Twenty Shillings; and that every Volunteer, for his Encouragement to come into the Service, do receive Four Pound; and also that Her Majesty will be pleased to signify Her Royal Pleasure, That the said Volunteer shall have his Discharge after three Years Service, if he desires it: As likewise that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant the same Allowances and Encouragements to such Persons as shall voluntarily come into the Service out of that Part of the united Kingdom call'd *Scotland*.

The said Address being, accordingly, presented to the Queen, Her Majesty was pleas'd to give an Answer

Answer in these Words: *I Shall lose no time in giving Orders for a Proclamation pursuant to your Address, nothing being more essential for the Publick Service, than the immediate Providing of the necessary Recruits for the Army. I cannot but hope you will take care it be done in such a Manner as may be effectual.*

A. C.  
1707-8

The Queen's  
Answer to  
the Address  
about Re-  
cruits.

On the 29th of *January*, the Commons took into Consideration the State of the War with *Spain*; and the Residue of the Papers which had been laid before the House having been read, and the Question being proposed, 'That of the Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred Ninety Five *English* Forces provided by Parliament for the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal*, in the Year 1707, there was but Eight Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty in *Spain* and *Portugal*, at the time of the Battle of *Almanza*: A Debate arose thereupon which was adjourn'd to *Tuesday* the 3d of *February* next.

On the last Day of *January*, the Commons agreed to the Resolutions taken by the Committee of the whole House, in relation to the Supply, which was as follows:

Resolutions  
in favour of  
the East-  
India uni-  
ted Compa-  
ny.

'That, in case the *English* Company trading to the *East-Indies* upon account of the United Stock will advance a further Sum of One Million Two Hundred Thousand Pound, for the Service of the Year 1708, That a further Term of Fourteen Years and an Half (including Three Years Notice) to take effect after the Expiration of their present Term, be granted to the said *English* Company, of, and in the whole Fund of One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Pound *per Annum*, and the Benefit of Trade, and other Privileges and Advantages granted by, or in pursuance of the Act made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William* the Third of Glorious Memory. Some Managers for the united Trade to the *East-Indies*, having on the 2d of *February* deliver'd in a Paper, at the Bar of the House of Commons, of the *English* Company's Submission to the said Resolution, a Bill was order'd to be brought in pursuant to it.

The next (p) Day the House of Commons re- (p) Feb. 3.  
sumed the adjourn'd Debate of *Thursday* last, relating

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1707-8

*Resolutions  
of the Com-  
mons about  
the Forces  
in Spain.*

ting to the Number of *English* Forces in the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal*, in the Year 1707, at the time of the Battle of *Almanza*. And Mr. *St. John* offering to the House an Account of the Number of Forces provided for *Spain* and *Portugal*. in 1707, the same was brought up to the Table, and read; and the Question formerly proposed and debated, was (with an Amendment) agreed unto by the House, as followeth, *viz.* Resolved, 'That it appears to this House, That of the Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred Ninety Five *English* Forces provided by Parliament for the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal*, in the Year 1707, there was but Eight Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty Men, besides Commission and Non-Commission Officers, and Servants, in *Spain* and *Portugal* at the time of the Battel of *Almanza*. Then a Motion being made, and the Question proposed, That an Humble Address be presented to Her Majesty (laying the said Resolution before Her Majesty) and humbly desiring That She will be graciously pleased to order an Account to be laid before this House, how it came to pass that there were no more *English* Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal* at the time of the Battel of *Almanza*; and also that Her Majesty will be pleased to use Her utmost Endeavours That the War in *Spain* may be vigorously and effectually prosecuted: It was carried in the Affirmative; And resolved that the said Address be presented to Her Majesty by the whole House. Accordingly, on the 5th of *February*, the Speaker, with the House attended the Queen with the said Address, to which Her Majesty answer'd: *Gentlemen, 'What you desire shall be carefully examin'd, and I will send you an Answer in a short Time.*

*Proceedings  
of the Lords*

All this while the Lords had under Consideration the Business of *Spain*, and the Grievances of the Merchants.

(9) Jan. 13,  
15, &c.  
The Earl of  
Peterborow's Con-  
duct found  
blameless.

In reference to the First, they bestowed several (9) sittings on the Examination of the Earl of Peterborow's Conduct, which appearing to be altogether blameless, his Lordship's Friends labour'd to have the Thanks of the House return'd him; which, however, they could not obtain: For Reasons unsafe to be reveal'd at this juncture. As



As to the Grievances of the Merchants, their Lordships having maturely consider'd the Complaints against Captain Kerr, presented (r) the following Address to Her Majesty.

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1707-8.

(r) Feb. 7.  
The Lord's  
Address  
about Cap-  
tain Kerr.

May it Please Your most Excellent Majesty,  
**WE** Your Majesties most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do humbly Inform Your Majesty, That there has been Laid before this House by Mr. Thomas Wood, in behalf of himself and divers other Jamaica Merchants, a Complaint against Captain William Kerr, late Commander of a Squadron of Your Majesties Ships at that Island, for Refusing to Grant Convoys for their Ships to the Spanish Coast of America; and, in particular, That the said Mr. Thomas Wood had offered to the said Captain Kerr the Sum of Six hundred Pounds, as a Gratiuity, if he would Order One of Your Majesties Men of War under his Command, to go as Convoy to the Neptune Sloop, and Martha Galley, loaded with Woollen and other Goods of Your Majesties Subjects. That the said Captain Kerr at that time seemed pleased with the Proposal, and said, The Windsor should be the Ship, and ordered Mr. Wood to make what Dispatch he could in getting the Galley and Sloop ready. On which Encouragement he got them ready to Sail, and bought Three hundred Negroes to put on Board them; and then acquainted Captain Kerr therewith, and with the great Charge he was at in Maintaining the Negroes; and his fear of their Sickness. Captain Kerr then said, He fear'd he could not spare a Man of War, but the next Day sent Mr. Tudor Trevor, Captain of the Windsor, to acquaint Mr. Wood, that Captain Kerr said, He thought Mr. Wood could not have offered less than Two thousand; or at least Fifteen hundred Pounds. Whereupon Mr. Wood declared the Sum was so great, that the Trade could not bear it, and so the Sloop and Galley proceeded on their Voyage without Convoy; and in their Return the Sloop, loaded with great Wealth, being pursued by French Privateers, and having no Convoy, and crowding too much Sail to get from the Enemy, was unhappily Overset and Lost.

The said Mr. Thomas Wood also made another Complaint, That upon a further Application to the said Mr.

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1707-8.

*Mr. Kerr, for a Convoy for Three Sloops bound for the said Spanish Coast, he promised to give the Experiment Man of War, Commanded by Captain Bowler, as a Convoy, for which the said Mr. Wood agreed to give Eight hundred Pounds; Four hundred Pounds, part whereof, was paid to the said Bowler, and the other Four hundred Pounds was made payable by Note to one Mr. Herbert, for the Use of Mr. Kerr; which Note was sent in a Letter to Mr. Kerr, and by him put into Mr. Herbert's Hands: And besides that, as a further Encouragement for Allowing the said Convoy, Mr. Kerr had an Adventure of Fifteen hundred Pounds in the said Sloops without Advancing any Money. To this Complaint Mr. Kerr put in his Answer, and both Parties were fully heard by themselves, and their Witnesses; and upon the whole matter, the House came to this following Resolution, That the said Complaint of the said Mr. Wood against the said Captain Kerr, as well in relation to the Neptune Sloop, and Martha Galley, as also in relation to the other Three Sloops that went under the Convoy of the Experiment Man of War, hath been fully made out and proved to the Satisfaction of this House.*

*These Matters we think our selves bound in Duty to Lay before Your Majesty, as being of the Highest Consequence to the Trade of Your Majesties Subjects, whereupon the Wealth and Flourishing Estate of the Kingdom doth so manifestly Depend.*

*We do also think our selves obliged to Inform Your Majesty, That in the Examination of these Complaints, we find divers corrupt and unjustifiable Practices of the like kind (tho' not attended with altogether such aggravating Circumstances) have been too frequent in Your Majesties Fleet: And we are humbly of Opinion, That nothing can be of more pernicious Consequence than the suffering such Abuses to proceed with Impunity; And therefore we beseech Your Majesty to be Pleased to give such effectual Orders and Directions as shall for the future prevent the like corrupt Doings, to the Oppression of the Merchants, who at this time lie under many heavy Discouragements. And we do humbly hope Your Majesty will be Pleased to declare in such manner as may be most Publick and Effectual to all Commanders of Squadrons, and Captains of Ships of War, That their Care*  
and

*and Diligence in Attending, Protecting and Securing the Trade of Your Majesties Subjects, when any Charge of that Nature shall be committed to them, or when they shall have any Opportunity of doing it, shall be a sure, particular, and principal Recommendation of them to Your Majesties Favour in any of their Pretensions to Promotion in Your Majesties Service.*

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1707-8.

*The Queen's Answer to this Address was:*

*The Queen's Answer.*

THAT Her Majesty would take Care in the most effectual manner to Discourage the Abuses and Ill Practices Complained of in this Address, and to Prevent the like for the future; And the House might be assured, That Her Majesty would always Countenance with Her Favour such Commanders and Officers who should Discharge their Duty by Protecting and Securing the Trade of the Nation.

Their Lordships, about the same Time, carefully examin'd Sir Thomas Hardy's Case, which was as follows: 'That Sea Commander received an Order from his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral, dated the 2d of July, 1707, Directing him to Convoy, with several Men of War, all the outward bound Trade, that was ready to Sail, and see them safe, about 120 Leagues beyond the Lands End; and then to detach with them some Men of War under the Command of Captain Kirktown; and himself with the rest of the Ships under his Command to cruize in such Station or Stations as should be thought: (upon advising with the several Captains with him) the most proper for meeting with, and protecting the Homeward bound Lisbon Trade. This Order further directed, That in case Sir Thomas Hardy should, in his Passage from Spithead into the Soundings, get sight of the Squadron of French Ships (which had been lately seen off the Lizzard;) He was forthwith to detach Captain Kirktown from him on his Voyage to Lisbon, as before directed: And he with the rest of the Ships under his Command to give Chase to, and use his utmost Endeavours to come up with, and take, and de-

- 'stroy

A. C.  
1707-8.

‘ *destroy the said Ships, of the Enemy; But if he found that he could not come up with them, he was to cruise into the Soundings as before directed.*

Sir Thomas Hardy, pursuant to this Order, sail’d with the Squadron under his Command, and the Outward bound Merchant-Men. But being several times forced back, by contrary Winds, it was the 27th of *August*, 1707, before they got 93 Leagues from the *Lizard*. About half an hour past Two that Afternoon, Captain *Kirktown*, in the *Defiance*, that was in the Rear of the Fleet, made the Signal of seeing Six Sail, which being also seen about Three, right a Stern from the Mast-head of the *Kent*; Sir Thomas Hardy brought to, for the Rear, that were a great way off, and spread very much, to come up with the Body of the Fleet, consisting in all of above 200 Sail.

Between Three and Four a Clock, Sir Thomas Hardy perceiving that the Six Sail came up with him a-pace, notwithstanding it was little Wind, and thereby judging they might be Seekers, made the Signal for the Ships that were to continue with him to chase to Windward, and also chas’d himself with them, both to prevent these Six Sail from taking some of the heavy Sailors, and to try to come up with them in Case they were Enemies.

About Five, the Six Sail were seen from the *Kent*’s Deck, making all the Sail they cou’d before the Wind after the Fleet. Soon after they shortned Sail, and brought to, to speak with one another: Whereupon Sir Thomas Hardy believing them to be the *French* Squadron mention’d in his Orders, made the Signal for the *Lisbon* Fleet to part, whilst he with his own Squadron continued to chase, to Windward, the Enemy, who had form’d themselves into a Line of Battle.

About Six, the Six Sail bore away, and stood to the Eastward from him, and he with his Squadron tack’d after them, and continued the Chase till near seven a Clock: But he then considering, that it was almost Night; that the Six Sail were then hall’d to, and almost in the Wind’s Eye, saw no probability of coming up with, or keeping sight of

of them, it being little Wind. And therefore he made the Signal for the Captains with him to advise with them, according to the Order before mention'd.

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1707-8.

The Result of this Consultation (which was Sign'd by Fourteen Captains) was, That Sir Thomas Hardy should leave off Chase; and lest the Enemy (supposed to be Du Guay's Squadron, of whose Strength he was informed by a Letter from the Admiralty dated the 8th of July 1707) should pass by him in the Night, and fall upon the Trade, which could not be protected by the Convoys, directed to be left with them: All the Captains Unanimously agreed, That it was for her Majesty's Service to bear away, and keep Company with the Lisbon Fleet till they got 120 Leagues at least from the Land's End, according to his Royal Highness's Orders.

Sir Thomas Hardy comply'd with their Advice, and saw all the Fleet safe, as far as he was directed; But upon the Complaint of some Merchants, surmizing, that Sir Thomas Hardy had not chas'd the Six Sail, a Court Martial was ordered to examine his Conduct therein. The Court having examined him, and taken the Depositions upon Oath of Captain Roffey, of the Northumberland; Captain Sirickland, of the Nassaw; Captain Walton, of the Canterbury; Edmund Hook, 1st Lieutenant of the Kent; William Efford, Master of the Kent; George Hill, Master of the Nassaw; John Parrot, Master of the Canterbury; and Stephen Self, 1st Mate of the Kent, gave the following Sentence.

A. C.

1707-8.

*At a Court Martial held on Board her Majesty's Ship Albemarle, on Friday the 10th Day of October 1707, in Portsmouth Harbour.*

## P R E S E N T,

Sir John Leake Knt. Vice Admiral of the White Squadron of Her MAJESTY'S Fleet, &c. President.

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
|          | Walker.  |
|          | Lumley.  |
|          | Martin.  |
| Captains | Meads.   |
|          | Gore.    |
|          | Steward. |
|          | Paul.    |

*All duely Sworn pursuant to a late Act of Parliament, &c.*

INquiry was made by the Court into the Proceedings and Conduct of Sir Thomas Hardy, Captain of her Majesty's Ship the *Kent*, and Commander of a Squadron of her Majesty's Ships appointed to cruize in the Soundings, with relation to the six Ships they saw on the 27th Day of August last, about 93 Leagues Southwest from the Lizard, supposed to be a Squadron of the Enemy's Ships under the Command of Monsieur Du Guay, it being laid to his Charge, That he did omit and forbear to chase the said Ships of the Enemy, notwithstanding, that by his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral's Orders of the second of July last, he is requir'd on sight of any Ships of the Enemy to detach Captain Kirktown with the Store-Ships, Victuallers, &c. bound for Lisbon, with the rest of the Ships under his Command to give Chase to, and use

his utmost Endeavours to come up with; and to take, and destroy them.

A. C.  
1707-8.

The Court having strictly examined into the Matter, it appear'd by Evidence upon Oath of the Officers and others of several of the Ships then in Company of Sir Thomas Hardy, that soon after their seeing the Ships aforesaid, he did make the Signal for the Ships that were to continue with him to chase; and then the Signal for Captain Kirketown and the Trade with him to pursue their Voyage, and that he with his Squadron continued to chase till near Seven in the Morning; in which time finding that they did not gain any thing upon them, the said Ships being then about nine Miles distant from him in the Wind's Eye, and Night coming on, he call'd a Consultation of the Captains where it was agreed to be most for the Service, to proceed in Company of Captain Kirketown, and the Trade with him 120 Leagues, as his Instructions direct, rather than continue an uncertain Chase, which might give the Enemy an Opportunity of getting by, and falling in with the Trade after Separation. The Court having fully considered his whole Proceedings therein, are of Opinion, that Sir Thomas Hardy hath complied with his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral's Orders, both with regard to the chasing the Enemy, and also the Protecting the Trade; and accordingly the Court doth acquit the said Sir Thomas Hardy from the Charge laid against him.

Sir Thomas Hardy  
clear'd by a Court Mar-  
tial.

Sign'd

J. Leake.

Hovenden Walker.

Henr. Lumley.

Steph. Martin.

T. Meads.

Hen. Gore.

Chr. Stewart.

J. Paul.

This Sentence was transmitted to his Royal Highness with the Depositions upon Oath of the several Witnesses, and some time after, these Papers were sent for, and read before her Majesty in Council. But tho' it then appear'd that Sir Thomas Hardy was fairly acquitted by the Court,

Martial

A. C.  
1707-8.

As also by  
the Lord  
High Ad-  
miral's  
Council.

‘ Martial, yet the Proceedings of that Court were  
‘ on the 15th Day of *November*, 1707, read before  
‘ his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, and  
‘ the following Flag-Officers, Admiral *Churchill*,  
‘ Sir *Stafford Fairborne*, Sir *John Leake*, Sir *George Byng*,  
‘ Sir *John Norris*, Sir *James Wisbart*, who all appro-  
‘ ved the Sentence of the Court Martial, and gave  
‘ their Opinions under their Hands.

All this not satisfying some Gentlemen of the Ci-  
ty, the Papers relating to Sir *Thomas Hardy*'s Tryal  
were laid before the House of Commons: But when  
they were read before the Committee, those ve-  
ry Gentlemen who had call'd for them, finding  
Sir *Thomas Hardy* so clearly justify'd therein, would  
not speak to them as they had design'd.

Afterwards, upon a Complaint to the House of  
Lords of a *Canary Ship*, that Sir *Thomas Hardy*  
had refused to convoy him from *Plimouth* to  
*Portsmouth*, their Lordships ordered Sir *Thomas* to at-  
tend the House, which directed him to attend the  
Committee. The latter took occasion to examine  
likewise the Papers relating to his Trial; and after  
they had read them on the 9th of *February* 1707-8,  
Sir *Thomas Hardy*, with two Merchants, and the  
Master of the *Canary Ship*, were call'd in before  
their Lordships. Sir *Thomas* having shew'd his Or-  
ders to warrant his Refusal of Convoy, he was or-  
dered to withdraw, and soon after Captain *Phi-*  
*lips*, Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, came out to  
Sir *Thomas*, and told him, *That their Lordships found,*  
*that he had fully justify'd himself, and done his Duty in*  
*every Respect; and therefore, that he was discharg'd*  
*from any farther Attendance upon that Committee.*

And by the  
Committee  
of the  
Lords  
Febr. 9.

(s) Feb. 5.

Four Days (s) before, there was a great Debate  
in the Grand Committee of the House of Lords,  
occasion'd by a Bill pass'd by the Commons, and  
sent to their Lordships, for rendring the Union of the  
two Kingdoms more entire and complete, whereby, in  
the first Place it was Enacted, ‘ That from the first  
‘ of *May* 1708, there should be but one Privy-  
‘ Council in the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*. Seve-  
ral Peers represented the additional Hardship and  
Slight that was put upon that part of the United  
Kingdom call'd *Scotland*, by this sudden Dissoluti-

Jan. 28.



on of their Privy-Council; and moved that it might be continued, at least, till the Month of October next; but their Arguments were solidly confuted by the Lord Chanceller, the Earl of Sunderland, and the Lords Somers and Halifax; so that the Question being put, whether their Lordships should agree with the Commons, 50 Peers were for the Affirmative, and 45 only for the Negative.

A. C.  
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The Lords agree with the Commons about the Abolishing the Scotch Privy Council.

On the 7th of February the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration the Petition of divers of the poor and distressed Wives and Mothers of the Officers and Seamen, Her Majesty's Subjects, Prisoners of War in France, and the Representation of the Commissioners for the Sick and Wounded, and Exchange of Prisoners; also the Letter from Monsieur L'Empereur to the said Commissioners; and the general Account of the Exchange of Sea Prisoners at War, from the Commencement of this present War, being likewise read, it was Resolved, That an Address be presented to Her Majesty, That She would be pleased to give Directions That effectual Care be taken for the subsisting and speedy Exchange of such Officers and Seamen (of Her Majesty's Navy) as were Prisoners in France. To which Address the Queen returned an Answer, That she had given full Orders, some Time since, in that Matter.

Address of the Commons for the Exchange of Prisoners taken at Sea.

Six Days (t) after, the Queen, who lay indisposed of the Gout, having granted a Commission under the Great Seal for Passing the Royal Assent to those Bills which had been agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, the Lords Commissioned went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, their Lordships passed the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills.

(t) Feb. 13.

Acts pass'd by Commission.

1. An Act raising a farther Supply to her Majesty, for the Service of the Year 1708, and other Uses, by Sale of Annuities, charged on a Fund not exceeding Forty thousand Pounds per Annum, to arise by appropriating several Surplus's, and by granting farther Terms in the Duties on Low Wines, and on Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, the Stamp Duties, the One Third Subsidy, the Duty on Sweets, and one of the

Branches

A. C. Branches of Excise; and by making other Provision in 1707-8. *this Act mentioned.*

2. *An Act for the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line.*

3. *An Act for rendring the Union of the Two Kingdoms more entire and complete.*

4. *An Act for repairing, amending, and enlarging the High-ways between the Top of Kingdown Hill and the City of Bath, and also several other Highways leading to and through the said City; and for cleansing, paving, and lightning the Streets, and regulating the Chairmen there. And to four private Bills.*

*Resolutions  
of the Com-  
mons a-  
gainst Cap-  
tain Kerr.*

On the 16th of February, the Commons, upon the Report made, by Sir Richard Onslow, from the Committee of the whole House, in relation to the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, made the following Resolutions:

1. 'That the Complaint of Mr. Wood and other Merchants against Captain Kerr, in relation to the *Neptune* Sloop and *Martha* Gally, and also in relation to Three other Sloops which were under Convoy of the *Experiment* Man of War, hath been fully proved and made out.

'That the Trade to the *West-Indies*, being of great Advantage and Benefit to *Great Britain*, hath, by Captain *William Kerr*'s Exacting Exorbitant Sums of Money from the Merchants for Convoys whilst he commanded a Squadron of Her Majesty's Ships of War in the *West-Indies*, been greatly obstructed and prejudiced.

3. 'That the requiring or demanding of Money for Convoys is illegal, oppressive to Merchants, and destructive to Trade.

4. 'That an Humble Address be presented to her Majesty, laying before Her the said Resolutions, and humbly desiring that Her Majesty will be pleased not to employ the said Captain Kerr in her Majesty's Service for the future. This Address having been presented to the Queen, Ten Days after, Her Majesty Declared, *That she would comply with it.*

On the 17th of the same Month, the House of Commons agreed with the Grand Committee about the

the Supply, upon several Resolutions for Raising part of the Supply by Sale of more *Annuities*, and order'd a Bill to be brought pursuant to those Resolutions.

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(u) Feb. 18.

The next (u) Day, the Lord Coningsby acquainted the House, ' That Her Majesty had been pleased ' to send by him Her Answer to their Address of the ' Third of that Month, *That Her Majesty would be ' pleased to order an Account to be laid before the House, ' how it came to pass that there were no more English ' Forces in Spain and Portugal, at the time of the ' Battle of Almanza, and that her Majesty would be ' pleased to use Her utmost Endeavours that the War in ' Spain might be vigorously and effectually prosecuted;* ' and he delivered the same to Mr. Speaker, who read ' it to the House, as followeth.

A N N E R.

Her Majesty having consider'd the Address of the *House of Commons*, presented to Her the Fifth Instant, hath directed the following Answer to be return'd.

IN Relation to that Part which concerns the Prosecution of the War in Spain, Her Majesty is pleased to acquaint the House, That as the Restoring the *Spanish Monarchy* to the House of *Austria*, and thereby the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, was the Principal Inducement of the present War, so Her Majesty is sensible, That on the Success thereof, not only the Trade and Tranquillity, but even the Security of *Great Britain* (subject to the Divine Providence) do in a great Measure depend: And therefore Her Majesty can never be wanting to continue Her utmost Endeavours (as Her Commons have desir'd) to prosecute with Vigour and Effect a War of such a Nature and Consequence, or to excite Her Allies upon all Occasions to concur with Her Majesty's Endeavours in that behalf.

*The Queen's Answer to the Commons Address, about the Affairs of Spain and Portugal.*

' And as to the Account, how it came to pass ' That there were no more *English Forces* in *Spain* ' and *Portugal* at the time of the Battel of Almanza, ' Her Majesty cannot but be very much concern'd

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‘ to find that Matter has not been fully Stated to the  
‘ House; and to the End the same may be set in the  
‘ clearest Light, for the Satisfaction of Her self, and  
‘ her Subjects, hath caused an Enquiry to be made  
‘ of the Regiments that were intended to compose  
‘ the Number of Twenty Nine Thousand Three  
‘ Hundred and Ninety Five Men, mention’d in the  
‘ Address, (in which Number are included Officers  
‘ and their Servants, making a full fourth Part of  
‘ the whole, according to the Establishment and  
‘ Allowance always made on the Musters) and  
‘ how many of them were in *Spain* or *Portugal* in  
‘ *January*, 1706-7, (when the Resolutions were  
‘ taken to make Provision for their Pay) and what  
‘ Regiments have been sent thither since that time:  
‘ Whereby it may appear what Numbers of Men  
‘ could reasonably be expected to be in *Spain* or  
‘ *Portugal* on the *Fourteenth Day* of *April*, 1707,  
‘ (when the said Battel happen’d) and what Dili-  
‘ gence hath been us’d towards making up the said  
‘ whole Number, for which Provision was made by  
‘ Parliament. Upon which Enquiry it appears,

‘ That the said Body of Twenty Nine Thousand  
‘ Three Hundred and Ninety Five *English* Forces,  
‘ were intended to consist of One Regiment of Horse,  
‘ Five Regiments of Dragoons, and One and Thirti-  
‘ ty of Foot; in all, Thirty Seven Regiments.

‘ That the said Thirty Seven Regiments were to  
‘ be made up of One Regiment of Horse, Four Re-  
‘ giments of Dragoons, and Nineteen Regiments of  
‘ Foot, which had served in *Portugal* and *Spain*,  
‘ under the respective Commands of the Earls of  
‘ *Peterborough* and *Galway*, and would (if complete)  
‘ have amounted to Eighteen Thousand Eight Hun-  
‘ dred and Fifty Two Men; and of one Regiment  
‘ of Dragoons, and Ten Regiments of Foot, which  
‘ had been sent the Year before to *Portugal*, under  
‘ the Command of the Earl of *Rivers*, and if they  
‘ had arrived complete in *Spain*, would have a-  
‘ mounted to Eight Thousand Eight Hundred and  
‘ Thirty Three Men; and of Two Regiments, ma-  
‘ king together One Thousand Seven Hundred and  
‘ Ten Men, which were design’d to be new rais’d  
‘ in *England*; so that in case all these Thirty Seven  
‘ Regiments

Regiments could have been completed, they they would have made up the said whole Number of Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Five *English* Forces, including Officers and their Servants.

Her Majesty is farther inform'd by the Lord Tyrrawly, who was Lieutenant-General; and Colonel Wade, who was Adjutant-General, that as to the said Regiments which had serv'd in *Spain* under the Earl of *Peterborow*, and those which had serv'd in *Portugal* and *Spain* under the Earl of *Galway*, the Officers and their Servants, with the private Soldiers which remain'd in those Regiments at the time of the said Provision made by Parliament, did amount in the whole to Twelve Thousand and Seventeen, besides One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Prisoners, which belonged to those Regiments, in all Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven Men, or thereabouts, and no more; altho' in the Years 1704, 1705, and 1706, several Recruits, amounting to Three Thousand Four Hundred and Ninety Men had been sent into *Spain* and *Portugal* by Draughts made out of the standing Regiments of *England* and *Ireland*, as a particular Favour to the Service in *Spain*, and never practis'd in any other Case, but once to the *West-Indies*.

That as to the said Regiment of Dragoons, and Ten Regiments of Foot, which were sent in the Year 1706, under Earl Rivers into *Portugal*, and consequently were near at hand to be transported to *Spain* for immediate Service, the said Earl Rivers receiv'd her Majesty's Commands so timely, that he arriv'd with them in the Kingdom of *Valencia* about the latter end of *January*, 1706-7. And altho' these Regiments, when they sail'd from *Torbay*, for *Portugal*, were by Draughts completed to the number of Eight Thousand Two Hundred and Ninety Seven Men, including Officers and Servants; and if that Number had arriv'd in *Spain*, would have made up about Twenty Two Thousand one Hundred and Four *English* Troops; yet soon after the Arrival of the said Forces with Earl Rivers in *Valencia*, they were found,

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found to be reduced, by Death or otherwise, to about Four Thousand Five Hundred Men, including Officers and their Servants; and therefore it was thought convenient, at the beginning of the Year 1707, to take the common Soldiers which remain'd in Six Regiments of Foot, then in *Valencia* and *Catalonia*, and distribute them towards filling up several of the rest of the Regiments then there, and to send the Officers of the said Six Regiments, with the Officers of the Earl of *Barrymore's* late Regiment of Foot (which had the Year before been converted into one of Dragoons by the Earl of *Peterborow*) into *England*, to raise their Regiments entirely of new Men; which Officers arrived in *England* about *May* and *June*, 1707, and soon after had their Recruiting Orders, and have ever since been employ'd in that Service; except those of the Regiment of *Barrymore*, which some time since embark'd for *Portugal*; so that it was impossible that the new-raisd Soldiers of those Seven Regiments could be in *Spain* or *Portugal*, at the time of the said Battel.

That upon duely weighing the Premises, it doth not appear to her Majesty how there could reasonably be expected of *English* Forces in *Spain* or *Portugal*, at the time of the Battel of *Almanza* (which happen'd so soon after the Provision made by Parliament) any more effective Men than could be supply'd by the said Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven Men, including Officers, Servants and Prisoners, before Cominanded by the Earls of *Peterborow* and *Galway* respectively, and by the said Number of about Four Thousand Five Hundred Men (including Officers and Servants) which remain'd of the Forces that went under Earl *Rivers*, as aforesaid.

That as to the Two new Regiments which were intended to be rais'd, and to make One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ten Men, part of the said Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Five *English* Forces, it was found to be for the Advantage of the Publick, in respect of the apparent Difficulties of raising them (in Concurrence with the Men of the said Seven Regiments).

giments) to apply the Money given for the said Two Regiments to other Uses of the War, according to the Liberty given by Authority of Parliament in that behalf.

That when the making of Recruits grew extremely difficult, if not impracticable, and the making Draughts from standing Regiments had been found ruinous to the Service, her Majesty caus'd Four Regiments which were on the *Irish* Establishment to be completed, and the Levy-Money for compleating the same, and the growing Charge of their Pay, to be placed on the Savings of the Non-Effectives of the *Spanish* Establishment; which Four Regiments, as a Reinforcement, embark'd in *April* 1707, and arrived in *Portugal* in *June* following, and ought to be reckon'd as so many Recruits towards making up the said Number of Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Five *English* Forces.

That since the Arrival of the said Four Regiments in *Portugal*, Three other Regiments have been prepar'd, to wit, that of *Barrymore* on the *Spanish* Establishment, that of *Passon* taken from the Establishment of the Guards in *England*, and that of *Wynn* taken from the Establishment of the Forces in *Ireland*; which have been Embark'd for some time for *Portugal*, as another Reinforcement for the Service of the said War.

That as soon as her Majesty had the News of the Battle of *Almanza*, She apply'd her self immediately to obtain such Foreign Troops as were nearest at hand to supply that Loss, and hath agreed for Seven Thousand *Palatines*, Three Thousand *Germans*, and Twelve Hundred *Italians*, the greatest Part of which have been Embarked even since *November* last for *Catalonia*, and the rest are ready for Embarkation as soon as there is an Opportunity. Besides which, her Majesty hath made Application to the Emperor for Six Thousand *Germans* more, with an Offer to pay all or such Part of them as his Imperial Majesty can spare for that Service.

And upon the whole Matter, reflecting impartially upon the Situation of this necessary War in

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‘ in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and upon the Difficulties  
 ‘ wherewith, for the time past, the Men have been  
 ‘ supply’d from *England* and *Ireland*; and consider-  
 ‘ ing the Losses and Accidents which have attend-  
 ‘ ed the Service in Parts so remote, and the Provi-  
 ‘ sion made for Foreign Forces for the future, her  
 ‘ Majesty assures her self, it will be very evident  
 ‘ that no Care has been wanting to support the  
 ‘ War in *Spain* and *Portugal* in the most effectual  
 ‘ Manner.

On the 19<sup>th</sup> of *February*, the Commons order’d,  
 That the Addresses of the House to Her Majesty of  
 the 18<sup>th</sup> of *December*, and 12<sup>th</sup> of *January* last,  
 about the Forces maintain’d by the Kings of *Spain*  
 and *Portugal*, be renewed to Her Majesty: Two  
 (\*) Feb. 21. Days (\*) after the House agreed, with the Grand  
 Committee, upon several Resolutions relating to  
 the Raising of the Supply, and order’d a Bill to  
 be brought in accordingly. On the 23<sup>d</sup> of the  
 same Month, the Lord *Coningsby* acquainted the  
 House, That their Addresses to Her Majesty of the  
 18<sup>th</sup> of *December*, and 12<sup>th</sup> of *January* last, ha-  
 ving been renewed, according to their Order, Her  
 Majesty had been pleas’d to give the Answer follow-  
 ing, viz.

The Queen’s  
 Answer, in  
 relation to  
 the Troops  
 of the Kings  
 of Spain  
 and Portu-  
 gal.

THAT in relation to that Part of the Address  
 ‘ which concerns the Forces of the King of  
 ‘ *Spain*, Her Majesty has order’d to be laid before  
 ‘ the House a List of the Troops provided by the  
 ‘ King of *Spain*, for the Service of the Year 1707.  
 ‘ And in relation to the Troops of *Portugal*, Her  
 ‘ Majesty has, ever since the Treaty with that  
 ‘ Crown, given Directions to Her Ministers there  
 ‘ to use all possible Means that his said Majesty  
 ‘ should furnish the whole number of Men agreed  
 ‘ for by the said Treaty, and Her Majesty hopes  
 ‘ that those Instances have, in a great measure, had  
 ‘ their desired Effect.

‘ At the same time her Majesty observes, That  
 ‘ the Methods of Discipline there make it impossi-  
 ‘ ble to know the Number of those Troops with the  
 ‘ same Exactness, as is practis’d in other Parts;  
 ‘ and considering with what Chearfulness and Suc-  
 ‘ cess



‘cess they march’d thro’ *Spain* to *Madrid*, and the  
‘Losses they sustain’d, and being very well assur’d,  
‘that the King of *Portugal* has lately rais’d, and  
‘is still raising a considerable number of Forces,  
‘her Majesty has not thought it adviseable to make  
‘too nice an Enquiry into the state of those Troops,  
‘especially since She is very sensible how diligent  
‘the Enemy is in making continual Application,  
‘to break an Alliance of so great Importance to  
‘the Common Cause.

And he presented to the House the List of the  
Troops (in her Majesty’s Answer mention’d) pro-  
vided by the King of *Spain*, for the Service of the  
Year 1707.

The same (w) Day, the Queen went to the (w)Feb. 23.  
House of Lords with the usual State, and the Com-  
mons being sent for up, and attending, Her Maje-  
sty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick  
Bills, viz.

1. An Act for the better Recruiting Her Majesty’s Arms pass’d.  
Land Forces and the Marines, for the Service of the  
Year 1708.

2. An Act for Erecting a Workhouse in the Town  
and Borough of *Plimouth* in the County of *Devon*, and  
for setting the Poor on Work, and maintaining them  
there.

3. An Act for Encouraging the Dressing and Dying  
of Woollen Cloths within this Kingdom, by laying a Du-  
ty upon Broad Cloath exported White.

4. An Act for the Exportation of white Woollen  
Cloth.

5. An Act for enlarging the Term in an Act made  
in the Seventh Year of his late Majesty’s Reign, for re-  
pairing the Highways between the City of *London* and  
the Town of *Harwich* in the County of *Essex*.

The next (x) Day, the Commons took into Con- (x)Feb. 24.  
sideration Her Majesty’s Answer to their Address of  
the 5th of that Month, and the State of the War  
with *Spain*.

And a Motion being made, and the Question  
‘put, That the Deficiency of the English Troops in  
‘*Spain* and *Portugal*, at the time of the Battle of  
‘*Almanza*, had been chiefly occasion’d by the  
‘want of *Spain*.  
Address of  
Thanks vo-  
ted to the  
Queen for  
Her Care of  
the Affairs  
of *Spain*.

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(\*) Feb. 27.

'want of timely and effectual Recruits being sent  
'thither. It passed in the Negative. And, on the  
'contrary, it was resolved, That an Address be  
'presented to Her Majesty, returning the Thanks of  
'this House to Her Majesty for Her taking Measures  
'to restore the Affairs of *Spain*, and for providing  
'Foreign Troops for that Service; And that the  
'said Address be presented to Her Majesty by the  
'whole House. It is remarkable, That, in this  
'Day's Debate, several Members commended the  
Earl of *Galway's* Conduct since the Battle of *Al-*  
*manza*; but, at the same time, blamed him for  
venturing it, upon so great an inequality of For-  
ces. The Commons having (\*) attended the  
Queen with the before-mention'd Address, Her Ma-  
jesty was pleas'd to give this Answer:

Gentlemen,

The Queen's  
Answer.

*I Have always look'd upon the War of Spain to be of  
so great Importance to us, that I can never fail of  
continuing my utmost Application to support it in the  
most effectual manner.*

*The Satisfaction you have express'd in your Address,  
for my Endeavours in this Matter, is extremely Accep-  
table to Me.*

Great Bri-  
tain threat-  
ned with an  
Invasion  
from Fr.

While these Things were transacting, the Nation  
was suddenly alarm'd with the Threats of an Inva-  
sion. The haughty *French* Monarch not being able to  
brook the late Attempt upon *Toulon*, which occasion'd  
so great a Distraction and Consternation through-  
out all his Dominions, resolv'd to retaliate it by  
carrying the War into *Great Britain*: Which Coun-  
sel was the more eagerly embraced and pursued,  
because he fancied, or was made to believe, that  
the *Scots* were so highly discontented, on account  
of the *Union*, as to be ripe for a Revolt, and rea-  
dy to declare for the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, on  
his arrival amongst them. Upon these fond Hopes;  
the necessary Preparations for that Expedition were  
carried on at *Dunkirk*, with all imaginable dili-  
gence, and with such Secrecy, that the Design was  
rather guess'd at than known, till the Pretender  
him-

himself set (y) out from *St. Germain's*; when it was no longer a Mystery, that he intended to make a Descent upon *Scotland*. The Day before his departure, the *French King* went to *St. Germain's* to bid him Adieu, and wish him Success; and presenting him with a Sword enrich'd with Diamonds, of a considerable Value, desir'd him always to remember, That it was a *French Sword*. The *Knight of S. George*, for this was the Name the Pretender assumed in this Adventure, answer'd the Compliment, with assuring his most Christian Majesty, 'That if it was his good Fortune to get Possession of the Throne of his Ancestors, he would not content himself with returning him Thanks by Letters and Ambassadors, but would shew his Gratitude by Deeds: 'Twas reported he even said, 'That he would come in Person to acknowledge his Majesty's Protection and Assistance; to which the *French King* replied, *He hop'd never to see him again*. Upon his Arrival at *Dunkirk* the Pretender was furnish'd with very fine Tents; a great deal of Gold and Silver Plate, of curious Workmanship; Cloaths for his future Life-Guards; Liveries for his Household, and other Necessaries, towards the Charge whereof, and of this Armament, the Pope was said to have contributed a considerable Sum of Money. The Pretender's Devices upon the Colours and Standards were, *DIEU ET MON DROIT*, that is, GOD AND MY RIGHT; *NIL DESPERANDUM*, CHRISTO DUCE, ET AUSPICE CHRISTO, I DON'T DESPAIR, SINCE CHRIST IS MY GUIDE AND HELPER; and, *CUI VEN- TI ET MARE OBEDIUNT, IMPERA, DOMINE, ET FAC TRANQUILLITATEM*, O THOU, WHOM THE WINDS AND SEA OBEY, COMMAND, LORD, THAT IT BE CALM. The vast Preparations of the *French* at *Dunkirk*, gave some Uneasiness to the States General, who seem'd to be apprehensive of an Attempt against the Province of *Zealand*; but such timely Precautions were taken for the Security of that Island, that the *French* would have found it altogether impossible to attack it with Success.

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~~~~~  
(y) Mar. 7.  
N. S.  
Compliments be-  
tween the  
French  
King and  
the Pretender.

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Mr. Secretary Boyle acquaints the Commons with it.

Hereupon, on the 4th of *March*, O. S. Mr. Secretary *Boyle* acquainted the Commons, ' That Her Majesty had commanded him to lay before the ' House several Advices receiv'd the Night before, ' and that Morning, of great Preparations at *Dunkirk*, for an immediate Invasion upon *England* ' by the *French*, and of the Pretended Prince of ' *Wales's* being come to *Dunkirk* for that purpose. The Letters and Extracts relating thereunto, being read, it was unanimously resolved to present an Address to Her Majesty, to which they desired the House of Lords to give their Concurrence. Their Lordships having readily concurr'd in it; both Houses waited, the next Day, on the Queen with the said Address, which was as follows:

Address of both Houses to the Queen Mar. 5.

' WE Your Majesty's most Faithful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, do beg Leave to return our most Hearty Thanks to Your Majesty, for being graciously pleas'd to Communicate to Your Parliament the Intelligence You have receiv'd of an intended Invasion of this Kingdom by the pretended Prince of *Wales*, supported by a *French* Power.

' We are so sensible of the Happiness we enjoy under Your Majesty, and are so affected with the Dangerous Consequences of such an Attempt, both to Your Person and Government, that with Hearts full of Concern for Your Majesty's Safety, we beseech Your Majesty That You will be pleas'd to take Particular Care of Your Royal Person; and we, on our Parts, are Fully and Unanimously Resolved to Stand by and assist Your Majesty with our Lives and Fortunes, in Maintenance

‘ nance of Your Undoubted Right and Title to the  
‘ Crown of these Realms, against the pretended  
‘ Prince of *Wales*, and all other Your Enemies both  
‘ at Home and Abroad.

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‘ The Care Your Majesty has taken for the De-  
‘ fence of Your Dominions, and particularly in  
‘ Fitting out so great a Fleet in so short a Time,  
‘ gives Satisfaction and Encouragement to All Your  
‘ Good Subjects, who are likewise very sensible of  
‘ the Zeal the States General have shewn upon this  
‘ Occasion.

‘ As a farther Instance of our Duty, we hum-  
‘ bly desire That You will be pleased to order that  
‘ the Laws against Papists and Non-Jurors be put  
‘ in Execution; and That Directions be given to  
‘ seize and secure such Persons, with their Horses  
‘ and Arms, as Your Majesty shall have Cause to  
‘ suspect are Disaffected to Your Person and Go-  
‘ vernment.

‘ And as we doubt not, but by the Blessing of  
‘ God upon the Continuance of Your Majesty's  
‘ Care, Your Enemies will be put to Confusion,  
‘ so we readily embrace this Opportunity, to shew  
‘ to Your Majesty and the whole World, That no  
‘ Attempts of this Kind shall Deter us from Sup-  
‘ porting Your Majesty in a vigorous Prosecution of  
‘ the present War against *France*, till the Monar-  
‘ chy of *Spain* be Restor'd to the House of *Austria*,  
‘ and Your Majesty have the Glory to complete  
‘ the Recovery of the Liberties of *Europe*.

*Her MAJESTY was pleased to Answer this Ad-  
dress in the following Terms:*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘ I Have such Entire Dependance on the Provi-  
‘ dence of God, and so much Trust in the  
‘ Faithful Services of My good Subjects, that I hope  
‘ this Attempt will prove Dangerous only to those  
‘ who undertake it.

‘ I am extremely sensible of your Concern and  
‘ Affection for Me and My Government, and shall  
‘ have a very particular Regard to the Advice you  
‘ give Me upon this Occasion.

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‘ I am also very well pleas’d with the Justice  
‘ which you have done the States-General, in tak-  
‘ ing Notice of their timely Care for Our Safety,  
‘ and their Readiness to give Us all possible Assi-  
‘ stance.

‘ The firm Resolution which you express upon  
‘ all Occasions of Supporting Me in bringing this  
‘ War to a safe and happy Conclusion, as it is  
‘ most essentially obliging to Me, so I assure My  
‘ Self, it will mightily Dishearten Our Common  
‘ Enemies, and give the greatest Encouragement  
‘ and Advantage to all Our Allies.

A Bill to  
suspend the  
HabeasCor-  
pus Act.

(†) Mar. 6.  
Proclama-  
tion against  
the Preten-  
der, and his  
Adherents.

The Day before (*Mar. 4.*) the Commons order’d  
‘ a Bill to be brought in, to empower Her Majesty  
‘ to secure and detain such Persons as Her Ma-  
‘ jesty should suspect were Conspiring against Her  
‘ Person or Government; And, pursuant to the  
‘ Parliament’s desire in their Address, the Queen  
‘ issued (†) out Her Royal Proclamation, ‘ Declar-  
‘ ing the Person who during the Life of the late  
‘ King *James* the Second, pretended to be Prince  
‘ of *Wales*, and since his Decease, had taken upon  
‘ himself the Title of *James III. King of England,*  
‘ *James* the Eighth King of *Scotland*, and all his  
‘ Accompllices, Adherents, and Abettors to be  
‘ Traitors and Rebels; Commanding all her good  
‘ Subjects to seize and apprehend them; strictly  
‘ charging all Popish Recusants, to repair to their  
‘ Places of abode, and not remove from thence  
‘ above the distance of five Miles; and also to de-  
‘ part out of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*,  
‘ and from all Places within ten Miles distance of  
‘ the same; And commanding all Justices of the  
‘ Peace to tender the Declaration mention’d in the  
‘ Statute i *Gul. & Mar.* to any Person suspected to  
‘ be a Papist, or Disaffected to her Majesty’s Go-  
‘ vernment, and to take the Horses and Arms of  
‘ such Person: Which last Direction was punctu-  
‘ ally perform’d.

Upon the first Notice of the *French* Armament  
at *Dunkirk*, Major General *Cadogan* repair’d to *Brus-  
sels*, and concerted, with *Monsieur d’Auverquerque*,  
the March of the *British* Forces to be shipp’d off  
for

for *Great Britain*, and how to supply their room in their several Garrisons. From *Brussels*, the Major General went to *Ghent*, and having conferr'd with General *Lumley*, the Governour of that Place, and Commander in Chief of the *British* Troops, Orders were given, to Ten Battalions, viz. One of the Queen's Guards; Two of *Orkney's*, One of *Argyle's*, One of *Primrose's*, One of *Lalo's*, One of *How's*, One of *Ingelsby's*, One of *North and Greys*, and One of *Godfreys*, to hold themselves in a readiness to march at an Hour's warning. This done, that General and Minister repair'd to *Offend*, to forward the Preparations which by his early Directions were making there for the Embarking of those Regiments, as soon as there should be certain Advice, that the 12 *French* Battalions that were to attend the Pretender in his intended Expedition, were actually embark'd. On the other Hand, the Admiralty of *Great Britain* fitted out a Fleet with such incredible Diligence, that (without diminishing the Convoy provided for the *Lisbon*-Fleet, which consisted of Twelve *British*, and Five *Dutch* Men of War, under the Command of Sir *John Leake*) Sir *George Bing*, and the Lord *Dursley*, sail'd from *Deal* towards the Coast of *Dunkirk*, on the 27th of *February* (O. S.) in the Morning, with Twenty-three *British*, and Three *Dutch* Men of War, and One *British* Fireship. The same Day, about Noon, Sir *George Bing* came to an Anchor in *Graveling-Pits*, and immediately after went into a small Frigot, and sail'd within Two Miles of *Flemish*-Road, from whence he had a Prospect of the Ships that lay there; and, the next Day, learn'd from a Fisherman taken off the Shore, the Number and Strength of the Enemies Ships; That about 10000 Men were in and about *Dunkirk* ready to embark; That they expected every Day Ships from *Brest*; and that the Pretended Prince of *Wales* was come to *Graveling*, in his way to *Dunkirk*: Where, indeed, he arriv'd the 9th of *March*, N. S. in the Morning.

The *French*, who fondly thought that Admiral *Leake*, might by this time have sail'd for *Lisbon*, and consequently that *Great Britain*, was, at this

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Major General Cadogan provides 10 Battalions to be transported into Great Britain.

The British Admiralty provided a Fleet with incredible Diligence.

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Juncture, unprovided of Shipping, were so confident of the Measures they had taken, that they did not stick publickly to boast, *That God alone could disappoint their Designs*. But they were so surpriz'd when the *British Fleet* appear'd off of *Mardike*, that a Stop was put to the Embarkation of their Troops, and frequent Expresses dispatch'd to *Paris* for new Orders. The Count *de Fourbin*, who commanded the Enemies Squadron; having represented to the *French King*, That he might, indeed, get out of *Dunkirk-Harbour*, and, perhaps, Land the Troops; but that he could not answer for his Majesty's Ships: That Monarch, who was fully bent upon this Expedition, sent him positive Orders to reembark the Troops, and to put to Sea, with the first fair Wind. In the mean time, the Enemy gave out, that their disembarking of the Troops at *Dunkirk*, was upon account of the Pretender's being indisposed with the Measles, attended with an Ague; but as soon as the *French King's* last Orders came, that Pretence vanish'd; the Prince was said to be perfectly recover'd; and Count *Fourbin* having, on the 14th of *March*, *N. S.* receiv'd Advice from *Bologne*, That the *British Fleet*, forced from their Station by the high Winds, was seen off of that Place, steering, the 13th, for the *Downs*, they began at Two, in the Afternoon, to reembark their Forces. The Wind turning fair for them, the 17th of *March*, (*N. S.*) they laid hold of that Opportunity, and sail'd at Four in the Afternoon, from the Road of *Dunkirk*; but the Wind changing about Ten at Night, they were oblig'd to come to an Anchor in *Newport-Pius*, where they continued till the 19th at Ten in the Evening, when the Wind chopping about, they set sail again, steering their Course for *Scotland*. On the other Hand, the Fleet under the Command of Sir *George Bing* which came back into the *Downs* the  $\frac{2}{3}$  of *March*, and was since considerably reinforc'd, to the Number of above 40 Men of War of the Line of Battel, besides Frigots and Fireships, set sail again the  $\frac{6}{7}$ , on a Signal given by one of the Scouts, who observ'd Six Ships to the *Westward*, supposed to be the *Brest Squadron*. On the  $\frac{9}{10}$ , at Ten in the Morning, Sir *George Bing*, who

The French  
Fleet with  
the Preten-  
der on board  
sails for  
Scotland.

Sir George  
Bing sails  
after them.



who was then between *Dunkirk* and *Calais*, receiv'd Intelligence by an *Ofend* Ship sent out by Major General *Cadogan*, of the Sailing of the *Dunkirk* Squadron from the *Pits* of *Newport*; upon which he call'd a Council of War, and according to the Resolution taken in it, set Sail immediately, with the Fleet under his Command, in Pursuit of the Enemy; having first made a Detachment of a strong Squadron, under the Command of Admiral *Baker*, with Instructions to convoy the Troops that were embark'd at *Ofend*, and to look after the Ships still remaining in the *Dunkirk* Road.

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On the 10th of *March*, the Commons resolv'd to present an Address to her Majesty, 'That she would be pleas'd to give Directions, that out of the Monies given for this Year's Service, a proper Sum might be apply'd for the better securing the Docks at *Portsmouth* and *Chatham*. The next Day they read three times, and pass'd a Bill sent to them by the Lords For the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government; and then order'd a Bill to be brought in, 'For the Encouragement of such of her Majesty's Subjects in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, who should shew their Zeal to her Majesty's Government, by opposing such Chieftains and Leaders of Clans as should take up Arms against her Majesty, by discharging them from any further Superiorities, Casualties or Privileges, which was due to the Superiors so forfeiting. The bringing in of this seasonable Bill was chiefly owing to Major General *Stanhope*, and Sir *David Dalrymple*: But the Enemy not Landing in *Scotland*, the said Bill was dropt. The same Day, the Queen came to the House of Peers with the usual Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, viz.

Address for  
securing the  
Docks at  
Portsmouth and  
Chatham

Bill to dissolve the  
Clans in  
Scotland.  
But the Enemy not  
Landing in  
Scotland,  
the said Bill  
was dropt.

1. 'An Act for continuing One Half Part of the Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Duties upon Wines, Goods and Merchandizes Imported, which were granted to the Crown in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, and for settling a Fund thereby, and

Acts pass'd  
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by other Ways and Means, for Payment of Annuities not exceeding Eighty Thousand Pound per Annum, to be sold for raising a further Supply to her Majesty for the Service of the Year 1708, and other Uses therein expressed.

2. 'An Act to explain the Act of the last Sessions of Parliament, for the Relief of her Majesty's Subjects in relation to Allowances out of the Duties upon Salt carry'd Coast-wise; and also an Act of the First Year of her Majesty's Reign in relation to certain Saltworks near the Sea-side and Bay of *Holyhead*, in the County of *Anglesea*.

3. 'An Act for the better securing the Trade of this Kingdom by Cruizers and Convoys.

4. 'An Act for the more effectual making and keeping the River *Tone* Navigable, from *Bridgwater* to *Taunton*, in the County of *Somerset*.

5. 'An Act for repairing the Harbour and Key of *Watchet*, in the County of *Somerset*.

6. An Act for the further Security of her Majesty's Person and Government.

7. An Act to Impower her Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as her Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against her Person or Government.

8. 'An Act for repealing the Act of the First Year of the Reign of King *James* the First, entitled, An Act for the well garbling of Spices; and for granting an Equivalent to the City of *London*, by admitting Brokers.

And to three private Bills.

After which her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

*The Queen's  
Speech to  
both Houses.*

I Think it necessary to acquaint you, That I have received Advices this Morning from *Ostend*, That the French Fleet sailed from *Dunkirk*, Tuesday at Three in the Morning, Northward, with the Pretender on Board; as also, That Sir *George Bing* had Notice of it the same Day at Ten: And he being very much superior to the Enemy, both in Number and Strength, I make

*I make no Question, but, by God's Blessing, he will soon be able to give a good Account of them.*

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*I have also Advice, That Ten Battalions of my Troops were embarked at Ostend, ready to sail with their Convoy, as there shall be Occasion; and I shall continue to take all proper Measures for disappointing the Enemy's Designs.*

The Commons being return'd to their House, unanimously Resolved, 'That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, returning Her the Thanks of this House for her most gracious Speech from the Throne; and to assure Her That this House will stand by her Majesty. to the utmost of their Power, in the Defence of her Person and Government, and Support of the Protestant Succession: And that whatever Expences Her Majesty shall be at by augmenting her Troops upon this extraordinary Occasion, the Commons of Great Britain will take Care to make good; and humbly to entreat her Majesty, That She will not be any ways diverted from prosecuting the War abroad in all its Parts; and that she will have so much Regard to the Safety of her Royal Person, and the Security of the present happy Establishment, as in the most remarkable Manner to discountenance such Persons as have endeavour'd to make Divisions amongst her faithful Subjects, or to raise Jealousies in her Majesty of those who have serv'd Her in the most eminent and distinguishing Manner,

The next \* Day, Mr. Secretary Boyle reported to the House of Commons, the Queens Answer to the Address about the Docks of Portsmouth and Chatham, which was to this effect: 'That it was a great Satisfaction to her Majesty, That the House of Commons had it in their Thoughts effectually to secure the Docks at Portsmouth and Chatham; And it being uncertain what the Expence of this necessary Work would be, her Majesty would give Directions for Draughts and Estimates to be made of it, and laid before the House as soon as it might be,

\*March 12,  
*The Queen's Answer to the Address about the Docks,*

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On the 13th of *March* the Commons in a Body presented the following Address to the Queen.

The Com-  
mons Ad-  
dress to the  
Queen.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament Assembled, humbly wait on your Majesty, to express the great Sense we have of Your Grace and Favour, in Communicating to us from the Throne, the Account of the *French* King's persisting to Invade your Dominions, and to Impose a Pretender upon these Realms, over which your Majesty is Rightful and Lawful Sovereign.

The small Number of Ships and Troops with which this Project is prosecuted, notwithstanding the great Naval Force your Majesty has fitted out with so much Expedition, as it ought to be regarded with Contempt on the one Side, so on the other it gives us just Cause to believe, That their Chief Dependance is upon some of your Subjects, whose Restless Passions and Arbitrary Principles have, for some Years, engaged them in forming Designs to Undermine and Destroy the most Happy Establishment that the Government of this Island was ever Founded upon.

The Defence of Your Majesty's Person and Government, and the Support of the Protestant Succession, are Things so Sacred to us and your People, That as a Demonstration of our Unfeigned Zeal to Assist and Support Your Majesty to the utmost of our Power, We do, in the Name of the Commons of *Great Britain*, give this Assurance, That whatsoever Charge you shall be at by Augmenting your Troops at Home, and Replacing those you have recalled from Abroad, or for such other Services as your Majesty shall judge necessary upon this Extraordinary Occasion, shall be effectually made good, And as we humbly Recommend it to your Majesty, That the severest Punishments may be inflicted upon such as shall Assist in so Unnatural a Design, as that of Betraying your Majesty and their Country, so we do not doubt but you will give suitable Encouragement

‘ment to all those who shall shew their Fidelity by  
‘Opposing the Invader and his Accomplices in  
‘Scotland, or where-ever the Descent shall be.

‘Your Majesty wants no Incitement to a steady  
‘Prosecution of the War in which you are engag’d  
‘for the Common Cause, yet permit us to take this  
‘Opportunity to entreat your Majesty, That this  
‘Enterprize may no Ways divert your constant Vi-  
‘gour, that all the World may see that both your  
‘Majesty and your People are determined to Sup-  
‘port your Allies in all Parts, whatever Attempts  
‘are made at Home.

‘May it please your Majesty,

‘There can be nothing so Dangerous or Fatal to  
‘the Safety of your Royal Person, and the Secu-  
‘rity of the present Happy Establishment, as those  
‘Persons who Endeavour to Create Divisions and  
‘Animosities among your Faithful Subjects, or by  
‘any Artful Methods lessen the just Esteem your  
‘Majesty has for those who have so Eminently and  
‘in so Distinguishing a Manner Commanded your  
‘Armies and Managed your Treasure, to the Ho-  
‘nour and Glory of your Majesty Abroad, and the  
‘Entire Satisfaction of your People at Home: We  
‘therefore humbly beg Leave to Beseech your Ma-  
‘jesty to Discountenance All such Persons and De-  
‘signs; in the most Remarkable Manner.

*The Queen's Answer to this Address was;*

Gentlemen,

**I** Give you my hearty Thanks for this repeated Assurance Her Maje-  
and certain Proof of Your Zeal for me, and for the *sty's* An-  
Protestant Succession. sweet.

*I am glad your Thoughts of the War abroad so per-  
fectly agree with my Firm Resolution upon that Subject.*

*You may depend that no Apprehensions (farther than  
are reasonable) shall have any Influence on my Mea-  
sures, while the Cause of Religion and Liberty, with the  
good Affections of my People, are on my Side.*

*I think all who endeavour to make Divisions among  
my faithful Subjects, must be Mine and the Kingdom's  
Enemies; and I shall never Countenance any Persons*

A. C. *who would go about to lessen the just Esteem which I have*  
 1707-8. *for those who have done, and continue to do me the most*  
 ~~~~~ *eminent Services.*

The same Day the House of Lords waited on her Majesty with the following Address.

*Address of  
the Lords  
to the  
Queen.*

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, Return our most humble Thanks to your Majesty, for Communicating to your Parliament the Intelligence Received of the Designs of the Pretender to your Crown, Assisted by the *French King*, and for what you have already done towards Frustrating this Attempt. We humbly beg your Majesty to Pursue the most Vigorous Methods for the Total Disappointment of this Design, in which we firmly Assure your Majesty of our most Hearty and Unanimous Concurrence. We doubt not but your Majesty will soon see such a Spirit, and so Dutiful a Zeal amongst your Subjects, as will entirely Dash the Hopes of the Pretender, without Diminishing the Generous Assistance you have so long given to your Allies, for Support of the Common Liberty of *Europe*. It is with Concern, and with just Indignation, we hear of a Purpose to Invade your Dominions with so inconsiderable a Force. This as it must depend upon some Invitation and Encouragement from hence, so it is an undeniable Proof, That neither your Majesty's Piety, nor the Mildness of your Government, nor the Successes of your Reign, can Reconcile some Men to the present Establishment, the only sure Foundation of our Liberties, and the Protestant Religion. We hope your Majesty will always have a just Detestation of those Persons, who at a time when this Hellish Attempt was a foot, and so near Breaking out, were using their Endeavours to Misrepresent the Actions of your best Subjects, and Create Jealousies in your Majesty of those who had always served you most Eminently and Faithfully: And we beseech your Majesty not to give so just a Cause of Uneasiness to your People,

' People, as to suffer any such hereafter to have  
' Access to your Royal Person.

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We hope for this good Effect from so unhappy  
' an Occasion, That the Universal Zeal which  
' will appear for the Preservation of your Maje-  
' sty's Government, and the Protestant Succession,  
' will Unite us to one another, and Cure our Mi-  
' stakes and Misapprehensions which have been so  
' Industrious and Maliciously improved: But ne-  
' vertheless, we must humbly offer it to your Ma-  
' jesty as our Opinion, That your Majesty should  
' principally Depend upon, and Encourage those  
' who have been ever since the Revolution most  
' Steady and Firm to the Interest of the late King,  
' and of your Majesty, during your Happy Reign.

*Her Majesty's Answer to this Address was;*

My LORDS,

**I** Am extremely Sensible of your Zeal and Concern for *The Queen's*  
the Safety of my Person and Government, and very Answer.  
well Pleased to find your Thoughts agree so exactly with  
Mine, That no Attempt of our Enemies against us  
at Home, should Divert us from Prosecuting the War  
Abroad with the greatest Vigour, the Hopes of which has  
probably been one of their Principal Motives to so Pre-  
sumptuous an Undertaking.

As I cannot but Wish there were not the least Occa-  
sion of Distinction among my Subjects; so I must always  
place my chief Dependence upon those, who have given  
such repeated Proofs of the greatest Warmth and Con-  
cern for the Support of the Revolution, Security of my  
Person, and of the Protestant Succession.

Besides the Ten British Battalions Major General  
Cadogan had embark'd at Ostend, and which, Sail-  
ing from thence the 28th of March N. S. under the  
Convoy of Admiral Baker, arrived three days after  
at Tinnmouth; the First and second Troop of Life- *The Forces*  
Guards, a Squadron of the Horse-Grenadiers, the in England  
Duke of Northumberland's Regiment of Horse Guards, march to-  
wards Scot-  
land, the Dragoons of Essex and Carpenter, a Detach-  
ment of Sixteen Men out of each Company of the  
First and Second Regiments of Foot-Guards, ma-  
king

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The Enemies Design upon Scotland disappointed.

king a complete Battalion, and several Regiments of Foot were order'd to march towards *Scotland*, whither the Earl of *Leven*, Commander in Chief of the Forces in that Part of *Great Britain*, and Governour of *Edinburgh* Castle, went Post betimes, to provide for the Security of that important Fortrefs, and to make all the necessary Dispositions to baffle any Attempts the Enemy could make on that side. Several Regiments that were in the South Parts of *Ireland*, were, at the same time, commanded towards the North of that Kingdom, from whence, if occasion had required, they might, with Ease and Expedition, have been transported into *Scotland*: But all these wise Precautions by Land proved altogether needless, by the Disappointment of the Enemy's Design at Sea: Of which Monsieur *de Gacé*, a Lieutenant General, who commanded their Land Forces, and was, for this bootless Service, made a Marschal of *France*, with the Title of Marschal *de Matignon* gave afterwards an Account to Monsieur *de Chamillard*, in a Letter dated at *Dunkirk*, the 17th of *April* N. S. which was as follows:

S I R,

Marschal de Matignon's Letter to Mr. de Chamillard.

I Had the Honour to acquaint you with our Embarkation at *Dunkirk*, the 17th past, and you shall see by the following Journal what has happen'd since, till our Return.

The 17th of *March*, at Four in the Afternoon, the Chevalier *de Fourbin* set sail with the Fleet; but about Ten in the Evening, the Wind proving contrary, we were oblig'd to cast Anchor in the Downs, off of *Newport*, where we were detain'd the 18th and 19th. The *Proteus*, on board of which were 400 Land-Men; the *Guerrier* (or *Warrior*) and the *Barentin*, with 200 Men each, were oblig'd by the high Winds to put back into *Dunkirk*. The same Day, 19th, at Ten in the Evening, the Wind having chopp'd about, we set sail again, and having pursu'd our Course the 20th, 21st, and 22d, with a strong Gale, we made the *Frith* of *Edinburgh* the 23d, in the Morning, and in the Evening, cast Anchor at the Mouth of it. The 24th in the Morning, as we made ready to enter the



the *Frith*, we discover'd a great Number of Ships, which we soon found to be the Enemy's Squadron, to the Number of 28 Sail, whom we judg'd to be the same that had appear'd off of *Dunkirk*; whereupon Monsieur de *Fourbin* resolv'd to bear off, by the Favour of a Land Breeze, which, very luckily, carry'd us from the Enemy. The latter pursu'd us pretty close all that Day (24th) and Four of their best Sailers being come up with our sternmost Ships, the Enemy's fore-most Ship attack'd, at Four in the Afternoon, the *August*, with whom she exchange'd some Guns for some time; after which the *English* bore down upon the *Salisbury*, which was more a-stern, and endeavour'd to put her between herself and another *English* Ship that was coming up to her. The Fight between those Two Ships, and some others on both sides, lasted till Night, during which time, the *Salisbury* made a great Fire with their small Arms.

Our Fleet being dispers'd, and the Enemy near us, Monsieur de *Fourbin* steer'd false, during the Night, which had a good Effect; for the next Day (the 25th) we found our selves, with 20 Sail, at a considerable distance from the Enemy; whereupon, I discours'd Monsieur de *Fourbin*, to know of him, whether, having miss'd our Landing in the *Frith* of *Edinburgh*, we might not attempt it in another Place? He propos'd to me *Inverness*, which is a very remote Port in the North of *Scotland*, and we went immediately to speak of it to the (Pretended) King of *England*, who entertain'd the Motion with Joy, and told us, *We ought to concert together the Measures that were to be taken, and he would pursue our Resolutions.*

The Question now was to get Pilots to conduct us thither, and give us the necessary Notices: But there being none in our Squadron that was acquainted with that Port, Monsieur de *Fourbin* detach'd a Frigate, with the Sieurs *Caron* and *Bouyn*, to fetch some from the Cape of *Buccaness*. All that Day (25th) we steer'd, with a pretty favourable Wind, towards the North of *Scotland*; but about eleven at Night there arose a strong contrary Wind, which having continued the next Day

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' Day with violence, Monsieur de Fourbin told me,  
' it was high time to acquaint the (Pretended) King  
' with the Inconveniencies of pursuing our Course,  
' which were, the Inevitable Dispersion of our Fleet;  
' The Danger the Ships that should be separated  
' would be in, either of falling into the Enemy's  
' Hands, or of Perishing on the Coast, if they  
' were driven thither; and even the wanting of  
' Provisions.

' The Impossibility the Sieurs Caron and Bonyn  
' found of approaching the Shore, by reason of the  
' stormy Weather, and, consequently, of bring-  
' ing Pilots to guide us; The uneasiness and dan-  
' gers of Landing in a Port we were Strangers to,  
' and where the Enemy might come up again with  
' us, together with other Hazards and Difficulties,  
' having been represented to the (Pretended) King  
' by Monsieur de Fourbin, in the Presence of the  
' Duke of Perth, my Lord Middleton, Mr. Hamilton,  
' my Lord Galmoy, and Messieurs de Beauharnois,  
' and d'Andrezel, the (Pretended) King of England,  
' with the unanimous Advice of all those Gentle-  
' men, resolv'd to return to Dunkirk, where we  
' could not arrive before this Day, by reason of  
' the calms and contrary Winds. *I am, &c.*

Another  
Letter  
about the  
Enemy's  
disappoint-  
ment.

Another Letter, written on the Enemy's side, tho'  
(\*) The Writer of the Post-Man, who publish'd this  
Letter, would never acquaint the Publick with the Name of the Person that wrote it; for Reasons best known to himself.

not so (\*) authentick as we could wish, deserves  
to be preserved to Posterity, because it gives a nice  
Account of some material Passages: It is as fol-  
lows:

*Dunkirk, April 12. N. S. 1708.*

' WE were in such a Hurry on our Expedition to  
' Scotland, the Design being communicated  
' to none but our Prince's Privy Council, till we  
' were on our March, that I neither could, nor  
' durst say any thing of it; but now we are re-  
' turned, I believe it won't be disagreeable to you  
' to know the Truth of the Matter.

' When the Prince set sail, Three Battallions and  
' some Provisions that could not be got ready to  
' go with him, were ordered to follow him to Leith  
' Road, which accordingly we did Four Days after

! in

in Seven Privateers, commanded by Monsieur Zouft, and got to *Leith* Road, without meeting any Ships in our Passage. We were much surprised to find no Ships at our Place of Rendezvous; and therefore put out *Dutch* Colours, and went close in with the Town of *Leith* to get Intelligence. A Boat came off to us with Two Pilots, who told us, that the *French* Fleet had not been there, but that Advice was come from the *English* Fleet, which lay off of the *Firth-Mouth*, and that the People on Shoar took our Ships to be Seven *Dutch East-India-Men* that they heard had been upon the Coast.

We kept the Pilots on Board, and made all the haste we could out of the *Firth*, keeping close under the South-shoar to cover us from the Sight of the *English*, whom we saw off of *Fifeness*, about Three Leagues to the Northward of us. Steering our Course North-East, we came up in Two Days with the Body of the *French* Fleet, all scattered and resolving homewards. I went on Board the *Mars*, where I was told the Prince and Privy-Council were, to receive further Orders, and give an account of my Expedition; and there heard of their narrow Escape by the luckiest Accident in the World. They had got into the *Firth* on the *Friday* Night, having heard nothing of the *English* Fleet, and anchor'd off of *Pitenweem* and *Creil*, with design to land near *Leith* in the Morning; when in the Night they heard the *English* Fleet fire the Signal for their Ships to come to an Anchor. Monsieur *Fourbin* knowing the Meaning of it, immediately sent a Boat on Board of every Ship in his Squadron; ordering them to put out their Lights, and to sail one by one out of the *Firth*, and steer a North-East Course till they should come off of the Town of *St. Andrews*, which accordingly they did; but the Wind and Tide being against them, the *English* made them in the Morning, and pursued them. In the pursuit, which lasted Three Days, they lost the *Salisbury*, the *Blackwall* founder'd since at Sea, the *Deal-castle*, *Sun* and *Squirrel*, we are afraid are lost on the Coast of *Holland*, and the *Triumph*,

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(A) The Gentleman who wrote this Letter was, it seems, mistaken here: For the Pretender did not strait return to St. Germain's, but went first to St. Omer, where he continued some Days.

*Triumph*, which we thought also lost, is got in; but much shatter'd. On *Thursday* last just off of *Zealand*, our small Squadron fell in with Four *English* third Rates, which frighted us out of our Wits; for we were in so dismal condition, that we could not make any Defence, and we must have surrender'd; but they knowing nothing of our Circumstances, bore away from us, and we got that Afternoon into *Dunkirk-Road*, and next Day our Prince arriv'd with the Rest, in so miserable a Condition all of us, that *the Soldiers*, when they crept ashore, look'd more like Rats than Men. The Prince suffer'd much in his Health; and what with Fatigue, and Chagrin, look'd very thin; but to put a good Face on the Matter, dress'd himself very fine in an embroider'd Suit, and a blue Feather in his Hat, when he went ashore; where he was receiv'd by abundance of Ladies in their Coaches, with Looks, that put me in mind of an *English Funeral*. When he went off, the Noise was all over, *Long Live the King*; but at our return, *shrugging of Shoulders and shaking of Heads gave a dismal Welcome*. Poor *Clermont* and his Brother are taken in the *Salisbury*; and my Lord *Dumbarton* is either with them, or lost in the *Blackwall*. General *Dorington*, *Gilmoy*, and some of our Bottle Friends, are now very ill at Mr. *Goff's* House here, the *Macdonald's*, &c. are gone up on *Saturday* to (A) *St. Germain's* with the Prince. 'I need not tell you that the Foundation of our whole Design was the Castle of *Edinburgh*, which miscarrying; by the Arrival of the *English Fleet*, the Prince's Council did not think fit to Land any where else. The Plan of this Castle was laid before a Council of General Officers at *Versailles*; and it was unanimously concluded, that with the Troops, Mortars, and Bombs which we carried, it could not hold above Three Days. We designed to have made a false Attack at the *Postern Gate*, while Three Batallions should enter the Outworks that front the City, and lodge under their Half-Moon, which would oblige them the next Day to surrender: By the taking of this Castle we should have had the *Regalia*; and I am told,

## Queen ANNE's Reign.

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' told, (†) *Two Protestant Archbishops* would A. C.  
 ' have crowned our Prince in the High Church. 1707-8.  
 ' The Equivalent from *England* being also in this  
 ' Castle would have been a great Supply to us  
 ' for raising of Men, we having above 400 Officers (†) *Here again the*  
 ' with us for that purpose, all pretty Fellows, that *Writer of this Letter*  
 ' have served in the Wars of *Italy and Spain*, and *is mistaken; for*  
 ' above 100 Chests of Money. Some were for land- *there never*  
 ' ing in *Murray Firth*, if it had been only to refresh *was but one*  
 ' our Troops; but you know how nicely the *French* *Archbishop*  
 ' King's Orders are to be obey'd, and how little *in Scotland.*  
 ' Power he gives of his Troops to any Ally, but al-  
 ' ways secret ones to his own Generals: We *Scots*  
 ' and *Irish* might have landed, but the *French* were  
 ' restrained to *Musselborough and Leith*, or no  
 ' where.

To these Accounts we shall subjoin those that *An Account*  
 were written by Sir *George Bing* himself, from on *of the Em-*  
 Board the *Medway*, the 13th and 15th of *March*, *my's disap-*  
 O. S. The first whereof is as follows: ' According *pointment*  
 ' to the Opinion we had fram'd, when we left the *written by*  
 ' Station off *Dunkirk*, it has prov'd that the Enemy *Sir George*  
 ' was design'd for *Edinburgh*. This Morning, we *Bing.*  
 ' saw the *French* Fleet in the Mouth of the *Firth*, off  
 ' of which Place we anchor'd in the last Night, and  
 ' sent a Boat ashoar to the Isle of *May*, from  
 ' whence we had an Account, That the *French*  
 ' came to an Anchor yesterday in the Afternoon.  
 ' They sent one Ship up into *Leith* Road, which  
 ' had a Flag at the Main-top-mast Head. They  
 ' report it a Blue one; but we are rather of Opini-  
 ' on, That it is the Standard. The People of the  
 ' Island say, That by the time that Ship could get  
 ' up before the Town, they heard several Guns fire,  
 ' which were in the Manner of a Salute. The Ship  
 ' that went up Yesterday came down this Morning,  
 ' and is now within two Leagues of us. She ap-  
 ' pears to be a Ship of sixty Guns, but has now no  
 ' Flag on Board. We saw this Morning, when  
 ' they weighed, a Flag at the Main-top-mast Head,  
 ' on Board of one of their Ships. They stand from  
 ' us, and we after them with all the Sail we can.

The

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The 2d Letter was as follows : ' We chased the Enemy to the Northward of *Buccaness*, sometimes with reasonable Hopes of coming up with them. The *Dover* and *Ludlow-Castle* being the only clean-sailing Ships we had, they were the first which came up with part of the Enemy's Squadron, passing by some of the smaller to engage some of the larger Ships, and stop them 'till they could be relieved. They attack'd Two or Three of their Ships, among which was the *Salisbury*; they did not part with 'em 'till more of our Ships arriv'd, but work'd their Ship in a handsom manner to cut 'em off from the rest of the Fleet; but in the Darkness of the Night they all got out of sight except the *Salisbury*, (K) who falling in amongst

(K) A LIST of the Land and Sea Officers who were on Board the *Salisbury Prize*.

#### Land Officers.

THE Marquis de Levy, Lieutenant-General.  
His Aid-de-Camp.

The Marquis de Meux, Colonel of the Regiment of Agenois.

Monsieur Favérolles, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Auxerrois.

Monsieur Montorox, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Luxembourg.

Monsieur du Gay Secqueville, Captain of the Regiment of Luxembourg.

Monsieur de Beaufor, Captain of the Regiment of Bearn.

Monsieur de Clervall, Captain of the Regiment of Bearn.

Monsieur de Blicux, Captain and Adjutant of the Regiment of Bearn.

The Sieur Onchan, Lieutenant of the Regiment of Bearn.

The Sieur d'Engny, second Lieutenant of the Regiment of Bearn.

Monsieur de Salmon, Captain in the Regiment of Thierache.

Officers of the Regiment of O Brian, formerly my Lord Clare's.  
Dunevald, Fanen, Honnes, Fitz-Gerald, Mackarty, Mack-Mahon, Koff,  
O Sullivan, Mackarty, Jun. Conner, Mack-Mahon, Jun. Fitz-Mo-  
vive, Boork, Pendergrafs, Clery. In all 15 Lieutenants, Irish.

#### Five Companies of the Regiment of Bearn.

|                                    | Men. |
|------------------------------------|------|
| The Company of Milly consisting of | 42   |
| Pillory                            | 36   |
| Clervall                           | 39   |
| Beaufort                           | 36   |
| Radcau                             | 34   |

OUR

our headmoſt Ships, the *Leopard* enter'd Men on Board her: We were inform'd by the Officers who were taken, That there were 12 Battalions on Board their Squadron, commanded by the Count de Gacé, a Marſhal of France. The pretended Prince of Wales, Lord Middleton, Lord Perib, the Mac Donels, Trevanion, and ſeveral other Officers and Gentlemen on Board the *Mars*, in which alſo was Monsieur Fourbin, who commanded the Squadron. The Number and Strength of their Ships are very near the Account we lately receiv'd from *Dunkirk*, nor were they join'd by the *Breſt* Men of War; and they further aſſure us, that the Ships our Own ſcouts ſaw off of *Calais* were Privateers, and their Prizes going into *Dunkirk*. The Morning after this Chace, we ſaw but 18 of the Enemies Ships, as far as we could per-

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Of the Regiment of O Brian, formerly Clare's:

10 Serjeants, 10 Corporals, 10 Lanſſeſſades.  
Monsieur de Segent, Commiſſary of War.

Sea Officers.

Monsieur le Chevalier de Nangis, Captain of the Ship.

Monsieur Jamy, Lieutenant of the Ship, Captain of a Company of Marines, and ſecond Captain.

Monsieur Henot, Lieutenant of the Ship.

Monsieur Paillart, Enſign of the Ship, Lieutenant of a Company of Marines.

Monsieur de Villeville, Enſign of the Ship.

Monsieur de Fromentieres, Enſign of the Ship.

Monsieur de Bremon, Lieutenant of a Frigate.

The Sieur de Boisjoly, Garde Marine, ſerving as an Officer.

The Sieur Long Chene, Garde Marine, ſerving as an Officer.

The Sieur Chler de St. Leger, Garde Marine.

The Sieur l'André, Garde Marine.

Monsieur du Clos, Muſter-Maſter.

The Sieur du Montieur, the King's Clerk.

Mr. Hubiere, chief Surgeon of the Ship.

Father Auguſtin Chaplain.

Two Surgeons Mates.

The Ship's Company conſiſting of

Gentlemen's Servants, about

Little Boys

My Lord Clermont, Colonel in the Regiment of Lec.

Mr. Middleton, Captain in the Regiment of Nugent,

My Lord Griffin.

Men

250

30

20

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ceive them from the Mast-head, in the E. N. E. of us. Having no prospect of coming up with them, we lay off and on *Buccaness* all Day yesterday to gather our Ships together; and this Day it blowing hard at N. E. with a great Sea, judging the Enemy could not seize the Shore to make any Attempt, we bore up for this Place; which was thought most reasonable, not only to secure but to give Countenance and Spirit to Her Majesty's faithful Subjects, and discourage those that could have Thoughts of being our Enemies.

The Peace  
of Scotland  
preserv'd.

Sir George Byng, who notwithstanding the Reports the Enemy had spread of their strong Party in the North of Scotland, judg'd rightly of the matter, and concluded that their true Design was upon the Castle of the Capital-City; continued in *Leith* Road till he was inform'd of their return to *Dunkirk*; by which time, through the indefatigable Care and Vigilance of the Earl of *Leven*, of the Scotch Privy Council, and of the Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, and other Cities, the Tranquillity of that part of Great Britain was preserv'd, and those who were suspected of having Inclinations to disturb it, secured, as will be shewn at large in our next Year's Annals, if God grant us Life and Opportunity to write them. In the mean time, let us conclude these with the remaining part of the Session of the first British Parliament.

Address of  
the Com-  
mons for  
the Pay-  
ment of the  
Arrears due  
to the  
French Re-  
giments.

\* March.  
Resolutions  
for the Pre-  
servation of  
the publick  
Credit.

On the 19th of March the Commons resolved to present an Address to the Queen, 'That she would be pleas'd to give Directions to the Auditor of the Imprest, to state the Account of such Officers and Soldiers of the Three French Regiments of Foot, as had not, by reason of their Absence, received their Arrears due on the English Establishment for Ireland; in order to the Payment of such of them as should appear, or the Wives and Children of such as were dead. The next Day, the Commons came to this unanimous Resolution, 'That whoever designedly endeavours to destroy or lessen the Publick Credit, especially at a Time when the Kingdom is threatened with an Invasion, is guilty of an High Crime and Misdemeanour, and is an Enemy to Her Majesty and the Kingdom.



dom. And, indeed the most dismal Effect of the Enemies intended Invasion was the occasioning great Demands upon the Bank of *England*, which visibly tending to the Ruin of its Credit, with which that of the *Exchequer* was closely twisted, the Court prudently thought fit to apply a speedy Remedy to that growing Evil; and, in order to that, the Lord Treasurer signify'd to the Directors of the *Bank*, that her Majesty would allow, for six Months, an interest of 6 per cent upon their Bills, which before bore only three per cent. At the same time, his Lordship offer'd them a considerable Sum of Money, as did also several Peers, particularly the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Newcastle*, and *Somerset*: And, on the other hand, the Directors of the *Bank* having (d.) resolv'd to call in 20 per cent upon their capital Stock, they were in a condition to answer the Demands of the most importunate. They reckon'd among the latter, first the Disaffected, who improv'd that Conjunction to distress the Government, with Impunity. Secondly, the Timorous Misers, who were unreasonably alarm'd at the Invasion with which *Scotland* was threatn'd; and lastly the Goldsmiths, who having, in great measure, lost the advantageous Trade they drove with the Money which private Persons lodg'd in their Hands, before the Establishment of the *Bank of England*, had ever since endeavour'd to ruin its Credit. One of these, Sir *Richard Hoare*, was so concern'd at his being reflect'd on as having contributed towards the Run upon the *Bank*, that he was very earnest in vindicating his Reputation as to that particular, in a publick Paper: But it was observ'd to the Honour of the *French*, *Dutch*, and *Jewish* Merchants, that they were so far from calling in the Money they had in the *Bank*, that on the contrary, they offer'd it more to support its Credit.

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An Account  
of the great  
Demands  
upon the  
Bank of  
England.

On the 20th of *March* the Queen came to the House of Peers, and the Commons attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, viz.

1. An Act for assuring to the English Company Trading to the East Indies, on account of the united Stock,

A. C. a longer time in the Fund and Trade therein mentioned; and for raising thereby the Sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds for carrying on the War, and other her Majesty's Occasions.

2. An Act for continuing the half Subsidies therein mentioned, with several Impositions and other Duties, to raise Money by Way of Loan, for the Service of the War, and other Her Majesty's necessary and important Occasions; and for charging of Prize Goods and Seizures, and for taking off the Drawbacks of Foreign Cordage, and to obviate the clandestine Importation of wrought Silks.

3. An Act for the avoiding of Doubts and Questions touching the Statutes of divers Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

4. An Act for the better Amendment of that Way which leads from Cherril through Calne to Studley Bridge in the County of Wilts.

5. An Act for erecting a Harbour or Key at East-Tarbett in the Shire of Argyle.

6. An Act for continuing an Act made in the Third Year of her Majesty's Reign, Entitled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and false Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

7. An Act for the more effectual Discovery of the Death of Persons, pretended to be alive to the Prejudice of those who claim Estates after their Deaths.

8. An Act for repairing the High ways from old Stratford in the County of Northampton to Dunchurch in the County of Warwick. And to six private Acts.

It having been maliciously suggested by some ill designing Persons, that Sir George Byng might have destroyed the whole Dunkirk Squadron had his Ships been clean, the Commons resolv'd to present an Address to her Majesty, 'That she would be pleas'd to give Directions, that an Account might be laid before the House of the number of Ships which went in the Expedition with Sir George Byng, and when the same were clean'd; which Account having accordingly been laid before the House and examin'd, it was † Resolv'd, 'That the Thanks of this House be given to his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral, for his Great Care in so expeditiously

(c) March  
24.  
† April 1.  
the Com-  
mons return  
Thanks to  
the Lord  
High Ad-  
miral.

‘ peditiously setting forth so great a Number of A. C.  
 ‘ Ships, whereby the Fleet under the Conduct of 1707-8.  
 ‘ Sir George Byng was enabled so happily to prevent  
 ‘ the intended Invasion. And Ordered, That Sir  
 Richard Onslow, Mr. Secretary Boyle, Mr. Compton,  
 Mr. Scobell, Col. Byerley, the Lord William Powlet,  
 the Earl of Hertford, Mr. Heysham, Admiral  
 Churchill, Mr. Bromley, Sir Godfrey Copley, Sir Tho-  
 mas Hanmer, Sir Thomas Littleton, Sir David Dal-  
 rymples, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Morison, Mr. Brewer,  
 Sir John Swinton, Sir John Erskin, Mr. Haddon,  
 Mr. Cockbourn, Sir John Holland and Mr. Wortley,  
 do give his Royal Highness such the Thanks of this  
 House.

Three Days (d) before, the Commons resolved to (d) March  
 present an Address to the Queen, ‘ returning her 29.  
 ‘ Majesty the Thanks of this House, for her being Address a-  
 ‘ graciously pleased to communicate to this House, bout Forti-  
 ‘ the Estimate of the Charge of putting the Docks fying Portf-  
 ‘ at Portsmouth and Chatham into a Posture of De- mouth, &c.  
 ‘ fence; and humbly to desire her Majesty, That  
 ‘ she would be pleas’d to give Directions, That  
 ‘ they might be forthwith proceeded upon. As also  
 ‘ that she would be pleased to give Directions,  
 ‘ That the Castles of Edinburgh, Sterling, and In-  
 ‘ verlochy, might be put into a Posture of De-  
 ‘ fence.

On the last Day of March the Commons re- And the Ad-  
 solv’d, ‘ That an Address be presented to her Ma- dress rela-  
 ‘ jesty, humbly to beseech her Majesty to give Di- ting to the  
 ‘ rections, That the Laws relating to the Fishery Fishery of  
 ‘ and Trade of Newfoundland may be effectually put Newfound-  
 ‘ in Execution against such Commanders of her land.  
 ‘ Majesty’s Ships of War, or Forts and Fortificati-  
 ‘ ons there, as have or shall presume to exact, de-  
 ‘ mand or receive any Sum or Sums of Money, or  
 ‘ other Reward from any of her Majesty’s Subjects  
 ‘ in their Voyages, Trade and Fishery, to, from,  
 ‘ or at Newfoundland; and that the said Comman-  
 ‘ ders and Officers be strictly forbidden to keep,  
 ‘ use or employ any Fishing Boats for their own  
 ‘ private Use or Advantage in that Fishery, as  
 ‘ likewise that the said Laws relating to the said  
 ‘ Fishery

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' Fishery be put in Execution against all other Persons as shall offend therein.

(e) March  
31.

Address about Recruits.

The same (e) Day, Mr. Lowndes, pursuant to the Commons Address to the Queen, laid before the House an Account of the Money issued by the Treasury for Levy Money; and it appearing by such Returns that were already made, that there was a great Deficiency in the numbers of Recruits raised to complete the Forces in her Majesty's Pay: The House Resolved, That an Address should be presented to her Majesty, ' That she would be pleased to issue out her Royal Proclamation, requiring all the Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, and other Officers, to use their utmost Power, and by frequent Meetings for that purpose, strictly to put the Act for Recruiting the Army in execution; and that she would be pleased particularly to shew her Displeasure to such Officers as should dismiss any Person so listed for Money, or any other Pretence, or refuse to list such Persons as were fit for the Service, or should otherwise neglect or be wanting in their Duty upon this Occasion.

(f) Apr. 1.  
Acts pass'd.

The next (f) Day, the Queen came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following private Bills, viz.

1. An Act for continuing several Duties therein mentioned, upon Coffee, Chocolate, Spices, Pictures and Muslins; and additional Duties upon several of the said Commodities, and certain Duties upon Calicoes, China-Ware and Drugs, and for continuing the Duties called the Two Third Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, for preserving the publick Credit, and for ascertaining the Duties of Coals exported for foreign Parts, and for securing the Credit of the Bank of England, and for passing several Accounts of Taxes raised in the County of Monmouth, and for promoting the Consumption of such Tobacco as shall have paid her Majesty's Duties.
2. An Act for the further directing the Payment of the Equivalent-Money.
3. An Act for enabling her Majesty to make Leases and Copies of Offices, Lands and Hereditaments, Parcel

est of her Duchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same.

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4. An Act for ascertaining the Rates of Foreign Coins in her Majesty's Plantation in America.

5. An Act for raising the Militia of this Kingdom for the Year 1708, altho' the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.

6. An Act to make further Provision for Electing and Summoning Sixteen Peers of Scotland to sit in the House of Peers in the Parliament of Great Britain, and for trying Peers for Offences committed in Scotland; and for the further Regulating of Voters in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.

7. An Act for settling and establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of Great Britain called Scotland.

8. An Act to enlarge the Time for returning the Certificates of all Ecclesiastical Livings not exceeding the yearly Value of Fifty Pound; as also for discharging all Livings of that Value from the Payment of First-Fruits, and for allowing Time to Arch-Bishops and Bishops, and other Dignitaries, for Payment of their First-Fruits.

9. An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to America.

10. An Act for the better preventing Mischiefs that may happen by Fire.

11. An Act for continuing the Act for ascertaining the Tythes of Hemp and Flax.

12. An Act for limiting a Time to Persons to come in and make their Claims to any of the forfeited Estates and other Interests in Ireland, sold by the Trustees for Sale of those Estates to the Governor and Company for making hollow Sword-Blades in England, and divers other Purchasers.

13. An Act for regulating the Qualifications of the Elections of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors and Voters of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

14. An Act for the Importation of Cockineal from any Ports in Spain during the present War, and six Months longer.

15. An Act for the publick Registering of all Deeds, Conveyances, Wills and other Incumbrances that shall be made

A. C. made of, or that may affect any Honours, Manors, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments within the East-Riding of the County of York, or the Town and County of the Town of Kingston upon Hull, after the 29th Day of September 1708; and for the rendering the Register in the West-Riding more complete.

16. An Act to repeal a Clause in the Act of the Seventh Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, for amending and repairing the Highways, which enjoins Waggoners to draw with a Pole between the Wheel-Horses, or with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with Six Horses, or other Beasts, except up Hills.

And to 17 private Acts, after which Her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

*The Queen's  
Speech to  
both Houses.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I Cannot conclude this Session, without acknowledging the Wise and Speedy Provisions which you have made for the Publick Security.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I am also to thank you in particular for the large and timely Supplies, which you have provided for the effectual Prosecution of the War; I assure you they shall be carefully and punctually apply'd to the Uses for which they are appointed.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I take these (especially at this Juncture) to be such undeniable Proofs of your Zeal and Affection to my Service, as must fully convince every Body of your doing Me the Justice to believe, that all which is dear to you, is perfectly safe under my Government; and must be irrecoverably Lost, if ever the Designs of a Popish Pretender, bred up in the Principles of the most Arbitrary Government, should take Place.

I am satisfy'd that very false Representations of the true Inclinations and Interests of my People must have been made by some of my Subjects, who have given Encouragement to this desperate Attempt; since, without something of that Nature, it seems very little consistent with the usual Precaution of our Enemies, to hazard the

Expence

‘Expence and Disappointment of so vain and ill-grounded an Undertaking.

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‘However it is certain, we must be all inexcusable, if we do not take Warning from this Attempt, to complete what may be Necessary for our Security at Home, and the Discouraging the like for the Future, to which, by God's Blessing, nothing shall be wanting on My Part.

‘And to the same End, I must recommend to you, at your Return into your several Counties, to use your utmost Care and Diligence in putting the Laws in Execution against Papists, and all others disaffected to My Government; and in making them pay towards the Publick Taxes to the Full of what the Law requires from them: Nothing being more reasonable than that they, who by their Principles and Practices encourage, if not actually foment such Disturbances, should doubly contribute to the Charge of Quieting them, and Securing the Kingdom's Peace; and should know themselves, on all such Occasions, to be Responsible in the first Place for the many Inconveniences that may ensue.

*And then the Lord Chancellor, by Her Majesty's Command, prorogu'd the Parliament until Tuesday the Thirteenth Day of April next.*

*On the 22d of March, the Lords presented the following Address to the Queen.*

*The Lord's Address about Gregg.*

‘WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, having been informed, That *William Gregg*, a Clerk in the Office of the late Secretary *Mr. Harley*, had been Indicted for High Treason, in holding Correspondence with Your Majesty's Enemies, and Betraying to them Secrets of the highest Importance, and that upon his Tryal he had confess'd the Indictment, and by that Means, had prevented the Examinations, whereby the Publick might have been truly informed of the particular Nature and Circumstances of his Crime, we thought our selves

in-

A. C. 'indispensibly oblig'd, in Duty to Your Majesty,  
 1707-8. 'and for the future Safety of the Kingdom, to do  
 'all that was in our Power to find out the Rise  
 'and Progress of this dangerous Correspondence.  
 'In order thereto we made our humble Address  
 'to Your Majesty for all Papers relating to the  
 'Charge against *William Gregg*, and Your Majesty  
 'having been graciously pleased to give Orders that  
 'the Papers should be laid before us, we referred  
 'those Papers to a Committee, and directed them  
 'to examine *Gregg*, and to Report the said Exa-  
 'mination to the House, as also what they obser-  
 'ved upon the Papers, together with such other  
 'Matters as they should think Proper, upon their  
 'Enquiry into the said Affair; and the Report  
 'having been made and taken into Consideration  
 'by the House, we humbly conceive it to be very  
 'highly for Your Service to lay the same before  
 'Your Majesty.

*May it please Your Majesty,*  
 'We being also informed that one *Alexander Valiere*, otherwise called *John Clarke*, was in Custody for holding Correspondence with Your Majesty's Enemies, we thought our selves in like manner obliged in Duty, to direct the said Committee to examine *Valiere*, and to enquire into the Particulars and Circumstances of his Offence; this being accordingly perform'd by the said Committee, it was reported to us, but the said Report consisting of very many Examinations, we thought it would be of use to appoint a Committee to digest and put the same into some Method, to the intent we might be able to form a Clearer and more Distinct Judgment of the whole Affair, and that Report being made and approv'd by us, we conceive it will be of Importance to Your Majesty's Service, for us to present the same to Your Majesty, and for Your Majesties more entire Satisfaction, we beg leave to annex all the said Examinations at large to this our humble Address to Your Majesty.



*May it please Your most Excellent Majesty,*

**W**E Your Majesties most Dutiful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, having entred into a serious Consideration of the said several Reports, have Unanimously come to the following Resolutions thereupon.

“That it is our Opinion, That the Crime of which *William Gregg* stands Attainted, is of so heinous a Nature, and attended with such extraordinary Circumstances, that it may prove of very pernicious Consequence, if he should not be made an Example.

“And also, That it does plainly appear to us, as well by what *Alexander Valiere* and *John Bara* have inform'd against each other, as by the many Examinations taken concerning them, that they were both in the French Interest, and unfit to be Trusted or Employed by any Persons in Your Majesties Service. And that the open and publick manner of the Correspondence managed by them with the Governors and Commissaries of *Calais* and *Bologne*, could tend only to carry on an Intelligence to the Advantage of Your Majesties Enemies; and that it is highly probable, thereby the Stations of our Cruisers, the Strength of our Convoys, and the Times of Sailing of our Merchant's Ships, have been Betrayed to the French.

*May it please Your Majesty,*

**I**T is Your Majesties Glory; and the Happiness of Europe, that You are at the Head of one of the greatest Confederacies that ever was known in History; and it is the Common Concern of the whole Alliance, that Your Councils should be kept with the strictest Secrecy; But in the Papers now Laid before You, Your Majesty will be pleased to observe, That some of Your Resolutions

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ons of the greatest Moment, and that required the utmost Secrecy, have been sent to Your Enemies by the same Post they were Dispatch'd to the Allies; That all the Papers in Mr. Secretary *Harley's* Office have, for a considerable Time, been Exposed to the View even of the meanest Clerks in that Office; and that the Perusal of all the Letters to and from the *French* Prisoners was chiefly Trusted to *Gregg*, a Person of a very Suspicious Character, and known to be extremely indigent. It is not easily to be known what ill Consequences may have attended such Negligence, but we depend upon it, that these Matters being thus plainly laid open to Your Majesty, we shall be Secured against any Dangers of this nature for the future.

We are further in Duty bound to beseech Your Majesty, That all possible Methods may be used to put a stop to that Dangerous, and which may soon prove Fatal Intercourse between Your Majesties Subjects and *France*, which has of late received so great an Encouragement by the Countenance and Protection given to *Valiere* and *Barra*; since, unless that be effectually done, Your Majesties Enemies will continue to have what Intelligence they please, Your Majesties Men of War and Merchant Ships will be in Danger of being Betrayed to the *French*, and that most destructive Trade of sending Wooll to *France*, which has been with much Charge and Trouble interrupted, and in good measure Suppress'd, will be Reviv'd to a greater degree than ever.

The Queen's Her MAJESTIES Answer to this Address was:  
Answer.

My Lords,

*I Am sorry that any who have been Employ'd by those in My Service should have prov'd False to their Trust, and Injurious to the Publick.*

*The Examples you lay before Me, will, I do not doubt, be a sufficient Warning to keep all Matters of Importance as Secret as may be, and to Employ such only as there shall be good Grounds to believe will be Faithful.*

Tw

Two or Three Days after, their Lordships presented also the following Address to the Queen :

WE Your Majesty's Most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament Assembled, thinking it very Just and Reasonable; That those Persons who faithfully served the Late King, and their Country, in the War against France; as likewise those who served Him in His Household and Family, should be paid all that is justly due to them; and the rather, because Several have Obtained Acts for Making Out Debentures in Satisfaction of such Debts; do humbly Beseech Your Majesty, That You will be pleas'd to Appoint Commissioners to state all the Debts that Remain Unsatisfied, and are still due to the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, for Service done in the late Reign, and likewise to state what is Still Owing to Any Person upon the Civil List, to the Death of His Late Majesty, King William. To which Address Her Majesty answer'd, *That She would appoint Commissioners to state the Debts, as desired.*

*The Lord's Address in Favour of King William's Servants.*

On the first Day of March, their Lordships presented likewise to Her Majesty, a long Address, concerning the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation: Which will be found in the Appendix.

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REMARK-

A. C.

1707-8.

March.

# REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, that could not, conveniently, be brought in- to the *Historical Series* of these *Annals*.

Mr. Top-  
ham, made  
Keeper of  
the Records.

ON the 12th of March, Richard Topham, Esq; Member of Parliament for Windsor, was admitted and sworn Keeper of the Records, in the Tower of London, in the room of William Petre, Esq; who resign'd that Place.

Sir Christ.  
Wandes-  
ford, made  
Viscount  
Castlec-  
mer.

The 17th of the same Month Her Majesty was pleased to create Sir Christopher Wandesford, of Kirklington, in the County of York, Baronet, Baron Wandesford, and Viscount Castlemoer, in the County of Kilkenny, in the Kingdom of Ireland.

The Fame of Her MAJESTY's Christian, Moral, and Political Virtues, and of Her most Auspicious and Prosperous Government, being founded and admired throughout the whole World, the Archbishop of the Holy-Cross, in Gogtham, in Armenia, come from that Remote Country, to gratifie his Curiosity of seeing so Renown'd a Queen: To whose Royal Prefence being introduced, on the 20th of March, 1706-7, by the Archbishop of York, he made a Speech to Her Majesty, in the Armenian Language, the Translation whereof is as follows:

Most Gracious QUEEN,

I Am filled with unspeakable Joy, which is, however, mixt with Fear and Confusion, to find my self in the Presence of your most Serene and most Clement Majesty, who by your Name, consisting of Four (\*) Letters, may be called a most Gracious PATRONESS; by the Crowns of Four Kingdoms, a most famous EMPRESS; by your Pious and Christian Virtues, most EXCELLENT and AUGUST; by your Vigilant and Masculine Government, a most Illustrious HEROIN; by the eminent Order of Command and Obedience, a most HAPPY PRINCESS; by your Plenty of Riches, most Flourishing Fleets and Armies; by the most extended Glory, and most Honourable

Qua-

(\*) It is to be observ'd, that the number Four, is in great Veneration among the Eastern People.

Qualities of your Subjects, a most BLESSED A.C.  
LADY. 1707-8.

I pray God Almighty, Oh! August Queen! to accumulate upon your Majesty all manner of present Happiness and Success; and still now, greater, and more desirable Felicities for the time to come, to the End that the most Gracious Name of your CLEMENCY, may be in perpetual Praise with all Nations.

The most merciful God grant, that after this Mortal Life, you may live in another, in the midst of the most Holy Quires of the Heavenly Courts, and with the most Blessed Spirits, enjoy most Gloriously the Divine Presence, and its unspeakable Glory, for ever, Amen.

Now, I cast my self at the Feet of your Sacred Royal Majesty, most humbly beseeching, that you will not disdain to heal my Wounds, and help me with your Sacred and Royal Hand; but in my most humble Person, to vouchsafe to Honour my decay'd Nation of Armenia; to the End that the FAME and most Gracious NAME of your Clemency, which consists of Four Letters, may be perpetually Blessed in Perso-Armenia, near the Mountain Ararat, which I solemnly promise: Beseeching the most Blessed God, that he may long prosper your Sacred Royal Majesty, to whom with profound Reverence I bow my self, being

Your Majesty's most Humble,  
most Devoted, unprofitable Servant,  
Thomas, Archbishop of the Holy-Cross,  
in Goghan, in Armenia the Greater.

On the 23d of April, the Grand Jury found a Bill of Indictment against Mr. Higgins, for a reflecting Expression used in a Sermon Preach'd by him in the Chapel of Whitehall, on Ash-Wednesday last; the Words were as follow: Those that brought the Royal Martyr to the Scaffold, and to the Block; such as those are now preferr'd to the greatest Places of Trust in the Kingdom.

ABill found  
against Mr.  
Higgins.

Three (\*) Days after, Henry, Earl of Bindon, (\*)Apr.26.  
&c. Deputy (with Her Majesty's Approbation) to Court of  
his Grace Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, Chivalry  
and Hereditary Marshal of England, &c. held his held.  
Court

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1707-8.

Some Fr.  
Refugees  
committed  
for a pre-  
tended Riot;  
Apr. 28.

Court of Chivalry, in the *Painted Chamber*, according to the Ancient Custom, and the Law of Arms; being accompanied by divers Noblemen and Gentlemen of Quality: And attended by several Doctors of the Civil Law, the Kings and Officers of Arms, Proctors, and Officers of the Court.

The 28th of the same Month several *French Men*, and a *French Woman*, were bound over to the next Quarter Sessions, for a pretended Riot said to have happen'd in *Soho* the 22d, upon occasion of some *Camisars*, who pretending to a *Spirit of Prophecy*, were supported by some *English* Enthusiasticks, particularly by Sir R——d B——y, and J——n L——y, Esq; at whose Suit the said *French Men* were brought before some Justices of the Peace, there sitting in the Vestry of *St. Martin's-Church*, in the Fields. Not many Days after, either through ill Design, or Misinformation, a false and scandalous Account was given in a publick Paper, of that pretended Riot, wherein the *French Refugees*, in general, were traduced as *Seditious*, and abusing the Lenity of the *English* Government; but the whole Matter of Fact is as follows:

Towards the latter end of the Year 1706, three *French Covenants*, vulgarly call'd *Camisars*, came over into *England*, and by their formal Cant, which was but an ill Imitation of the true *Prophetick Style*, we find in the Holy Scripture, and their feign'd *Extatick Fits*, stir'd up at first the Curiosity of several of their Country-men in *Soho*; and a few crazy Persons of both Sexes amongst them, were so far deluded, as to become their Followers; which gave just Offence to the soberer Part, and Generality of the *French Refugees*, and occasion'd dangerous Disputes in private Families. Hereupon the Ministers and Elders of the *French Royal Chapel* in the *Savoy* (the Head of the *French Congregations* in the Suburbs of *London*) thought it their Duty to inquire into the Mission of those *New Evangelists*; and being therein authorized by the Bishop of *London*, their Ecclesiastical Superior, summon'd the said three *Camisars*, *Elias Marion*, *John Cavalier*, and *Durand Fage*, to come before them. These Pretenders not thinking themselves able to stand the

the Sagacious Examination of so learned an Assembly, two of them pertinaciously refused to appear, and the third fully justified their pretended Inspirations; whereupon the Church in the Savoy made the following *Act*:

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Jan. 2. 1706-7.

**T**HE Directors of this Church having learned with Sorrow, That the Pretended Prophets of the Cevennes, continue Imposing upon the Publick, by Sham Inspirations, have ordered Commissioners to make a strict Inquiry into the same: And upon hearing the Report of the said Commissioners, who said, That those three Cevenots, notwithstanding the Submission they had profess'd to the Ministry of our Churches, refus'd to appear before them, to answer to certain grave Questions that were to be put to Them; and upon Perusal of the Informations taken about that Matter, the Assembly does declare, That the Motions that are seen in those Pretended Prophets, are only the Effect of a Voluntary Habit, of which they have got a perfect Mastery, altho', in their Fits, they feign being Acted by a superior Cause. Several Persons, who have seen them in those Symptoms, have acknowledg'd, That the same are Counterfeit, and altogether Unworthy of the Wisdom of the Holy Ghost. But the manner in which they make the Holy Ghost speak, is yet more Unworthy: For they make use of Perpetual Hesitations, Childish Repetitions, Perfect Nonsense, Gross Contradictions, Palpable Lies, Conjectures turn'd into Predictions, Predictions already confuted by Events, or Moralities which are daily better deliver'd in common Discourse, and which have nothing New in them, but the Grimaces with which they are accompanied. They have the Boldness to farther all this upon the Holy Ghost, making him to say, 'TIS I WHO SPEAK, I WHO AM GOD, and the like Expressions: Which are Blasphemies the more dangerous, in that thereby a Door is open'd to all such Errors, as those who may collect those Pretended Inspirations may design to intermix with the same; in which, they could not be contradicted by those from whom they originally proceed,

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‘ proceed, since, by a kind of Prophecy altogether New,  
‘ they declare, That they do not remember what they  
‘ have said in their Enthusiasms,

‘ The Assembly ordains, That this Act be enter’d  
‘ into their Register; as well to obviate the Reproach  
‘ which those of the *Romish* Communion might cast  
‘ upon Us, viz, That not being contented with the Wri-  
‘ ters truly Inspired by the Holy Ghost, we set up new Pro-  
‘ phets for Our selves; As to Testify to the Nation, in  
‘ whose Bosom we have the Happiness to Live, that we  
‘ have done as much as in Us lies, to remedy so great a  
‘ SCANDAL.

This ACT was read in the Royal French Chap-  
el in the Savoy, and in the two Chapels of Ease belong-  
ing to the same, Jan. 5. 1706-7. notwithstanding  
which *Anathema* the said Three *Cevenois* continuing  
their Assemblies, and delivering their *Pretended Pro-*  
*phesies*, with unusual Noise and Vociferation, to  
the Disturbance of the Neighbourhood, it happen’d  
that frequent Clamours and Houtings were rais’d  
against them (but no Violence offered to any) by  
the meaner sort, who, as well as all Persons of  
better Rank, among the *French Refugees*, look’d up-  
on them as *Impostors*, since they had been declared  
such by an Act of the Church in the *Savoy*, whose  
Proceedings were approved by the Lord Bishop of  
*London*.

Jun. 17. The *French Refugees*, who were bound over to  
the Sessions, were soon (*k*) after discharged; but  
on the other hand, the *Pretended Prophets* acted by  
*Maximilian M——n*, *Nicolas F——o*, and other ill  
designing Persons, continu’d their Assemblies in *So-*  
*ho*; utter’d their false Predictions with great Noise  
and Vociferation, to the Great Scandal and Dis-  
turbance of the Sober Inhabitants of that Part of  
the Town, both *English* and *Foreigners*; and being  
supported by Sir *John Bu——y*, and *J——n L——y*, Esq;  
Two *English* Gentlemen of greater *Estate* than Judg-  
ment, advanc’d to that pitch of Impudence and  
Presumption, as to brand the Ministers of the *Estab-*  
*lish’d Church* with odious Names and Characters;  
and to denounce the heaviest Judgments on the  
City of *London*, and the whole *British Nation*.  
Had they proceeded no farther, they might, per-  
haps



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haps, have preserv'd their Reputation, among those, at least, they had already deluded, and escap'd the Animadversion of the Law; but out of a fond Desire to encrease the Number of their Profelytes, they were so imprudent as to publish, in Print, their pretended Predictions, under the Title of *Prophetical Warnings of Elias Marion, &c.* All impartial, unprejudic'd and rational Men were sensible, That that Book was made up of the *most exquisite, incoherent Nonsense* that ever came out in Print; and therefore, the Authors thereof seem'd properer Objects of *Pity*, than *Indignation*; fitter to be shut up in Cells, in a Mad-house, than committed to a Prison. But it being rightly consider'd, That the Three Camisars were but the *Organs* and *Instruments* of the Two before-mention'd Persons, one of whom, Mr. F——o, was shrewdly suspected of *Socinianism*, and of having form'd a Design to overturn the Establish'd Christian Religion; and the other, hurried on by his Morose, haughty Temper, would stick at nothing to pursue his Revenge against some Ministers of the *Savoy*, who had justly exploded his *Enthusiastick Notions*: These Things, I say, being consider'd; One of the said Camisars, and Two of their Abettors were indicted and prosecuted, at the Charge of all the French Churches in London, as disturbers of the Publick Peace and False Prophets, and on the 28th of November, they receiv'd their Sentences at the Court of *Queen's Bench* Bar, to stand twice on a Scaffold, with a Paper denoting their Office; to pay a Fine of 20 Marks each, and to give Sureties for their good Behaviour for one Year. According to this Sentence they were exposed on a Scaffold at *Charing-Cross*, and the *Royal-Exchange* the 1st and 2d of December, with the following Words fixed to their Hats.

They publish their pretended Prophecies.

One of the French Prophets, and two of their Abettors exposed on a Scaffold.

Elias Marion, *Convicted for falsely and prophanely pretending himself to be a true Prophet, and printing, and uttering many things, as dictated and revealed to him by the Spirit of God, to terrifie the Queen's People.*

John d'Audé, and Nicolas Facio, *Convicted for abetting and favouring Elias Marion, in his Wicked and Counterfelt Prophecies, and causing them to be printed and publish'd, to terrifie the Queen's People.*

A. C. On Saturday the 14th of June, the Earl of Thomond was married to the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, eldest Daughter to the Duke of Somerset.

June. The same Day, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Exeter, was translated to the See of Winchester; and on the 23d, he was sworn and invested Prelate of the most noble Order of the Garter, at a Chapter held at the Castle of Windsor for that purpose, the Sovereign being present; and of the Knight's Companions Prince George of Denmark, the Dukes of Somerset, and Northumberland, the Earls of Rochester and Feversham, the Dukes of Ormond, Devonshire, and Queensberry, and the Earl Godolphin. The Bishop of Exeter translated to the See of Winchester, and invested Prelate of the Garter. On the 18th of June, the Earl of Essex open'd his Commission of Lord Constable of the Tower of London.

In this Month, John, Lord Bishop of Norwich, was also translated to the See of Ely, vacant by the Death of Dr. Patrick, who died the First.

In this Month likewise Her Majesty conferr'd the Dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain upon Sir Henry Furnese, in consideration of his many good and faithful Services; and upon Sir Francis Dashwood, in consideration of his known Loyalty and Affection for Her Majesty's Person and Government.

Colonel Richard Sutton was, about this Time, made Lieutenant Governour of Hull, in the Place of Colonel Gylby, deceas'd.

July. About the latter End of July, Nicholas Williams, of Edwin-Ford, in the County of Carmarthen, Esq; was made a Baronet of Great Britain.

The 28th of the same Month was publish'd Her Majesty's Proclamation, declaring what Ensign or Colours should be born at Sea in Merchant-Ships, or Vessels belonging to any of Her Majesty's Subjects of Great Britain.

August. On the 20th of August, the Earl of Peterborough arriv'd in London, from his Expeditions and Journeys abroad.

Major General Cado- gan appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the States-General, and in the Low-Countries, in the room of Mr. Steppney, deceas'd. Not many Days

Days after the Earl of *Galway* was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of *Lisbon*, and Commander in Chief of the *British* Forces in *Portugal*; And about the same Time, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, was made Captain of Her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of the now Duke of *Devonshire*.

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The Earl of  
Galway,  
Ambassador  
Extraordi-

On the 18th of *November* the Marquis *Benedettini*, and *Viala*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republick of *Genoa* had his publick Audience, both of the Queen, and Her Royal Consort.

Commander  
in Portugal;  
and the Lord  
Town-

About the beginning of *December*, the Queen conferr'd the Dignity of a Baronet of *Great Britain* upon *Edward Goodere*, of *Burhop*, in the County of *Hereford*, Esq;

shend;  
Captain of  
the Yeomen  
of the

On the first Day of *January*, 1707-8. The Duke of *Roxburgh* was married by the Archbishop of *Tork*, to the Relict of the late Marquis of *Hallifax*, Daughter to the Earl of *Nottingham*.

The Geno-  
ese Envoy  
Extraordi-  
nary has a  
publick Au-  
dience.

About the same Time, Major General *Palmer* was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Ed. Good-  
ere, Esq;  
made a Ba-  
ronet.

On the 7th of *January*, the Queen declared *Dr. Charles Trimmel*, Bishop of *Normich*; *Dr. Offspring Blackall*, Bishop of *Exeter*; and *Sir William Dawes*, Bishop of *Chyster*. At the same Time *Dr. White Kennet* was appointed Dean of *Peterborough*, and *Dr. Potter*, *Regius* Professor of Divinity at *Oxford*.

1707-8.  
The Duke of  
Roxburgh  
married,

On the 16th of the same Month, the Lords Proprietors of *Carolina*, met at *Craven-House*, where his excellency *William*, Lord *Craven*, was unanimously elected Lord *Palatine* of the said Province, in the room of the Lord *Granville*, late Lord *Palatine*, deceas'd, whom his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort* succeeded also in his Proprietorship. The same Day the Lady *Spanheim*, Wife of his Excellency Baron *Spanheim*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *Prussia*, died at *Chelsea*.

Jan. 1.  
Ecclesiasti-  
cal Promo-  
tions.

The Lord  
Craven cho-  
sen Lord Pa-  
latine of  
Carolina.

Jan. 16.  
The Lady  
Spanheim,  
deceas'd.

On Sunday the 11th of *January*, the Earl of *Cardigan* abjur'd the *Romish* Religion; and receiv'd the Sacrament according to the Rites of the Church of *England*, whereupon, the next Day, he took his Seat in the House of Peers of the *British* Parliament.

The Earl of  
Cardigan  
abjures the  
Romish

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Mr. Wal-  
pole made  
Secretary  
at War.

About the middle of *February*, *Robert Walpole*, Esq; was made Secretary at War, and *Josiah Burchet*, Esq; (Secretary to the Admiralty) Secretary to the Marines, in the room of *Henry St. John*, Esq; who resign'd both those Places.

The Viscount *Charlemont* having put up a Complaint against the Earl of *Peterborough*, about the latter's breaking his Regiment of Foot in *Spain*; and other Matters, the same was refer'd to a Council of General Officers, who after several Meetings, in which Witnesses were heard on both sides, made the following Reports to Her Majesty.

Reports of  
the General  
Officers con-  
cerning the  
Difference  
between the  
Earl of  
Peterbor-  
rough and  
Viscount  
Charle-  
mont.

*May it please Your Majesty.*

WE the General Officers of the Army, in Obedience to Your Majesty's Commands, have examined into the Memorial of the Lord Viscount *Charlemont*, complaining of Hardships receiv'd from the Earl of *Peterborough* in *Spain*, in relation to his Regiment, from which he alledged he had been removed upon a pretended Order from Your Majesty; and having fully heard what their Lordships had severally to offer there- with with Witnesses, and other Testimony, as were produc'd on both sides, on due Debate and Consideration of the whole, we are humbly of Opinion,

That it appears to this Board, that a pretended Order from the Queen was made use of, to induce the Lord *Charlemont* to part with his Regiment; and that there have been indirect Means used for the doing it.

That it likewise appears to the Board, that the Earl of *Peterborough* has not done any thing irregular to compel the Lord *Charlemont* to part with his Regiment.

All which is most humbly submitted to Your Majesty this 12th Day of *February*, 1707-8.

Signed,

*Schonberg*, President.

*William Stewart*,

*Portmore*,

*Richard Ingolsby*,

*Stairs*,

*Richard Temple*.

*Thomas Puleney*.

*Charles*

## Queen ANNE's Reign.

Charles Ross,  
William Seymour,  
—— Argile,  
—— Shannon,  
Francis Palmes,  
—— Mohun,

Barthol. Ogilvy,  
Thom. Crowther.  
—— Kellum.  
—— Tatton.

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*May it please Your Majesty,*

**I**N Obedience to Your Majesty's Command, referring to the General Officers of the Army a Petition of the Lord Viscount *Charlemont*, praying his Conduct at the Fort of *Montjuick* may be examin'd into, as to which he lay under some Reflections; the General Officers have met, and heard several Witnesses produc'd on that occasion; and do thereupon humbly report to your Majesty, that they find as followeth:

That the Lord *Charlemont* was at the Attack of the Fort of *Montjuick*, and march'd into the Works at the Head of his Men, and was near the Prince of *Hesse* when he was kill'd; and continued doing his Duty during the Heat of the Action.

That toward the end of the said Action, a panick Fear took the Troops, to which the Lord *Charlemont* no way contributed; but the contrary, his Lordship having endeavour'd, both by himself and other Officers, to put a Stop to the Disorder.

That when the Action was over, after the Lord *Charlemont* had been first reliev'd by Brigadier *Gorge*, the Earl of *Peterborough* took his Lordship and Colonel *Southwell*, and presented them to the King of *Spain*, as Officers that had done his Majesty signal Service on that Action; for which they both receiv'd his Majesty's Thanks.

That by the Disposition of the Attack of the Breach of the Town of *Barcelona*, as the same is attested by the Earl of *Peterborough's* Secretary, the Lord *Charlemont* was commanded with the first Brigade for that Attack.

The General Officers do also take Leave to observe to your Majesty, that it does not appear to them, that any General Officer refus'd Rolling with the Lord *Charlemont*; but that they did Duty with him as before. Which is most humbly sub-

A. C. mitted to Your Majesty, this 24th of March,  
1707-8. 1707-8.



Sign'd,

*Tyranny, President.*

*Richard Ingolsby,  
Thomas Farrington.  
Robert Ecklin,  
——— Stairs,  
Richard Temple,  
Sherrington Davenport.  
Bartholomew Ogilby.*

This Year the Marquis de Rochegude having been deputed to the King of *Sweden*, on the Part of the Laudable Evangelick *Swiss-Cantons*, to obtain of the King of *France*, by the Intercession of his *Swedish* Majesty, the Deliverance of the *French* Protestants who are Prisoners in *France*, or on board the Gallies, upon account of their Religion; we shall present the Publick with a Copy of the Letters written on that Subject, by his *Swedish* Majesty, to those Cantons and the King of *Prussia*.

*To the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland,*

CHARLES,

WE are inform'd, by the Letters which the Marquis de Rochegude, has brought Us from You, of the deplorable Condition, to which several Confessors in *France*, who have been condemn'd to the Gallies, or thrown into Dungeons, are reduc'd; and of the unworthy Treatment they undergo therein, for having, with Constancy, persever'd in the Profession of the Evangelick Religion: And We see, in the same Letters, that You believe Our Intercession with the King of *France* might be a great Alleviation of their Misfortunes. We cannot but applaud Your Zeal, and commend extremely the Tenderness and Piety that have mov'd You on their behalf; and We wish, with all Our Heart, We could, for their Relief, find out Ways and Overtures equal to the just Compassion of their Hardships wherewith we find Our Self affected, and to the Esteem We have for their

their Innocence and Virtue. But of all the Methods  
that have presented themselves to Our Mind, in  
the present State of Affairs, We have found none  
more proper, than to order Our Envoy at Paris  
to make pressing Instances to the Court of France  
for that Affair, and to neglect nothing, to obtain  
their Pardon and Deliverance; assuring You,  
that the happy Success of that Intercession will be  
to Us a true Subject of Joy. Let the Affair take  
what Turn it will, We hope, at least, That You  
will thereby see Our Good Intentions, and how  
much We have at Heart, the Favouring of Reli-  
gion, and the Doing You a Pleasure. For the  
rest, You may rely on Our Good Will for You  
and Your Towns, of which I doubt not but the  
Marquis de Rochegude will assure You, with the  
same Fidelity, with which he has convinc'd Us  
of Your Affection for us.

Alt Ransfat,  
Dec. 9. 1707.

Sign'd,

CHARLES.  
C. Piper.

To the King of Prussia,

WE CHARLES.

BEFORE We had receiv'd the Letters, wherein  
Your Majesty recommends to Us the Affair  
of the Marquis de Rochegude, he himself was ar-  
riv'd in Our Camp, and had given Us a very par-  
ticular Account of the deplorable Condition of  
his Country-men, who have been condemn'd to  
the Gallies, and confin'd there so many Years,  
for the sake of Religion. Touch'd with a Sense of  
their Wretchedness, and at the Prayer of the  
Laudable Cantons of Swisserland, We have or-  
der'd Our Envoy at Paris, to represent to the  
King of France, how much We should be oblig'd  
to him for the Enlargement and Deliverance of  
those poor Captives, whose only Crime is, that they  
have different Sentiments of Divine Worship, from  
those of the Church of Rome; and that we are per-  
suaded, he is too good and just, were he but  
thoroughly inform'd of their Case, to suffer so  
many of his Subjects, who are otherwise faithful to  
him,

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him, to groan under so undeserv'd and cruel Afflictions. Time will discover to Us the Effect of Our Intercession on their behalf. Mean time, We hope Your Majesty will be thereby convinc'd of Our Inclination to conspire, unanimously with You, in all that shall be for the Common Interest; but above all, when the Interest of God and Religion is concern'd. As for the rest, We sincerely wish Your Majesty a long Series of Health, and all manner of Prosperity.

Alt Ratif.,  
Dec. 9. 1707.

Sign'd,

CHARLES.  
C. Piper.

*The Morocco Ambassador, Ahmed ben Ahmed Cardenash's Speech to Her Majesty at his Audience of Leave, at St. James, April 29. 1707.*

*Most Sovereign and August Lady,*  
WE Approach Your Majesty with a Sense of the greatest Humility and Respect to acknowledge the unexpressible Kindness my Master hath received in my Person from the greatest Empress in the World; may God Augment Your Glory and Success, and preserve Your Majesty in Your own, and the Prince His Royal Person. Words cannot sound our sufficient Thankfulness for the Blessings we have enjoy'd from Your Majesties bountiful Goodness; The Favours from his Royal Highness; The frequent good Offices from the Right Noble, and Right Honourable Ministry, and also from Your Majesties Servants and Subjects. We implore Your Majesties Acceptance of our Truth and Sincerity to cultivate the good Correspondence already begun, demonstrating our Gratitude by promoting Your Majesties Interest with that of our Master's; and doing all the good Offices for those Your Majesty shall be pleas'd to send to the Dominions of our Master, who hath enquired after us; and in whose Royal Presence we shall appear, with God's Assistance, to declare the Greatness, the Goodness, the Power and Justice, of the happiest Empress in Heroic  
Gene-



' Generals, and an united Christian Nation. God A. C.  
' bless and prosper Your Majesty and the Prince 1707-8.  
' with a Succession of Blessings; and we join our  
' Wishes, with those, who sincerely pray for the  
' Tranquillity of Your Majesty and the Prince,  
' whom God preserve, *Amen, Amen.*

*A LIST of the most Eminent Persons, who  
died in Great Britain, in the Year 1707.*

*January* the 5th, died *Thomas*, Lord *Petre*. The  
same Month we receiv'd Advice, that the Lord  
Viscount *Dungannon* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*,  
who commanded a Regiment under the *Earl* of  
*Galway*, was dead in the Kingdom of *Valencia*.

On the 8th, *John*, Earl of *Stair*, died at *Edin-*  
*burgh*, of an Apoplexy, being generally lamented *The Earl of*  
for his great Parts, and eminent Zeal for the Wel- *Stair dies.*  
fare of *Great Britain*. He was one of the Commis-  
sioners for the Union, and very desirous to see that  
good Work brought to Perfection, for which he  
labour'd indefatigably, even the Day before he  
died. He was the Son of Sir *James Dalrimple*,  
formerly President of the Sessions, and afterwards  
created Viscount and Earl of *Stair*. He was Ad-  
vocate to King *James II.* and Secretary of State in  
*Scotland* to King *William III.*

Sir *William Bowes*, Knight of the Shire for the  
County Palatine of *Durham*, died likewise in this  
Month: And on the 23d, the Corps of Sir *Ralph De-*  
*laval*, Knight, formerly one of our Admirals, was  
interr'd in *Westminster-Abby*.

This Month died also *Henry Graham*, Esq; Knight  
of the Shire for the County of *Westmorland*.

*February* the first An Express arriv'd at Court  
from *Ireland*, with the News of the Death of the  
Lord *Cutts*, one of the Lords Justices, and General  
of the Forces of that Kingdom: Whose Chara-  
cter is inserted in the last Year's Annals.

The 12th of this Month, died Dr. *Stratford*, Bi-  
shop of *Chester*.

*March.*

A. C.  
1707-8.



*March.* In this Month, died *Henry Comper*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Horsham*, in *Sussex*.

*April* the 12th, died *Edward Cook*, Esq; of *Norfolk*, who had an Estate of upwards of 10000*l. per Annum*; as did the same Day, the Lord *Gerard of Bromley*, by whose Death the Honour was extinct.

The 24th died, Sir *Joseph Tredenham*, Member of Parliament for *St. Maws*, and a warm Stickler for the Church of *England* Party.

*May* the 24th, died *Stephen Harvey*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Rygate*.

In this Month, died the Right Honourable the Lord *Euwe*.

*June.* On the first of this Month, died Dr. *Patrick*, Lord Bishop of *Ely*.

On the 4th, died the Lord *Bullivant*, Son to the Earl of *Barrimore*.

On the 15th, died *Signior Vario*, a famous History Painter, whose Works are chiefly admired for the Nobleness of the Design.

Dr. Sherlock died  
June 8.

Three Days after, Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of *St. Paul's* died at *Hampsted*, in the 67th Year of his Age. He was a Person of great Parts, and profound Learning; and Master of an easy, clear and manly Style, as appears by several Treatises, he publish'd in his Life-time on various Subjects: Among which none gain'd him more Reputation than his *Discourse concerning Death*, which alone will preserve his Memory to all future Ages.

And Dr. Mill  
June 23.

The 23d of the same Month, Dr. *Jo. Mill*, of *Queen's-College* in *Oxford*, and Principal of *Edmund-Hall*, died of an Apoplectick Fit, in the 63d Year of his Age. He was a Person of great Learning, and particularly well versed in the Oriental Languages, of which he left a noble Specimen, in the *Greek Testament*, he publish'd a Fortnight before his Death.

*July.* On the 16th of this Month, died Sir *Robert Clayton*, the Eldest Alderman of this City, and one of the Members of Parliament for the same.

On the 31st of *July*, *N.S.* Major General *Floyd*, died at *Barcelona*, having serv'd ever since the Beginning of the War in that Country, with great Reputation.

*August,*

*August.* On the 7th of this Month, died *Henry Policy*, Esq; a Member of Parliament for *Ipswich*; and a Man of great Parts. A. C. 1707-8.

The 5th of this Month, died *William Bromley*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for *Worcester*; and on the 18th, his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*; whose Character has been inserted before.

This Month died also Sir *John Franklin*, one of the Masters in *Chancery*.

On the 30th of *August*, Brigadier General *Holcroft Blood*, died at *Brussels*. He was Son to the famous Lieutenant Colonel *Blood*, who in the Reign of King *Charles II.* attempted to steal the Crown out of the *Tower*, for which the King not only pardon'd him, but, upon a Representation of the Hardship of his Case, settled a Pension of 400 *l. per Ann.* upon him. His Son *Holcroft Blood*, went to Sea in the 2d *Dutch War* in 1672. afterwards became a Cadet in the *French Guards*, and there began to study the Fortifications, in which he made so great a Proficiency, that upon the Revolution he was taken notice of, and made a Captain. He did good Service as an Engineer in the *Irish War*; was made Major to *Seymour's Regiment*; then Lieutenant Colonel to Sir *Mathew Bridges*; and having behaved himself with Distinction at the Siege of *Namur*; he was afterwards made Colonel of a Regiment, and of the Train of Artillery, which he commanded at *Blenheim*. He was at last advanced to the Office of Brigadier General, and stood as fair for a farther Promotion as any Officer in the Army.

*September.* On the 15th of this Month, died *George Stepney*, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the States General of the United Provinces, whose Character has been inserted before.

On the 9th of the same Month, died *Rob. Squire*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Scarborough*; as did on the 13th, the Lord Viscount *Castle-Comer* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

This Month died also Sir *William Ruffel*, Grandson to *Oliver Cromwell*.

A. C.  
1707-8.



On the 20th of this Month, died *Alexander Stanhope*, Esq; Uncle to the present Earl of *Chesterfield*. He was several Years Ambassador in *Spain*, from King *William III.* and having discharg'd that Trust with great Prudence and Fidelity, he was sent his Majesty's Envoy and Plenipotentiary to the States General, in which Station he was continued by Her present Majesty till some time after the Beginning of this Year. He was a Person of good Parts, and witty pleasant Humour. His eldest Son, Lieutenant General *Stanhope*, has early distinguish'd himself by his Civil, Political, and Military Abilities; and was lately made Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to King *Charles III.* and Commander in chief of the *British* Forces in *Spain*.

On the 3d of *October* died *William Petyt*, Esq; late Keeper of Her Majesty's Records in the *Tower* of *London*. He was a Person celebrated for his eminent Abilities and great Knowledge of *English* Antiquities and Records; a strenuous Asserter of the Liberty of the Commons of *England*, and an indefatigable Promoter of all genteel Literature.

The 7th of this Month died *John Bromley*, Sen. one of the Knights of the Shire for *Cambridge*.

*Sir Cloudesty Shovel*, returning home with the great Ships from the *Mediterranean*, struck on the 22d, on a Rock off of *Scilly*, and was unfortunately lost, with all the Men on board his Ship the *Association*.

*Dr. Freeman*, Dean of *Peterborough*, and Rector of *St. Paul Covent-Garden*, died also in this Month.

*November*. On the 10th of this Month, *Sir Samuel Barnardiston*, Baronet, formerly a Member of Parliament for the County of *Suffolk*, died in the 88th Year of his Age.

As did on the 11th, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kildare*.

*John Verney*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Leicester*, died likewise this Month.

*December*. On the 1st of this Month, *Sir Thomas Dilks*, Rear Admiral of the Red, died at *Leghorn*.

The 3d of this Month died *John*, Lord *Granville*.

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Sir *Philip Monoux*, Baronet, Member of Parliament for *Bedford*, died some time before; as did also the Lady *Turner*, Widow of Sir *Christopher Turner*, aged 101. A. C. 1707-8.

On the 24th, died Major General *Shrimpton*, Member of Parliament for *Whit-Church*, in *Hampshire*, and Governour of *Gibraltar*.

On the 27th, *Robert Leake*, Earl of *Scarsdale*, died without Issue, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate, by ——— *Leake*, Esq;.

In this Month died also Colonel *Vincent*; Sir *Humphry Edwin*, Alderman of the City of *London*; and Sir *Edward Gage*, Baronet, of *Hengrave*, in *Suffolk*.

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**F I N I S.**

**BOOKS Printed and Sold by  
M. Coggan, in the Inner-Tem-  
ple-Lane.**

**C**Uriosities of Nature and Art in Husbandry and Gardning: Containing several new Experiments in the Improvement of Land, Trees, Fruits, &c. also nice and useful Observations in the Veget, and Propagation of Plants, with choise Secrets to make Plants, Flowers, Fruits, larger, more beautiful, and to ripen quicker than usual: With several Copper Cuts.

La Litturgia, in Spanish, by Antony de Alverado — Idem in Latin.

The Office and Authority of a Justice of Peace. The 2d Edit. By *Will. Nelson, Esq;*

*Cliff's* Book of Entries.

*Dalton's* Country Justice.

*Tryall's per Pais*: Or, The Law of England concerning Juries. The 4th Edit. with large Addit.

Compt. Attorney and Sollicitor. The 3d Edit. with large Addit. by several Practisers of the several Courts, and brought down to the Year 1702. with a new Table to the whole.

*Harris's* Lexicon Technicum: Or, An Universal Dictionary of all Arts and Sciences. Vol. I. 2. Edit. in Folio, now in the Press the 2d Vol.

Contemplations Moral and Divine, in three Parts, by Sir *Mathew Hale*, Knight, Vol. II. With his Life and Death, by *Gilbert*, Lord Bishop of *Sarum*. Vol. 3d. 8vo, sold single.

Gloslograph. Anglicana Noqa: Or a Dictionary, interpreting such hard Words of whatever Language, as are not at present used in the English Tongue, with their Etymologies, Definitions, &c. also the Terms of Divinity, Law, Physick, Mathematicks, History, Grammar, Poetry, Musick, Heraldry, Architecture, Painting, War, and all other Arts and Sciences are explain'd from the best Modern Authors, as Sir *Isaac Newton*, Dr. *Harris*, Dr. *Gregory*, Mr. *Lock*, Mr. *Evelin*, Mr. *Dryden*, Mr. *Blunt*, 8vo.

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APPENDIX  
TO THE  
ANNALS  
OF

Queen ANNE's Reign ;  
*Year the Sixth.*

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Numb. I.

*The PREAMBLE to the State of the War  
for the Year 1708. presented by the Council of  
State, to the States General.*

*High and Mighty Lords,*

THE Autumn is come again, and as in  
this Season of the Year, the Council  
of State is obliged, by ancient Custom,  
and according to the Constitution of  
the Government, even in the Times  
that the Republick is in Peace and Tranquil-  
lity to present to your High Mightinesses, a  
general Petition, together with a State, containing a-  
mong other Expences, the List of the Forces,  
which 'tis requisite to maintain and pay the Year  
ensuing, for the Security of the State, and an Esti-  
mate of the Charges thereof; so the said Council  
A have

## *The Appendix.*

have thought fit to discharge their Duty at this time, when your High Mightinesses, together with your Allies, are obliged to continue and carry on a burdensom War against the Crowns of France and Spain; that a great many very weighty and important Affairs must be settled, in regard thereunto, and care taken of; that for several Reasons, which shall be more particularly mentioned hereafter, it is absolutely necessary, now that the Campaign in the *Netherlands* is over, not to lose one Moment about providing the same.

But to proceed thereunto with as much Conduct, Order and Application, Oeconomy and Frugality, as the Weight of Affairs, the Nicety of the Conjunction, and the difficult State of the publick Finances, require, the Council has been obliged to take into due Consideration, 1st, The Nature of the present War. 2dly, The great Successes and Advantages obtain'd in the Prosecution of the same, by the Arms of your High Mightinesses, and your Allies. 3dly, The Causes and Accidents whereby the Series of these Successes has been sometimes interrupted. 4thly, The present State of the Enemies, and the Efforts they have made, and especially the last Campaign. 5thly, How, and with what Forces the Advantages already obtain'd may be improv'd, and the Enemy speedily brought, through the Blessing of God, to a good and lasting Peace. And 6thly, and lastly, what Inconveniences and Misfortunes are to be fear'd and expected, if there be any Slackening in the Efforts that are to be made against so formidable an Enemy.

This War, High and Mighty Lords, which the State has hitherto thought fit to continue, does not proceed from bare Motives of Honour and Glory, nor from a Desire to enlarge the Frontiers, or revenge the Affronts suffer'd by our Confederates; or lastly, from a Foresight too uneasy and timorous, many times no less dangerous in its Consequences, than Negligence in self or Security. Such Wars, tho' sometimes just, ought, however, to be carefully avoided as unprofitable, and even as dangerous, as long as it can be done any wise, or may consist with Fidelity and solemn Engagements, by such a State as this, whose Welfare does for the most



most part, and even for the greatest, consist in Trade, Navigation, Fishery and Manufactures, and which must supply the Defects of the Narrowness of their Territories, and set forth their Glory, and providing Care, not by Conquests, or the *Eclat* and Fame of their Arms, but by endeavouring, by all possible Means, their Safety, and preserving and improving those Sources of their Welfare and Prosperity, and thereby procuring the Increase of their Inhabitants and Subjects. This War is in its Nature unavoidable, it being undertaken, besides the maintaining of the Liberty of *Europe*, for Self-Preservation, the greatest Mark, States and Men are used to aim at in this World. It has been more particularly observ'd before this, how, after the Death of the King of *Spain*, *Charles II.* of Glorious Memory, the Peace of *Ryswick*, which had put an end to a Nine Years War, and the Treaties made since, for preventing the Troubles which were like to ensue upon the Death of that Prince, were on a sudden broke. That the Territories confining to this State, from *Sluyce* in *Flanders*, to the East Bank of the *Rhine*, were in the Possession of the *French*: That they made in *France* and *Spain*, great Preparations of War: That the Two Crowns made such dangerous Motions on the Frontiers, and even in sight of your High-Mightinesses, while by their Specious Embassies, they neither made reasonable Offers, nor accepted those that were made to them; that for removing the just Fears and Apprehensions occasion'd by Enterprizes and Motions so evidently dangerous, there was no other way or means left to your High-Mightinesses, and your Allies, than to undertake a War, which by those means aforesaid, was render'd no less necessary than just; and such as the Republick was formerly oblig'd to undergo in its most difficult times, without complaining thereof. And as she owes the Establishment of her Liberty to that former War, so she may, upon good Grounds, hope, that the same shall be shortly secured and strengthened by this present War, if it be maintained and carried on as it should.

‘ The Success of the Arms of your High Migh-  
 ‘ tinesses and your Allies, which is the second Ar-  
 ‘ ticle under Consideration, will appear in a more  
 ‘ conspicuous manner, if it be consider’d, That  
 ‘ when this War began, the Crowns of *France* and  
 ‘ *Spain* were most strictly united by the Establish-  
 ‘ ment of a *French* Prince on the Throne of *Spain*,  
 ‘ and the Introducing therein a *French* Power, and  
 ‘ Manner of Government.

‘ That the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* had  
 ‘ espoused the Party of the Two Crowns, and aug-  
 ‘ mented their Troops for their Service ; That the  
 ‘ former Elector had receiv’d *French* Garrisons into  
 ‘ his Fortresses, under the Name of Troops of the  
 ‘ Circle of *Burgundy*: That, however, notwith-  
 ‘ standing the Efforts of these so great and so for-  
 ‘ midable united Powers, and the great Advantages  
 ‘ they had in the beginning of the War, it has plea-  
 ‘ sed the Divine Goodness so to bless the Operations  
 ‘ of War on this side, and that of the Allies, That  
 ‘ the *Nether-Rhine* and *Maeze* are freed from the  
 ‘ Garrisons of the Enemy, and the Elector of *Cologne*  
 ‘ deprived of his States and Territories, except that  
 ‘ inconsiderable part, situated along the *Sambre*,  
 ‘ which he enjoys still at this time; That by the  
 ‘ Forcing of the Lines in the *Walloon Brabant*, and  
 ‘ by the Famous Battle of *Ramilies*, and several  
 ‘ Sieges that followed the same, the Provinces of  
 ‘ *Brabant*, *Malines* and *Flanders*, with the Fortress of  
 ‘ *Menin*, and the District thereof, were reduced and  
 ‘ gained, whereby the Frontiers of the State from  
 ‘ the *Rhine*, to the Sea, are better covered. That  
 ‘ in *Germany*, thro’ the Glorious Actions and Battles  
 ‘ of *Schellenbergh* and *Hochstet*, the Archdukedom of  
 ‘ *Austria*, the Archbishoprick of *Saltsburgh*, the Bi-  
 ‘ shopricks of *Passau* and *Augsburgh*, and the County  
 ‘ of *Tirol*, have been pacify’d and restor’d to their  
 ‘ former Tranquillity; many Towns and Fortresses  
 ‘ on both sides the *Danube* gain’d, and the Elector  
 ‘ of *Bavaria* dispossessed of all his Dominions.

‘ All the Territories between the *Alps* and the  
 ‘ *Apennine*, belonging to *Spain*, and possessed by the  
 ‘ Duke of *Anjou*, with the Assistance of *France*; as  
 ‘ also the States of those Princes, who had either  
 ‘ declar’d for King *Charles III.* or were suspected to  
 ‘ be

be in his Interest, which the Enemy had seized, have been recover'd; so that *Lombardy* has been wholly abandoned by the Enemy, who, besides, were reduced to the necessity of withdrawing their Garrisons from the Castle of *Milan*, *Mantua*, *Modena*, *Cremona*, *Mirandola*, *Sestola*, *Sabignetta* and *Final*; all which Places are strong, and of the utmost Importance; but above all, the Dutchy and State of *Milan*, because of the Fertility of its Soil, the Excellency of its Manufactures, the vast Number of its Inhabitants, and its advantageous Situation. The said State having had time to breathe and repair the Damage it had sustained by Foraging, Encampments and Winter Quarters, it may be affirm'd, upon good Grounds, that by the frugal Administration of its publick Finances, it may be put into a Condition to send and maintain a fine Body of Troops into the Field, for the Service of the Common Cause; and we may reckon as a great Advantage obtained thereby, the great Supplies they have given, according to Agreement, for the Military Chest of the Emperor, and the maintaining of his Forces in *Italy*. By the Situation of the said Dutchy, the Hereditary Countries of the Emperor on the side of *Tirol*, are covered, the Communication with the Duke of *Savoy* restored, and the Correspondence between the two Branches of the House of *Austria*, rendered more easy by *Final*, than by any other way. These Circumstances are such, that 'tis reported, that the Emperor *Charles V.* had so great an Idea of them, that in order to possess that Dutchy in Peace and Tranquillity, he offer'd his Daughter to the Son of *Francis*, the First, King of *France*, with all the *Netherlands*, and to erect the same into a Kingdom. It was upon the same Considerations, that the said Emperor could never be persuaded, to grant the Investiture of that Dutchy to *France*, or leave her in Possession thereof, tho' the French used all possible means to obtain the same. The Emperors who have succeeded that Prince, have inherited the same Sentiments, and the last deceased could never be induced, in the Negotiations about the *Spanish* Succession, to consent to part with the *Milavere*. The said Dutchy and other States in

hardy, are so situated, that they do not only contribute to their mutual Defence, but are also of great Importance for subsisting the Armies of the Allies, and thereby strengthen the Common Cause. Lastly, by the reduction of *Lombardy*, several Noble Rights of the Roman Empire in *Italy* have been recovered and re-established, and namely the Imperial Rights on the Fiefs of *Mantua* and *Modena*, as well as *Milan*, the Principalities of *Guastalla* and *Castiglione*, and the Marquisate of *Final*, besides other Places, which for brevity sake, are to be omitted. The Duke of *Savoy* has been restor'd to his Principality of *Piedmont*, and having lately recover'd the Town and Castle of *Susa*, has thereby open'd a way to his and the Arms of his Allies for a farther Progress. The Kingdom of *Naples* is now entirely reduc'd to the Obedience of the House of *Austria*, and 'tis likely that *Sicily* and *Sardinia* will soon follow that Example; whereby the Territories of the Emperor, on the *Adriatick* Sea, will be farther covered, the Navigation and Commerce to the *Levant* secur'd, and the Party of the Allies both by Sea and Land considerably strengthened; these Kingdoms being so powerful in themselves, as it has formerly appear'd, that through a good Government agreeable to the Genius of the People of that Country, and by an Orderly and Frugal Administration of the Finances, they may be put in a condition to furnish and maintain a great number of Troops and Gallies, for the Service of the Common Cause. To conclude, the Principality of *Catalonia*, and several Places and Forts in *Valencia* and *Andalusia*, have been recover'd, and are still possess'd by King *Charles III.*

However, High and Mighty Lords, notwithstanding these great and important Advantages, the Affairs are not yet brought to such Pass and Ballance, as may secure the Safety and Tranquillity of your High Mightinesses and your Allies. The great Power of the Enemy you had to wrestle with, and especially that of the *French*; which, tho' several times gloriously defeated, and especially at *Schellenbergh*, *Hochstet*, *Ramilly*, and *Turin*, have yet found means every time to rise again, and have so far improved the Defeats they had received, as to make

make them Incentives for greater Efforts ; That very Power has now and then stop't the Prosecution of the Advantage obtained, and the Rapidity of Victories. To this stop have likewise sometimes contributed the Disorder, Dilatoriness and Slowness of some of the Allies, and their want of good Intelligence of the Motions, and Designs of the Enemy : And it were to be wished that in the Course of this War, there should not be found by Experience, what has been formerly observed, namely, That Great Hopes, and Great Successes do not always go together, and that Prosperity, which gives Birth to such Hopes, commonly brings along with it, at the same time, a wrong and groundless Opinion of the Weakness and Declension of the Enemy, and consequently produces Supineness and Negligence.

Besides all this, the Advantage of the Ground, the Natural Strength of the Rivers and Canals in the Countries where the War was to be carried on ; the Number, Situation and Extent of the Fortified Places to be attack'd : the Backwardness of the Seasons, and Unseasonableness of the Weather, and even some inconsiderable Accidents, may also retard and stop the Prosecution of Advantages obtained. 'Tis to these Reasons, or at least to some of them, that we may attribute, That Campaigns which have followed those wherein great Advantages were gain'd, have not been so favourable : That the Campaign next after the Victories of *Schellenbergh* and *Hochster*, and which seem'd to promise no less than the Conquest of *Saar Louis* and *Thionville*, and even of *Metz*, and other Places in the Heart of *France*, had not Success answerable to those Promises and Expectations : That in the *Netherlands*, where the Enemies, by many Precautions, and *Cunctando*, have endeavour'd to preserve their Towns and Fortresses, the last Campaign has not been so successful as the former : And that the Expedition into *Provence*, and the intended Conquest of *Toulon* and *Marseilles* have had no other Effect than the Devastation of part of that Province, the Bombardment of *Toulon*, and the Destroying of some Men of War and Magazines.

zines. However, it may be said, that that Expedition has stopt the Progress of the Enemy in the Empire and *Spain*, because they were obliged to make Detachments from thence to stop the Progress of the Expedition aforesaid.

As to the present State of the Enemy, and the Efforts they have made against the Allies, which is the third Point under Consideration, it is to be observ'd, That notwithstanding they are depriv'd of the Assistance that their Confederates, the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, had given them before, as also of the Supplies they received from those Countries, and the Dependencies of the Monarchy of *Spain*, which have been reduced to the Obedience of the Allies, yet their Power remains still great and formidable: That *France*, in particular, in respect to the extent of its Territories and Frontiers, is still the same, as it was when this War was undertaken, *Landau* and *Menin* excepted; and that, on the other hand, they are possessed of the whole Dutchy of *Savoy*, *Brisack*, *Fort Kehl* and *Triers*: That how great soever the Efforts of that Crown might have been in the two preceding Wars, yet the same have been considerably augmented in the present: That it may be affirmed, upon good Information, that the Taxes and Aids rais'd yearly for the same, are double what they rais'd in the preceding War, and even are augmented by one Third of all the coin'd Species, that were found in *France*: That their Armies, thro' new Levies, Recruits, and People compell'd by force into the Service, are considerably stronger and more numerous, insomuch, that in the last Campaign, they have brought into the Field against the Allies, above 400 Squadrons and 300 Batallions: And tho' it is true beyond contradiction, that thro' these great Efforts, the Kingdom must be weakned in respect of Men and Money, and must daily grow weaker and exhausted: That the Commerce abroad, and what they used to get thereby, is considerably decayed: That the continual Alteration of their Gold and Silver Coin, the abundance of Mint-Bills, and Non-payment of Interest, must needs have sunk their Credit in a most sensible manner, and that they must send vast Sums in Specie abroad;

broad : Yet it is certain, that *France* has in her self  
 some Resources that deserve a serious Attention, and  
 ought not to be pass'd over without Consideration :  
 The same were last Year laid open before your  
 High Mightinesses, with all their Circumstances ;  
 and therefore it will now suffice to observe in a  
 summary way and Recapitulation, that the Despo-  
 tick Power of the King, the Submission, Reverence,  
 and Obedience of the Subjects ; the General Genius  
 of the Nation, and in particular of the Nobility,  
 which is very numerous, inclining them to War ;  
 the Extent of the Territories of *France* ; the Multi-  
 tude of their Parishes, the vast number of its In-  
 habitants amounting to several Millions, have  
 hitherto given an opportunity to that Crown, to  
 re-establish their Forces, tho' never so much de-  
 feated, and that the Diminution of their Coin is  
 considerably supplied by the Product and Goods  
 of the Growth and Manufacture of *France*, which  
 are sold in the Northern Parts of *Europe*, amounting  
 to several Millions ; by the sale of their Fish and  
 Manufactures, along the Mediterranean Sea, and  
 in the *Levant* ; by the Trade of their Linnen of  
*Normandy* and *Brittany* into the West-Indies ; and  
 especially that by their Navigation and Settlements  
 on the South Coast of *America*, they have gain'd  
 the Trade of Gold and Silver with the Inhabi-  
 tants of *Peru* ; a Return of such a quantity of  
 Species coyn'd and uncoyn'd, and other rich va-  
 luable Goods. which exceeds Imagination, and of  
 which, 'tis assur'd, that one third Part comes to  
 the King's Profit. Besides all this, 'tis to be ob-  
 served, That the great Number of their Privateers  
 at Sea, and the Contributions they raise every  
 where on the Frontiers of the Allies, bring no in-  
 considerable Sums into *France*.

This being briefly observed about *France*, it may  
 be farther remark'd, That that Crown is still uni-  
 ted with the Kingdom of *Spain*, which formerly  
 with all its Subjects, States and Dependencies, fol-  
 lowed the Party of the Allies : That that King-  
 dom is still entire, except some few Places in *An-*  
*dalusia* and *Valencia*, and the Principality of *Cata-*  
*lonia*, as it has been already related. That the  
 said Kingdom is in some Parts Barren, and Un-  
 peopled,

peopled, by reason of the Colonies sent into the *Indies*, and by the Expulsion of so great a Number of People, of a Foreign Religion, while, on the other Hand, the said Kingdom has suffer'd very much by the present War, and in general since the Reign of *Philip II.* and other Kings, to King *Charles II.* by the prodigious Efforts they have made to maintain the War in the *Netherlands*, and foment and keep up intestine Divisions against their Neighbours, through a vast Number of Pensions and borrow'd Sums, at high Interest, which have occasioned the Engagement of the Demesnes, and more particularly, through the ill Administration of their Finances, the said Kingdom is fallen into a great Disorder and Decay; but, notwithstanding all this, the French Ministers had no sooner taken upon them, after the Death of King *Charles II.* the Administration and Direction of the Affairs of *Spain*, according to the French Manner, but that Kingdom began to make such Efforts as were not thought of before, and has brought this Year into the Field of *Spain*, a greater Number of National Troops, and chiefly of Horse, than, perhaps, had been seen in 60 Years before. That the *Indies*, and the Islands in the *Mediterranean*, belong still to *Spain*. That the *Netherlands*, except what was taken from them last Year, belong still, in regard of their outward Name and Appearance to *Spain*, though in Fact, to *France*, and are under the Dominion of that Crown, undoubtedly by Vertue of the Cession, which 'tis assured was made to them by the Duke of *Anjou*, at the Time of the famous Acceptation of the pretended Will of the late King *Charles of Spain*.

The *Netherlands*, High and Mighty Lords, have been a long time since, the Aim of the Desires of the French, and of their continual Enterprizes; which undoubtedly had their Rise from the Remembrance of the Successes of the Battles of *St. Quintin* and *Gravelines*, and the Motions of the Arms of the Prince of *Parma*, and others that follow'd thereupon, which made *France* tremble more than once; and put them upon Measures to seize the Towns and Places on the Frontiers, that were  
most



most convenient to protect them for the future; and as it happens commonly, from this Desire, they proceeded to what might satisfy their Ambition. But as our Forefathers thought the Neighbourhood of such a great Power as *France*, inconsistent with the Security of their Country, the said *Netherlands* have been the Source of Misunderstanding, and continual Troubles between that Crown and the State. What happen'd in the Reign of *Lewis XIII.* King of *France*, under the Ministry of the Cardinal *de Richelieu*, is sufficiently known; and how that Crown, in the Year 1634, having endeavour'd to get Possession of the greatest Part of those Provinces, by the Proposal of a Partition, the considerable Members of the Republick oppos'd the same, without any other Aim or Design, than what is above-mentioned. That the Cardinal *Mazarine*, after the Death of Cardinal *Richelieu*, and of *Lewis XIII.* which happened soon after, having succeeded the former in the Direction of Affairs under the Regency of the Queen-Mother, *Anne of Austria*, used all possible Means, without sparing any Thing, especially during the Negotiation of the Treaty of *Munster*, for Uniting the *Netherlands* to *France*. That however, the State did at that time wisely break the Measures of that Crown, by their separate Treaty of Peace with *Spain*. That *France* being not discouraged thereby, endeavour'd to obtain her Aim, by the Continuation of a particular War against *Spain*, and private Negotiations with the Protector *Cromwel*, and clandestine Intrigues in other Courts. That they partly succeeded therein, in the Treaty of Peace of the *Pirenees*, in obtaining *Arras*, *Bapaume*, and the whole Country of *Artois*, the Towns and Bayliwicks of *Aire*, and *St. Omer* excepted; *Gravelines* in *Flanders*; *Landrecy* and *Quesnoy* in *Hainault*; *Avenes*, *Marientburgh* and *Philipville*, between the *Sambre* and the *Maeze*; *Thionville*, *Montmedi*, and *Damvilliers*, in the Country of *Luxemburgh*, and several other Places. This, however, was not sufficient to satisfy their Desires and Ambition; and therefore in the Year 1663, new Proposals were made on the part of that Crown to the State, for a Partition, or Cantoning of the *Netherlands*, but both

to no purpose: The Partition was declined for the Reasons aforesaid, and the Cantoning, or making the *Netherlands* a separate State, rejected, because it was thought that they would not make a sufficient Barrier. King *Philip* the IV. of *Spain*, happening to dye in the Year 1665, his Death, and the Declension of the Affairs of *Spain* in the *Netherlands*, which decay'd daily, gave soon an Opportunity to *France*, to put up New Pretensions on those Provinces; and notwithstanding the Solemn Renunciation made by the King and Queen in the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, to the Succession of the said King *Philip*, they pretended, that the Dutchy of *Brabant*, and several other Provinces were fallen to *France*, upon pretence of a certain Right of Devolution, by virtue of which the Daughters of the First Marriage were preferr'd to the Sons of the Second, and depriv'd the Father, who had contracted a Second Marriage, of the Power to dispose thereof. These Pretensions being supported by Arms, which alarmed all the Neighbouring States, your High Mightinesses, and some others, were necessitated to oppose the same, and resolv'd to take upon themselves, by way of Security, the Defence and Protection of some Towns and places. This Opposition produced the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*, in the Year 1668, whereby, for the better preventing further Mischiefs and Inconveniencies, several Towns in the *Netherlands*, and amongst others *Douay*, *Tournay*, and *Lisle* were yielded to *France*: However, upon the exprefs Condition, That the rest of the said Provinces should be secured under the Guaranty of every one of the Potentates of *Europe*. But when the famous Triple Alliance between *England*, *Sweden*, and the State was concluded for the Guaranty of the Peace aforesaid, this was taken by *France* as an Obstacle to their farther Designs on the *Netherlands*, and so highly resent'd, that it may be said, that this very thing was one of the Essential Causes of the War, in the Year 1672, which might have been easily prevented by abandoning those Provinces to *France*, or hearkening to a Partition thereof; but then the Regency of the Republick thought, that this abandoning could

not be agreed to, without, in some manner, abandoning, at the same time, the State it self, and that that Partition would render *France* an immediate and contiguous Neighbour to the State, and therefore they wisely resolved to undergo the Calamities of the War, rather than by accepting those fatal Expedients, expose their Country to the inevitable Danger of a perpetual Subjection.

The Peace of *Nimeguen*, by which, amongst other Towns, *Aire*, *St. Omer*, *Cambray*, *Valenciennes* and *Ypres*, where yielded to *France*, put an end to that War; but new Pretensions were soon started up, upon Pretence of the Dependencies of the Places, yielded by the said Peace of *Nimeguen*. The Country of *Alost* was aimed at, or in lieu thereof *Courtray* and *Dixmuyde*; or lastly, *Luxembourg*, with all its Dependencies. These Pretensions were supported by Arms, and to obtain the same by Force, or Good-will, a great Part of the Flat Country in *Flanders* was wasted, and *Luxembourg* several times attack'd. The Treaty of a Twenty Years Truce, tho' it lasted but about Four, put an end to these Disputes, and a farther Part of those Provinces, and namely, *Luxembourg*, with the Counties of *Beaumont*, *Bovines* and *Chimay*, were yielded to *France*. The Peace of *Reswick*, which put an end to the War, begun in 1688, made little Alteration in the Constitution of Affairs aforesaid, except only in regard to *Luxembourg*, which was restored to *Spain*; but as soon as King *Charles II.* was dead, *France* manifested again her ancient Designs upon the *Netherlands*, as it has been above observ'd; so that Your High Mightinesses following the Glorious and Noble Example of Your Ancestors, and moved by a no less active Principle of Courage and Vigour, were forced to take up Arms to oppose and prevent the dangerous Neighbourhood of *France*, and obtain a Barrier to the State, that may sufficiently secure their Tranquility, and may not depend on the Negligence, Ill-design, or Machinations of others.

In order thereunto, and for promoting the farther Welfare of the State and their Allies, it is, in the Opinion of the Council of State, of an absolute

solute Necessity, and undeniably evident by the Reasons and Observations aforesaid, that in the ensuing year 1708, the utmost Efforts ought to be made every where with Unanimity and Firmness, against so powerful an Enemy, as has been above represented. That the High Allies and your High Mightinesses, upon the earnest and well-grounded Instances made, may contribute to their respective Powers, and not lay the Burthen upon other People's Shoulders, and rely indirectly upon the Efforts of some of the Allies, for doing what they themselves are directly obliged to. That the Conquest, or Reduction already made of so many powerful States, Countries and Provinces, which, by good Direction and Conduct, might so considerably strengthen the Forces of the Allies, may be employ'd for the good of the Common Cause. That all Negligence, Disorders and Dilatoriness may, for the future, be provided against and prevented; and that on the contrary, that all things necessary for so great an End, or that may in any ways conduce thereto, be done and ordered with a redoubled Zeal, Care and Application. That for promoting the same, the Natural Genius and Activity of the Nation the Allies have chiefly to deal with in this War, may be taken into due Consideration; as also the Readiness, with which Orders, which depend of one Court alone, may be given and executed; that it may be considered also, that by Virtue thereof, they have some time since begun to remount their Cavalry, and to augment the same, as also to re-establish and augment their Infantry. That the Time or Interval, between the end of a Campaign, to the beginning of the other, is very short, and therefore ought to be husbanded and improved with the utmost Care: And lastly, that in all the Wars that have been carried on against France, Experience has shewn the Importance and Necessity of being first ready to take the Field, in order to obtain any Advantage over them, and prevent and disappoint their Projects and Designs.

In the mean time, it cannot be deny'd, but that the great Efforts requisite to obtain the Ends aforesaid,

said, cannot be made, without great Sums of Money, and a heavy Burden on the good Inhabitants of this Land, who, besides, feel the Calamities of this War, in the means of their Subsistence, and several other Ways. The Council of State acknowledges the same with Grief, and is the more sensible of it, because they know as well as any Body else, and perhaps better, the weight of those Charges. But, High and Mighty Lords, What good can any other Measures than those that have been propos'd, produce? And, if contrary to all Expectation, either out of weariness of those heavy Taxes, or out of impatience of the Continuation of this War, Carelessness, or Dilatoriness, or which God forbid, out of Jealousy and Misunderstanding, the Efforts, which for the Reasons aforesaid, are so necessary, should not either be made, or else should be lessen'd, what else can be expected, but that in such a Case, *Spain* shall remain under a French Government, and Direction? That the Treasures of the *Indies* shall more and more fall in, to their Hands; and a great part of the *Netherlands* remain, in effect, annexed to *France*: That in this manner the Affairs shall dwindle into a Defensive War: That the Progresses already made, shall not be prosecuted, and signify nothing at all toward establishing a good and secure Barrier: That what has been gain'd shall not be preserv'd: That the Enemies being not pushed, and the Allies being, on this side, on the Defensive, the Troops which have hitherto discover'd so much Courage, and such a Readiness and Impatience to attack the Enemy on all Occasions, shall be discouraged; That perhaps it will be impossible to hinder the Enemy from advancing to the Frontiers of the State: That in that Case the War shall be carried in our own Territories; and that in all respects whatsoever, such a War, thro' its Duration, the heavy Taxes, and other Difficulties, shall more oppress and exhaust the good Inhabitants of this Country, than a vigorous Offensive War will do for a short time: That therefore it is much better, to run thro' the Fire of the Expences of such an Offensive War, if one may use that Expression, than be at last consum'd in a lingering Way by

a Defensive One: That there are great Advan-  
 tages to be expected from the first, and nothing  
 but Evil from the latter, seeing the greatest Fruit  
 thereof will be a slight Peace; *France* having al-  
 ways proportioned her Dispositions and Prepara-  
 tions according to their Successes or Disgraces,  
 and formed thereupon the Grounds of their Hopes  
 or Apprehensions, shall not be diverted by a De-  
 fensive War, from her Resolution to preserve the  
*Spanish* Monarchy in the House of *Bourbon*, not  
 from the Desire and Design they have to obtain  
 the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*, which that  
 Crown has so long and so constantly aimed at and  
 prosecuted; That *France* shall thereby become  
 an immediate Neighbour to the State, and that  
 consequently the Republick shall find her self re-  
 duced to those Difficulties and Perplexities, that  
 our Fore-fathers have always so much feared and  
 apprehended, and for the preventing of which  
 they did not regret to expose themselves to the  
 most dangerous Wars and Calamities attending  
 the same: That the Power and Maxims of the  
*French*, and their Zeal for propagating a Religion  
 different from that which your High Mightinesses  
 profess as true, will continually put the State into  
 the utmost Trouble and Uncertainties: That not  
 to mention the various Proverbs or Fables of the  
 Antients, who could not sufficiently describe the  
 dreadful Condition of Men, who possess their  
 Goods in Trouble, as it were with a Sword hang-  
 ing over their Heads; it ought to be held for cer-  
 tain, that such a Peace as aforesaid, shall continue  
 no longer than it will please such who have made  
 it with a Superiority of Power; and who as soon  
 as they shall think it convenient, will not want  
 Pretences to make it void, and put the State into  
 new Troubles and Calamities: That the good In-  
 habitants of this Land, who by their Labour and  
 Industry must provide for their Subsistence and  
 Prosperity, and possess in Tranquillity, and without  
 Fear, what they have got or spared, shall be discour-  
 aged, by the Uncertainty of enjoying what they  
 have, and thereby grow remiss in their Labour  
 and Industry: That this will bring Poverty upon  
 them, and diminish their Number, and occasion the

## *The Appendix.*

1

the lowering the Price of unmoveable Goods and other Effects that are not of quick Sale: And finally, that by the Continuation of their Uncertainty and dangerous Conditions, the Income of the Ordinary Current Means will not be able to balance the Charges of keeping up and maintaining the great Number of Forces and Men of War: these Fears will oblige the State to; and consequently it will be necessary to continue extraordinary Taxes and Impositions: so that the State it self will be consumed, and perish in Fear.

Therefore the Council of State hope and promise themselves, that those great Inconveniencies and Dangers will be carefully prevented, and that following the glorious Steps of our Ancestors, who for their Liberty, Safety and Privileges, gave and contributed all that they had, those powerful Motives shall have no less Influence in the Prosecution of the present War, undertaken for Considerations as dear to the State as the former; and that Men shall not be impatient, tho' this War, which has already lasted six Years, is not yet brought to that speedy and good Conclusion as it were to be wished; considering what was requisite to be done to bring the Enemies to good Terms of Peace, and how long the State, by the Instances aforesaid, has fluctuated and stagger'd, before it could be brought into the safe Port of Her Liberty. The shortest way to arrive thither, is what has been proposed: And how difficult and troublesome soever it be, it may be hoped and expected upon good Grounds, that as Patients are eased by bitter and unpleasant Remedies, and their Diseases removed; so by this heavy and extremely expensive War, the State and their Allies will shortly obtain a good and lasting Peace. We say, a *Lasting Peace*, not such whereof the Solidity and Duration consists in Promises, Writings and Seals, which are easily broke, since they have laid and practised for a Maxim of Government, the Reason of State and necessary Policy, to prefer Conveniency to Engagements and Promises, and to follow not so much what is *Right* and *Just*, as what is *Profitable*; but a *PEACE*, which being made with the mutual Confidence

Concurrence of the High Allies, may remove at a greater Distance from the Territories of the State, so powerful an Enemy as *France*, and establish a good and safe Barrier between them two, and which being confirm'd and strengthen'd by a mutual Guaranty, and an Enumeration and Specification of Forces for securing the same, may procure a sufficient Safety and Tranquillity, and last for many Years.

After these Premises, High and Mighty Lords, the Members of the Union shall not expect any other Representation, nor indeed can the Council of State make any other, but that the Efforts made heretofore, may not be lessened for the Year 1708. but rather, if it were possible, augmented, or at least continu'd, and that whatever has been deficient may be remedied. And therefore taking into particular Consideration the Affairs that are the subject Matter of this General Petition, and first, according to order, those relating to the Land, and next such as relate to the Sea-Service, the Council of State presents to your High Mightinesses with their General Petition, the Ordinary and Extraordinary State of the War, which they have formed for the Year ensuing; beseeching your High Mightinesses to send the same with all convenient speed to all the respective Provinces, and to be pleased to second it with your powerful and effectual Recommendation, that not only the Consent and Payment requir'd of them be granted, but also that the same may be done with a Readiness suitable to the absolute Necessity thereof, that the War may be carried on with all imaginable Vigour and possible Activity, as an effectual Means to bring it soon to a good Conclusion.



Numb. II.

IN a general Council of War held at *Valencia*, towards the latter end of *December*, King *Charles III.* being present, it was agreed, That all the Forces, then in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, as likewise those that were expected with the Earl *Rivers*, should act in ONE BODY; so that if that Council had been pursued, all the Troops contained in the following Order of BATTLE, would have been at *Almanza*; but it is to be noted, that those Regiments that have a † before them, and were accounted the best, went with his Catholick Majesty into *Catalonia*.

Order of BATTLE of the Confederate Army at *Almanza*, April 25. N. S.

N. B. E. stands for English; D. Dutch; S. Spanish; P. Portuguese; ■ for Squadrons; ■ for Battalions.

First Line.

|    |   |   |                                        |
|----|---|---|----------------------------------------|
| S† | ■ | } | King of Spain's Dragoons               |
| S† |   |   | The Marq. <i>das Minas</i> 's Troop    |
| P  | ■ | } | General of the Horse's Troop           |
| P  |   |   | Don <i>Antonio de Noronha</i> 's Troop |
| P  | ■ | } | Count <i>Noyeller</i> 's Regiment      |
| S† |   |   | Saragossa's Regiment                   |
| P  | ■ | } | Troop de <i>Campo Mayer</i>            |
| P  |   |   | Don <i>Bras de Silvera</i>             |
| P  | ■ | } | Don <i>Pedro Joseph de Mello</i>       |
| P  |   |   | Don <i>Bernardo de Vasconcellos</i>    |
| P  | ■ | } | Troop de <i>Villa Viciosa</i>          |
| P  |   |   | <i>Algarve</i>                         |
| P  | ■ | } | <i>Frans. Jof. de S. Payo</i>          |
| P  |   |   | <i>Ant. d'Acusa</i>                    |
| P  | ■ | } | Troop de <i>Mostra</i>                 |
| P  |   |   | Troop de <i>Don Pedro Amassa</i>       |

## The Appendix.

|   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| P | Ant. Carnero.          |
| P | Conde d'Aviros.        |
| P | Conde d'Aylla          |
| P | Jof. de Lindo Ferrara. |
| P | Sebast. de Castro      |
| P | Don Luis de Camera     |
| D | Belcaftel              |
| D | Kepefort               |
| D | Visoufe                |
| D | Torfay                 |
| E | Mordant                |
| E | Mackartney             |
| E | Marines                |
| E | Gorges                 |
| E | Queen's Guards         |
| D | Trinborn               |
| D | Harvey                 |
| E | Vreynsf                |
| D | Winterfeld             |
| D | Montjoy                |
| E | Blood                  |
| E | Pierce                 |
| E | Peterborough           |
| E | Kilegrew               |
| E | Wade                   |
| E | Southwell              |
| E | Guiscard               |
| E | Effex                  |
| E | Carpenter Queen's      |
| E | Royal Dragoons         |
| E |                        |

1st English Bri-  
gade Comman-  
ded by Briga-  
dier Mackart-  
ney.

3d English Bri-  
gade Comman-  
ded by Colonel  
Wade.

## Second Line.

|   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| S | King of Spain's Dragoons |
| S |                          |
| P | Oloenzal                 |
| P | Castel de Vide           |



Numb. III.

ORDER of BATTLE of the Army of the Two Crowns of France and Spain, commanded by his Grace the Duke of Berwick, at *Almanza*, on the 25th of April, 1707. N. S.

|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| His Grace the Duke of BERWICK Commander in Chief.  |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               | First Line. |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
| Lieutenants General,<br>May. Gen. Medina,<br>Brig. | Duke de Popoli.<br>Silly.<br>L'Abadie,<br>La Borie,<br>Charny<br>Castillo<br>Sillery<br>Polastron<br>Beauvais<br>Cordoue<br>Horfe<br>Santieroux | The Duke of Berwick,<br>Saint Gille,<br>La Borie,<br>Charny<br>Castillo<br>Sillery<br>Polastron<br>Beauvais<br>Cordoue<br>Horfe<br>Santieroux | FOOT        | Spanish Guards                                     | 4                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | de Corps, or                                       | 4                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Life-Guards.                                       | 3                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Pozo Blanco                                        | 4                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Horfe                                              | 3                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Rouffillon New                                     | 3                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Carillo                                            | 3                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Amexaga                                            | 4                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Asturias                                           | 21                                                                                                                                              |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Lieutenants General,<br>May. Gen. Medina,<br>Brig. | Duke de Popoli.<br>Silly.<br>L'Abadie,<br>La Borie,<br>Charny<br>Castillo<br>Sillery<br>Polastron<br>Beauvais<br>Cordoue<br>Horfe<br>Santieroux |
| Walloon Guards                                     | 3                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
| Castile                                            | 1                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
| Murcia                                             | 1                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
| Truxillo                                           | 1                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
| Badajos                                            | 1                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
| Seville                                            | 1                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
| Burgos                                             | 1                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
| Offuna                                             | 1                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
| Valladolid                                         | 1                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
| Lieutenants General,<br>May. Gen. Medina,<br>Brig. | Duke de Popoli.<br>Silly.<br>L'Abadie,<br>La Borie,<br>Charny<br>Castillo<br>Sillery<br>Polastron<br>Beauvais<br>Cordoue<br>Horfe<br>Santieroux | The Duke of Berwick,<br>Saint Gille,<br>La Borie,<br>Charny<br>Castillo<br>Sillery<br>Polastron<br>Beauvais<br>Cordoue<br>Horfe<br>Santieroux | FOOT        | Orleans                                            | 2                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Isle of France                                     | 1                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Sillery                                            | 2                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Bigorre                                            | 1                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Oleron                                             | 2                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Corunna                                            | 2                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Redeny                                             | 2                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Blaisois                                           | 2                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Mailly                                             | 2                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Rouffillon Old                                     | 30                                                                                                                                              |
| Lieutenants General,<br>May. Gen. Medina,<br>Brig. | Duke de Popoli.<br>Silly.<br>L'Abadie,<br>La Borie,<br>Charny<br>Castillo<br>Sillery<br>Polastron<br>Beauvais<br>Cordoue<br>Horfe<br>Santieroux | The Duke of Berwick,<br>Saint Gille,<br>La Borie,<br>Charny<br>Castillo<br>Sillery<br>Polastron<br>Beauvais<br>Cordoue<br>Horfe<br>Santieroux | FOOT        | Seville                                            | 3                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Blasto                                             | 4                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Vinno                                              | 3                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Villars                                            | 2                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             | Berry                                              | 2                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    | 2                                                                                                                                               |
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|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    | 2                                                                                                                                               |
| Lieutenants General,<br>May. Gen. Medina,<br>Brig. | Duke de Popoli.<br>Silly.<br>L'Abadie,<br>La Borie,<br>Charny<br>Castillo<br>Sillery<br>Polastron<br>Beauvais<br>Cordoue<br>Horfe<br>Santieroux | The Duke of Berwick,<br>Saint Gille,<br>La Borie,<br>Charny<br>Castillo<br>Sillery<br>Polastron<br>Beauvais<br>Cordoue<br>Horfe<br>Santieroux | FOOT        |                                                    | 17                                                                                                                                              |
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|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
| Second                                             |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                               |             |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |



## Numb. IV.

*A LIST of the English Officers Horse and Foot,  
Kill'd, Wounded and made Prisoners, at the  
Battle of Almanza, April 14. 1707. O. S.*

*N. B. Wd. stands for Wounded.*

*Officers Prisoners of  
the Guards.*

**M**ajor General  
Shrimpton.

Lieut. Col. Talbot

Lieut. Col. Swan

Captain Poulteney

Capt. Sanbergue

Captain Bradbury

Ensign Poulteney

Enf. Fogg

Enf. Hamilton

Adjutant Mullins.

*Officers Prisoners of  
Lord Portmore's.*

Lieut. Col. Kirk

Major Cullyford

Captain Laton

Capt. Arnott

Capt. Harg

Capt. Goslin

Capt. Giles

Capt. Philips

Lieut. Jackson

Lieut. Slack

Leut. May

Lieut. Sawyers

Lieut. Bracelay

Lieut. Frazier

Lieut. Arthlony

Ensign Nichols

Enf. Brown

Enf. Graham

Enf. Johnson

Enf. Downes

Mr. Dalrimple, Surg.

*Officers Prisoners of  
Col. Southwell's.*

Captain Bennett

Capt. Hussy

Wd. Lieut. Beauford

Wd. Lt. Colambine

Wd. Lt. Babinton.

Wd. Lt. Magee

Wd. Lt. Mc. Neile

Wd. Lt. Campbell

Wd. Ensign Beckworth

Wd. Enf. Morgan

Wd. Enf. Reynolds

Wd. Quart. Mast. Begham

Wd. Mr. Dispatch, Surg.

Wd. Mr. Mc. Donald, Mate

*Officers Prisoners of  
Lieutenant General  
Stewart's.*

Wd. Captain Dansey.

Wd. Capt. Will. Seewart

Wd. Capt. Hill

Wd. Capt. Carleton

Wd. Lieut. Hussy

Wd. Lt. Bell

Wd. Lt. Johnston

Wd. Lt. James Stewart

Wd. Lt. Carr

Wd. Lt. Constable

\* Lt. Ash

Wd. Ensign Adams

*Ensign*

*Ensign*

Wd. Ensign *Smith*  
Wd. Enf. *James Stewart*  
Wd. Enf. *Montgomery*  
Wd. Enf. *Erwine*.

Wd. Enf. *Gallow*  
Wd. Enf. *Bruce*  
Enf. *Bland*  
Wd. Mr. *Withers*.

*Officers Prisoners of*  
*Colonel Hill's.*

*Colonel Hill*  
*Major Milburn*  
Wd. *Captain Mortimer*  
Wd. *Capt. Erwine*  
Wd. *Capt. Woosley*  
Wd. *Capt. Hammer*  
*Capt. Tarbrough*  
Wd. *Lieut. Edwards*  
*Lt. Edwards, Junior.*  
*Lt. Gwinn*  
*Lt. Phipps*  
*Lt. Burdette*  
*Lt. Barnardine*  
*Lt. Pain*  
*Lt. Brown*  
*Lt. Humphrys*  
*Ensign Montjoy*  
*Enf. Wakefield*  
*Enf. Merchant*  
*Enf. Knox.*

*Officers Prisoners of*  
*Brigadier Blood's.*

*Capt. Dudley Cosby*  
*Capt. Loftus Cosby*  
Wd. *Capt. Fitzgerald*  
Wd. *Capt. Foncebrand*  
Wd. *Lieut. Riveffon*  
Wd. *Lt. Ingram*  
Wd. *Lt. Blood*  
*Lt. Martin*  
*Lt. Brown*  
*Lt. Brooks*  
*Lt. Tirrell*  
*Ensign Pedley*  
*Enf. Demurray.*  
Wd. *Enf. De Aven.*

*Officers Prisoners of*  
*Ld. Mordant's.*

*Lieut. Col. Davidson*  
*Major Gibson*  
Wd. *Capt. Edwards*  
*Capt. Cary*  
*Capt. Davis*  
Wd. *Lieut. Morin*  
Wd. *Lt. Downes*  
Wd. *Lt. Champfleury*  
*Lt. Lerrmon*  
*Lt. Pine*  
Wd. *Ensign Benson*  
*Enf. Mason*  
Wd. *Enf. Moor, Senior*  
*Enf. Surrow*  
*Enf. Valade*  
*Enf. Taylor*  
*Enf. Maurice.*

*Officers Prisoners of*  
*Brigadier Gorge's.*

Wd. *Col. Alex. Hamilton*  
*Capt. Dunbar*  
*Capt. Deel*  
Wd. *Capt. Cudmore*  
Wd. *Capt. Berniere*  
*Capt. Eager*  
*Lieut. Gardner*  
*Lieut. Dally*  
Wd. *Lt. Warring*  
*Lt. Devall*  
*Lt. Cbristian*  
*Ensign Willoughby*  
*Enf. Arthur*  
*Enf. Seers*  
*Enf. O Bryan*  
*Enf. Jones*  
*Enf. Dunbar*

*Officers Prisoners of  
Colonel Alnutt's.*

Wd. Col. Alnutt  
Lt. Col. Frankland  
Wd. Lieut. Col. Barry  
Lieut. Hicks  
Wd. Lt. Duckinfeild  
Lt. Wants  
Wd. Lt. Dancer  
Lt. Bishop  
Wd. Ensign Bennet  
Enf. Erwine  
Wd. Enf. Sheen  
Enf. Pascal  
Enf. Money

*Officers Prisoners of  
Colonel Wade's.*

Capt. Latour  
Wd. Capt. Reading  
Capt. Howard  
Wd. Capt. Hauteclair  
Capt. Edwards  
Capt. Owens  
Wd. Lieut. Pbysswyck  
Wd. Lt. Struggle  
Wd. Lt. Clapham  
Wd. Lt. Mc. Cabe  
Wd. Lt. Nichols  
Wd. Lt. Gore  
Wd. Ensign Lamilliere  
Wd. Enf. Bromingham  
Wd. Enf. Wheeler  
Wd. Enf. Hayes  
Enf. Reynolds

*Officers Prisoners of the  
Lord Montjoys.*

Col. Arch. Hamilton  
Lieut. Col. Cooper  
Major Brooks  
Capt. Wimprey  
Lieut. Ardiss  
Lt. Thurlby  
Wd. Lt. Rose

Lt. Labastade  
Lt. Danfon.  
Lt. Forbes.  
Ensign Stewart  
Enf. O-Bryan  
Enf. Mc. Clennaghan  
Enf. Lodge  
Enf. Billingsly  
Enf. Roan  
Enf. Hamilton

*Officers Prisoners of  
Colonel Bowles's.*

Colonel Bowles  
Captain Halfstead  
Capt. Spencer  
Capt. Saunders  
Capt. Martin  
Capt. Norgate  
Capt. Coney  
Capt. Lloyd  
Capt. Boyde  
Lieut. Bustlar  
Lt. Fenwick  
Lt. Cotton  
Lt. Whaley  
Lt. Tracey  
Lt. Hickman  
Wd. Lt. O Bryan  
Wd. Ensign Harris  
Enf. Wright  
Enf. Dixie  
Enf. Munfill  
Enf. Cuff  
Enf. St. Clare

*Officers Prisoners of  
Col. Britton's.*

Colonel Britton  
Col. Congreve  
Lt. Col. Alexander  
Capt. Chudley  
Capt. Ridley  
Capt. Philips

Capt.



Capt. Dunleavy  
 Capt. Bursk  
 Capt. Crosdale  
 Capt. Lambeth  
 Lieut. Hole  
 Lt. Burnett  
 Lt. Estwood  
 Lt. Gerard  
 Lt. Lane  
 Lt. Dimmock  
 Lt. Groves  
 Lt. Cock  
 Lt. Gedouin  
 Ensign Batton  
 Enf. Collifson  
 Enf. Greenaway,

*Officers Prisoners of  
 Brigadier Mackart-  
 ney's.*

*Brigad. Mackartney*  
 Lt. Col. Dowglass  
 Major Wedderburne  
 Capt. Montgomery  
 Capt. Emmery  
 Capt. Gordon  
 Capt. Stewart  
 Capt. Allen  
 Capt. Ballantine  
 Lieut. Bell  
 Lt. Truster  
 Lt. Gray  
 Lt. Booth  
 Lt. Vaughan  
 Lt. Becks  
 Lt. Johnston  
 Ensign Penn  
 Enf. Cornelius  
 Enf. Villars  
 Enf. Burnside  
 Mr. Brown, Surgeon

*Officers Prisoners of  
 Ld Marr-Kerr's.*

*Major Windram*

Capt. Nairn  
 Capt. Urquhart  
 Lieut. Arskin  
 Wd. Lt. Southerland  
 Lt. Adams  
 Wd. Lt. Murray  
 Wd. Lt. Cleland  
 Wd. Ensign Tarquhar  
 Wd. Enf. Grant  
 Wd. Enf. Dunlapp  
 Wd. Enf. Stewart  
 Wd. Enf. Carr  
 Wd. Enf. Watkins

*Officers Prisoners of  
 Count Nassau's.*

Lt. Col. De Magny  
 Wd. Major Labatie  
 Capt. Debarry  
 Capt. St. Maurice  
 Capt. Gignous  
 Wd. Capt. Desodes  
 Capt. Beaufort  
 Capt. La Revaliere  
 Wd. Lieut. Sellaries  
 Lt. Santillie  
 Lt. Compan  
 Wd. Lt. Rocheblave  
 Wd. Lt. Verdchamp  
 Lt. Osmond  
 Lt. Lefstry  
 Lt. Lostall  
 Lt. Lescure  
 Wd. Lt. Du Fau

*Officers Prisoners of  
 Col. Borr's Marines.  
 Capt. Humphry Cory.*

*Officers Prisoners of  
 Brig. Will's Marines,  
 Lieut. Davidfan*

*Officers*

*The Appendix.*

*Officers Prisoners of  
Maj. Gen Harvey's.*

Wd. Lieutenant Gee  
Wd. Cornet Boughton  
Wd. Quarter-Ma. Spuden

*Officers Prisoners of  
Colonel Pierce's.*

Wd. Lieut. Fitzgerald  
Wd. Cornet Barry

*Officers of the English Infantry, kill'd at the Battle of  
Almanza.*

*Kill'd of the Guards.*

Lieut. Col. Austin  
Capt. Stanhope  
Capt. Peachy

*Kill'd of Lord Postmore's.*  
Lieutenant Brady

*Kill'd of Col. Southwell's.*

Lieut. Col. Mc. Neile  
Capt. Columbine  
Capt. Drake  
Capt. Campbell  
Capt. Justeniere  
Lieut. Harvey  
Lieut. Emmery  
Ensign Sarracen  
Ensign Watts

*Kill'd of Lieutenant General  
Stewart's.*

Capt. Campbell  
Capt. Wallace  
Capt. White  
Capt. Phillips  
Capt. Gregory  
Lieut. Wilcocke  
Lt. Robert Stewart, Senior.  
Ensign Casey  
~~Mr~~ Kill'd at Villena.  
Lt. Robert Stewart, Junior

*Ensign Buffiere*

*Kill'd of Colonel Hill's.*

Major Collingwood  
Capt. Swift  
Capt. Carvell  
Capt. Cramer  
Lieut. Foulh  
Lieut. Doland

*Kill'd of Brigadier Blood's.*

Lieut. Col. Woollett  
Lieut. Col. Withers  
Major Leech

*Kill'd of the Lord Mor-  
dant's.*

Capt. Collins  
Ensign Moore

*Kill'd of Brigadier Gorges.*

Capt. Lane  
Capt. Wichells  
Capt. Emy

*Kill'd of Colonel Alnutt's.*

Capt. Musgrave  
Capt. Parsons  
Lieut. Ayris  
Lieut. Ballanto  
Ensign Wells

*Kill'd*

# The Appendix.

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Kill'd of Colonel Wade's.  
 Captain Barrasen  
 Capt. Digoine  
 Lieut. Boots  
 Ensign Erwine  
 Enf. Ferros

Lieut. Lebay  
 Lieut. Coussau

Kill'd of Lord Montjoy's.  
 Lieut. Hamilton

Kill'd of Major General  
 Harvey's.  
 Colonel Roper  
 Capt. Nicholson  
 Lieut. Bridger

None of Colonel Bowles's  
 kill'd.

Kill'd of Brigadier Car-  
 penter's.

Kill'd of Colonel Britton's.  
 Lieut. Sherri-don  
 Ensign Herbert  
 Enf. Lake

Colonel Lawrence  
 Capt. Smith  
 Cornet Perry

Kill'd of Brigadier Mac-  
 kersney's.

Kill'd of Lord Effingham's.  
 Colonel Charles Dornier  
 Cornet Owen

Colonel Ramsay  
 Lieut. Stretton  
 Lieut. Bonner  
 Ensign Abercrombey  
 Enf. Corser

Kill'd of Brigadier Killi-  
 grew's.  
 Brigadier Killigrew  
 Lieutenant Baxter

Kill'd of Lord Marr-Kerr's.  
 Colonel Henry Arskin  
 Lieut. Col. Arakin  
 Capt. Campbell  
 Capt. Robert Carr  
 Capt. William Carr  
 Lieut. Mc. Lean  
 Lieut. Grant  
 Ensign Frazier

Kill'd of Colonel Pierce's.  
 Lieut. Col. Deloches  
 Cornet Cundy  
 Cornet Holmes  
 Quarter-Master Sturges

Kill'd of Count Nassau's.  
 Captain De Courfel  
 Lieut. Ripere  
 Lieut. Nolett

Kill'd of Lord Peterbo-  
 rough's.  
 Lieut. Col. Green  
 Capt. Humphry's  
 Capt. Cudderoy  
 Lieut. Mc Cleland  
 Adjut. Doddington  
 Quarter-Master Graby

Total

Total of the *English* Officers, Kill'd and Taken at  
the Battle of *Almanza*, April the 14th.

| Rank of the Officers. | Officers<br>Prisoners. | Officers<br>Kill'd. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Major Generals        | 1                      | 0                   |
| Brigadiers            | 1                      | 1                   |
| Colonels              | 7                      | 5                   |
| Lieutenant Colonels   | 10                     | 7                   |
| Majors                | 7                      | 2                   |
| Captains              | 70                     | 30                  |
| Lieutenants           | 104                    | 23                  |
| Ensigns               | 77                     | 13                  |
| Cornets               | 2                      | 4                   |
| Adjutants             | 1                      | 1                   |
| Quarter-Masters       | 2                      | 2                   |
| Chirurgeons           | 3                      | 0                   |
| Mates                 | 1                      | 0                   |
| Total                 | 285                    | 88                  |

Numb.

# The Appendix.

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## Numb. V.

We thought fit to insert here the Order of Battle, both of the Confederate and French Armies in the Netherlands, whereby it will appear, that two such Armies were, perhaps, never in Sight, for so considerable a Time, without coming to an Engagement.

### The Order of BATTLE of the Confederate Army at the Camp of Meldert, June 26. 1707. N. S.

#### First LINE.

|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        |                   |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|-----------|
| His Highness the Prince and Duke of Marlborough,<br>His Excellency Monsieur d'Auverquerque,<br>Generals,<br>T I L L Y,<br>Lieut. Gen.<br>Major-Gen.<br>Brig. | C H U R C H I L L.<br>Wittemberg, Dompere, Oostrijse, Albemarle, Scholten, Fagel, Spaur, Dedem, Ingoldby, Orkney, Vandernath, Bulow, Lumley.<br>Rantzow, Ahlone, Pr. d'Auvergne, La Leck, H. de Hombourg, Wick, Weischen, Collier, Villate, Rantzow, Webb, Argyle, Withers, Villars, Schuylenburg, Rejs, Wood. | Stairs   | Drago. | Royal British     | 2 Squad.  |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Royal Irish       | 2         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Lumley            | 3         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Cadogan           | 2         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          | Horse  | Schomberg         | 2         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Ralmes   |        | Palmer            | 2         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Wood              | 2         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Orrery            | 1 Battal. |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          | Foot   | Latorf            | 1         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Reck              | 1         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Evans             | 1         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Voight            | 2 Squad.  |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          | Horse  | Freschappel       | 2         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Pents             | 2         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Schuylenburg      | 2         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Leib. Hanov. Reg. | 2         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          | Drag.  | Bulow             | 4         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Chanclos |        | Chanclos          | 2         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          | Horse  | Glinston          | 2         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Mattha   |        | Obdam             | 2         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          | Drag.  | Vander Nath       | 4         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | British Guards    | 1 Battal. |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Royal British     | 1         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Meredith |        | Godfrey           | 1         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Sabine            | 1         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Webb              | 1         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Royal British     | 1         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Royal Irish       | 1         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Temple            | 1         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Tatton            | 1         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | North and Grey    | 1         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Argyle            | 1         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Lalo              | 1         |
|                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |        | Meredith          | 1         |

Starke

## A Continuation of the First LINE.

|                |                   |   |         |
|----------------|-------------------|---|---------|
| Brigadiers.    | Preston           | 1 | Battal. |
|                | How               | 1 |         |
|                | Gore              | 1 |         |
| Starke         | Dubruel           | 1 |         |
|                | Belling           | 1 |         |
|                | Stalmeeſter       | 1 |         |
|                | Tecklenburgh      | 1 |         |
|                | Starke            | 1 |         |
| Gaudecker      | Ranzow            | 1 |         |
|                | Orange            | 2 |         |
|                | Hucklome          | 1 |         |
| Waudenbourg    | Hulſtein-beeck    | 1 |         |
|                | Zoutland          | 1 |         |
|                | May               | 1 |         |
| Huffel         | Maſſau Waudenb.   | 1 |         |
|                | Huffel            | 1 |         |
|                | Prin. W. of Heſſe | 1 |         |
|                | Sickendorf        | 1 |         |
| Els            | Ranck             | 1 |         |
|                | Metracl           | 2 |         |
|                | Reighteren        | 1 |         |
|                | Els               | 1 |         |
| Hamilton       | Prince Royal      | 1 |         |
|                | Tutlibardin       | 1 |         |
|                | Collier           | 1 |         |
|                | Murray            | 1 |         |
| Waffenauer     | Dutch Guards.     | 3 |         |
| Schwartzill    | Donep             | 1 |         |
|                | Schutten          | 1 |         |
|                | Schwartzell       | 1 |         |
|                | Daniſh Guards     | 1 |         |
| Slippenbagh    | Drag.             |   |         |
| Bauditz        | Guards Drag.      | 5 | Squad.  |
| Maurice Naſſau | Bauditz           | 4 |         |
|                | Carabineers       | 4 |         |
| Poſern         | Dutch Life Guar.  | 1 |         |
|                | Dutch Blue Guar.  | 2 |         |
|                | Tilly             | 2 |         |
|                | Dompre            | 2 |         |
| Eck            | Ouſfrieze         | 2 |         |
| Briſlewitz     | Eck               | 2 |         |

Witem.

# The Appendix.

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## A Continuation of the First LINE.

|                   |       |                |          |
|-------------------|-------|----------------|----------|
| Wurtemberg        | Horse | Eck            | 2 Squad  |
|                   |       | Rochfort       | 2        |
|                   |       | Erbagh         | 2        |
|                   |       | Vittinghoff    | 1        |
| Baltwin           |       | Wirtemberg     | 2        |
| Plettenberg       |       | Scravenmore    | 2        |
|                   |       | Baldwin        | 2        |
|                   | Foot  | Hebourn        | 1 Battal |
|                   |       | May            | 1        |
|                   |       | Maximilian     | 1        |
|                   |       | Finnen         | 1        |
|                   |       | Broeckdorf     | 2 Squad  |
| Brig. Broeckdorf. | Horse | Schmettau      | 2        |
|                   |       | Rantzow, M. G. | 2        |
|                   |       | Leib Regiment  | 2        |
|                   | Drag. | Bonard         | 2        |

C

The

## The Second LINE in Order of BATTLE.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       |                 |   |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------|-----------------|---|---------|
| General LOTUM.<br>Lieut. Gen. Rantzow, Hompesch, Oyen, Doff, Heucklome, Holstein-Beech, Orenstern, Natimar.<br>Majors-Gen. Vittinghoff, Pr. Wm. of Hesse, Frankenbergh, Erbagh, Erbevel, Murray, Zouland, Pallant,<br>Berensdorf, Tettau, Denhoff, St. Laurents, Deugyne. | Huckelborn | Drag. | Sonsfelt        | 4 | Squad   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Ansbach         | 4 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Wittenstein     | 4 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Leib Regiment   | 3 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Prince Royal    | 3 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Spahn      | Horse | Slippenbach     | 3 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Heyden          | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Catts           | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            | Drag. | Benningson      | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Rheden          | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Rheden     | Horse | St. Laurents    | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            | Drag. | Villars         | 4 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Prussian Guards | 1 | Battal. |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Prince Royal    | 3 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Alkright        | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Borg       |       | Lörhurn         | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Alt Dhona       | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Denhoff         | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Croone     |       | Prince Royal    | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Anhalt          | 1 |         |
| FOOT                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |            |       | Gruncaut        | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Berensdorf      | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Gauvain    |       | Coscritz        | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Melville        | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Delcar          | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Gauvain         | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Keppel     |       | Rantzow         | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Albemarle       | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Dedem           | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Keppel          | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Vertmuller |       | Stärler         | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Chambrier       | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Landsberg  |       | Landsberg       | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Schwartz        | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Stirtzel        | 1 |         |
| Brig.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |            |       | Maximilian      | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Berner     |       | Aderkas         | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Berner          | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Vegelin    |       | Idsinga         | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Vegelin         | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |       | Pallant         | 1 |         |




English Artillery consisting of 44 Pieces of Cannon.



# The Appendix.

35

## A Continuation of the Second LINE.

|              |                 |           |                                                                                   |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Zitten       | Oxenstiern      | 1 Battal. |  |
|              | Fagel           | 1         |                                                                                   |
| Boisset      | Salisch         | 1         |                                                                                   |
|              | Boisset         | 1         |                                                                                   |
| Porrall      | Plessen         | 1         |                                                                                   |
|              | Van Stecken     | 1         | Durch Ar-<br>tillery con-<br>sisting of<br>60 Pieces<br>of Cannon.                |
| Drag.        | Dopff           | 4 Squad.  |                                                                                   |
| Schmettau    | Schmettau       | 4         |                                                                                   |
|              | Life Guards     | 1         |                                                                                   |
|              | Orange          | 2         |                                                                                   |
| Crallingen   | Oyen            | 1         |                                                                                   |
|              | Crallingen      | 2         |                                                                                   |
| Starkenbourg | Hombourg        | 3         |                                                                                   |
|              | Lalech          | 2         |                                                                                   |
| Grovestein   | D'Auvergne      | 1         |                                                                                   |
|              | Grovestein      | 2         |                                                                                   |
| Pawel Horse  | Pawel           | 2         |                                                                                   |
|              | Driesberg       | 2         |                                                                                   |
| Reghteren    | Hunnixbeen      | 2         |                                                                                   |
|              | Fenniger        | 3         |                                                                                   |
|              | Broeckdorf      | 2         |                                                                                   |
|              | Wirttemberg     | 2         |                                                                                   |
| Dewitz       | Dewitz          | 2         |                                                                                   |
| Brig.        | Lt. Ge. Rantzow | 2         |                                                                                   |
| Drag.        | Bonard          | 2         |                                                                                   |

|            | Battal. | Squad. |
|------------|---------|--------|
| First Line | 56      | 85     |
| Second     | 40      | 77     |
|            | 96      | 162    |

The ORDER of Battle of the French Army commanded by the Elector of BAVARIA and the Duke of VENDOSME.

The Duke of Vendosme.  
 Lieutenant Generals. Du Roel, St. Maurice, Puissegur, Guide, Grimaldi, Artagnan, Biron, Rohan, Gac.  
 Major Generals. May, Fraule, Guersby, Grimaldi, Luxembourg, Villars, Deureur, Coigny, Puignion.  
 Brigadiers. Notast, Pasteur, Claffonville, Cloir, Santiny, Beringhen, Liorey, Nil, Fils Gerald, St. Maurice, Cabret, La March, Janghem, Marex, Wolfkel, Montperat, Albergetti, Stuckenborg, Arpajou, Du Bouvil, Seloe, Mimuc, Leui-Dame, Bou-  
 vaux, Scheyladet, Villars, Du Rour.

## Dragoons.

- 3 Mestre de Camp General.
- 2 Aquaviva.
- 3 Chaumont.
- 3 La Reine.
- 2 Risbourg.
- 3 Lisparre.

## Horse.

- 13 Maison du Roi.
- 8 Gendarmerie.
- 3 Dirmaine.
- 2 Stagnan.
- 2 Marteville.
- 2 Fontaine.
- 3 Toulouse.
- 3 Colonel General.

## Foot.

- 3 Picardie.
- 2 Luxembourg.
- 4 Le Roi.
- 2 Poitou.
- 2 Chartres.
- 4 Alsace.
- 2 Godrin.
- 1 Royal Italien.
- 2 Lovigni.
- 4 Garde Francoise.
- 3 Garde Suisse.
- 3 Garde Cologne.
- 4 Garde Baviere.
- 1 Isanghein.
- 1 La Landes.
- 2 Vendome.
- 2 La Marck.

## Foot.

- 2 Beaufermece.
- 2 Perche.
- 2 Nivernois.
- 1 Maurour.
- 3 Roiale.
- 2 Sparre.
- 3 Piemont.
- 1 Obrien.
- 1 Fils Gerald.
- 1 Perona.

## Horse.

- 3 Roiale Eiranger.
- 2 Courcillon.
- 3 Orleans.
- 2 Libre.
- 3 Demares.
- 3 Beringhen.
- 2 Forlac.
- 2 Tuoroute.
- 2 Arco Cologne.
- 3 Potte.
- 3 Cuiraissiers d'Arco.
- 1 Carabiniers Garde.
- 2 Garde d'Espagne.
- 3 Garde d'Archers.
- 6 Carabiniers.

## Dragoons.

- 2 Claffonville.
- 3 Lepinaq.
- 2 Pasteur.
- 3 Vasse.
- 3 Le Roi.
- 2 Notast.

**Lieutenant-Generals.** Souternon, Toulangeon.  
**Major-Generals.** Conflans, Ruffes.  
**Brigadiers.** Costa, Chamfleur, Nugent, A Coste, Barantin, Schack, Couvieres, Mouchy, Rbingsraaf, Bournonville, Buiffon, Brundlet, May, Croug, Spierre, Arling, Memmerange, Duberil, La Catoire, Dobelstein, Frefut, Rosen.

2 Egmont.  
 3 Dauphin Etranger.  
 2 Rosen.  
 2 La Motte.  
 2 Fresin.  
 2 Marsilac.  
 2 Dobelstein.  
 2 Dalrau.  
 2 Roye.  
 2 La Catoire.  
 2 Coulanges.  
 2 Branche.  
 2 Abuffon.  
 2 Matignon.  
 3 Roial Piemont.  
 Foot.  
 2 Roial Rouffillon.  
 2 Fourfleur.  
 2 Conde.  
 1 Laern.  
 2 Guicenni.  
 1 Wemmel.  
 2 Bearn.  
 2 St. Valier.  
 2 Auxerrois.  
 2 Xaintonge.  
 2 Solre.  
 3 Villars.  
 3 May Suisse.  
 3 Brendelet.  
 3 Hesse Suisse.  
 3 Castillas.  
 3 Greder.  
 1 Bournonville.  
 1 Doigny.  
 1 Fusileur d'Espagne.  
 2 Boulonnois.  
 1 Lhingraaf.  
 2 Lorraine.  
 1 Bauche.  
 1 Nile.  
 2 Angeaoy.  
 1 Couvieres.  
 2 Greder.  
 1 Nassau.  
 2 Provence.

1 Grimaldi.  
 1 Cambresis.  
 Horfe.  
 3 Conde.  
 2 Barantin.  
 2 Baron.  
 2 Esclinvilliers.  
 2 Ligondy.  
 2 A Coste.  
 3 Nugent.  
 2 Locatelli.  
 2 Cherisy.  
 2 La Tour.  
 2 Poan.  
 3 Costa.  
 3 Carabiniers.  
 2 La Bressche.  
 2 Bellefond.  
 3 Cravattes.  
 2 Hussars.

Reserve.  
 Dragoons.  
 3 Bretagne.  
 2 Pignatelli.  
 Horfe.  
 3 Roial Allemand.  
 2 Brubof.  
 Foot.  
 1 Bat. commanded  
 by the C. de la Motte,  
 Horfe.  
 2 Taront.  
 2 Bellaceuil.  
 2 Cano.  
 2 Roial Artillerie.  
 Battalions.  
 1 Bombardiers.

**Lieutenant-General.**  
**Major-General.**  
**Brigadiers.**

|            |     |
|------------|-----|
| Battalions | 124 |
| Squadrops. |     |
| Horfe      | 155 |
| Dragoons   | 36  |
| Hussars    | 2   |
| Squadrons  | 103 |

The Treaty concluded at Alt-Ranstadt, between the Emperor and the King of Sweden.

The Instruments on the Part of the Emperor.

WE JOSEPH, &c. make known, That some Complaints and Disputes having risen between Us and the most serene and potent Prince CHARLES King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, [his whole Title] our most dear Cousin and Brother; We, for composing them, have on our Part sent to his Serenity our Illustrious and Noble Privy-Counsellor, Gentleman of our Bedchamber, Chancellor of our Kingdom of Bohemia, our faithful and beloved John Wenceslaus Count Wratislaw of the Roman Empire, with full Power to agree and conclude the following Articles.

#### ARTICLE I

THE free Exercise of Religion, granted by the Peace of Osnabrug, to the Princes, Counts, Barons and Nobles of Silesia, and to their Subjects; as also to the Cities, Suburbs and Villages adhering to the Confession of Augsburg, shall not only be preserved entire and unviolated, but likewise whatever Innovations shall appear to have been made, contrary to the genuine Sense of that Treaty, shall be amended by the following Methods.

1. Whatever Churches and Schools in the Principalities of Lignitz, Brieg, Munsterberg and Gols; or in the City of Breslau, and other Cities, Suburbs and Villages, were after the Peace of Westphalia taken away, and either consecrated to the Roman Catholick Worship, or only shut up, shall be put into the same Condition they were in at the time of the said Pacification, and with all the Rights, Privileges, Revenues, Lands, and Effects belonging to them, be restored to those of the Augsburg Confession, within six Months at farthest, or sooner.

2. The Communities who have Churches built near the Towns of Sneynitz, Jaur and Glogau, shall not only be at Liberty to maintain as many Ministers as are requisite to perform the sacred Offices of Religion; but to have and found near those Church

Churches, Schools for the Education of Children.

3. In such Places where the publick Exercise of the *Lutheran* Religion is prohibited, none shall be hindred from performing Religious Worship peaceably and quietly in their own House, for themselves, their Children, Lodgers and Servants; or from sending their Children to Schools abroad of their own Religion, or having them taught by private Tutors at home; Nor shall any of the *Lutheran* Religion in *Silesia* be compell'd to be present at the Worship of the *Roman Catholicks*, to make use of their Schools, to embrace their Religion, or to send for any *Roman Catholick* Parish-Priests, to perform the Ministerial Functions of Matrimony, Baptism, Burial, the Holy Communion, and the like; but every one shall be at Liberty, on any of those Occasions, to go to any neighbouring Place within or without *Silesia*, where the *Lutheran* Religion is openly exercis'd, paying to their own Parish-Priest the settl'd customary Dues. Farther, the Ministers of the *Lutheran* Religion shall not be hindred from visiting when sent for, the Sick of their own Religion dwelling under the Jurisdiction of the *Roman Catholicks*; nor from attending, comforting, or administering to Prisoners, or Persons condemn'd to die.

4. The Nobility and others who have Estates in the Parishes of those of the *Lutheran* Persuasion, shall be obliged to pay to the Minister of the *Lutheran* Parish-Church his Tythes, and other *Emoluments* that come under the Name of *Surplice-Fees*.  
[*Reditus qui Stole Nomine veniunt.*]

5. Minors and Orphans of either Sex, of what Condition soever, who are born of *Lutheran* Parents, shall not have Tutors or Guardians of a different Religion obtruded upon them; much less shall these be allow'd to put Minors into Monasteries, and instil into them the Principles of their Religion. And whereas Mothers have a natural Right to the Tuition and Education of their Children, it shall be lawful for them, in Defect of Tutors or Guardians duly qualify'd, or when such are not appointed by their Husbands Wills, to chuse others of the *Lutheran* Religion to assist them in the Guardianship.

6. When a Suit is in Prosecution on Account of Religion, the President or Judge of an inferior Court shall not proceed to a Decision, before the Person against whom the Action is brought, can carry it before the Supreme Regency of *Silesia*, or before his Sacred Imperial Majesty, and there try his Right. For which purpose, the Estates professing the *Lutheran* Religion, shall be allow'd to keep and maintain, at their own Expence, Deputies at the Imperial Court.

7. Causes Matrimonial, and others that have relation to Religion, shall either not be cognizable by a *Roman Catholick* Consistory, or be adjudg'd according to the Canons admitted in the *Lutheran* Religion: but in those Principalities, where, at the time of the Peace of *Munster*, were Consistories of the *Augsburg* Confession, Consistories shall be restor'd on the former Establishment, who shall take Cognizance of, and decide such Causes, with a Saving in all Places to the Right of Appeal to the Sovereign.

8. For the future, no Churches or Schools in the Cities, Suburbs, and Villages throughout *Silesia*, where the Exercise of the *Lutheran* Religion is still retain'd, whether in the Gift of the Emperor, or of any other *Roman Catholick* Patron, shall be taken away: but with their Pastors and the Masters of Schools shall be preserv'd and protected. Likewise the Patrons of Churches shall enjoy their Right of nominating Pastors and Preceptors to Churches and Schools of the *Lutheran* Religion, nor shall they be hindred by the Opposition of *Roman Catholicks* having a joint Right of Patronage with them; which *Roman Catholicks* refusing or neglecting to declare themselves within the usual time, the Community or Publick shall be at Liberty to nominate fit Pastors of Churches, and Masters of Schools; yet without Diminution of the Right the Patron has in that Case.

9. The Nobility, Vassals, and Subjects of the *Lutheran* Religion, shall not be excluded from publick Offices, if they are capable of discharging them; nor shall they be hinder'd from selling their Estates, and leaving the Country when they please, as is expressly provided by the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

10. His

10. His Sacred Imperial Majesty shall not refuse  
 ' Regard to the friendly Interpositions and Intercessi-  
 ' ons of his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, and  
 ' of the Princes and States of the same Religi-  
 ' on, for the greater Freedom of the Exercise of  
 ' Religion, agreeably to the Treaty of *Westpha-*  
 ' *lia*.

11. He shall also give Order in the usual Man-  
 ' ner, that what is transacted and done by this A-  
 ' greement, shall not only be put in Execution with-  
 ' in the time stipulated, but likewise that: all and  
 ' singular the Articles contain'd therein, be exactly,  
 ' and *bona fide*, in all time, observ'd and made good:  
 ' Accordingly he does now and for ever give them  
 ' the Force of a Law not to be infring'd by any con-  
 ' trary Orders or Commands. He likewise con-  
 ' sents, that the *Swedish* Minister be present at the  
 ' Execution, and have the Inspection of all that is  
 ' transacted in this Affair.

## ARTICLE II.

' His Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* having in-  
 ' timated, that he has very much at Heart the In-  
 ' terests of the most Serene House of *Holstein Got-*  
 ' *torp*, his Sacred Imperial Majesty promises, that  
 ' when that Ducal House shall require it in a decent  
 ' Manner, he will, after having well inform'd him-  
 ' self of that Affair, confirm, within the Term of  
 ' Four Months, the Agreement enter'd into by the  
 ' Chapter of *Lubeck* in the Year 1647, to elect Bi-  
 ' shops and Coadjutors out of that House for six Ge-  
 ' nerations.

' 1. Moreover, he declares himself dispos'd to  
 ' continue in the reigning House of *Holstein Got-*  
 ' *torp* the Right of Primogeniture, introduc'd by  
 ' an Ordinance of Duke *John Adolphus*, of the 9th  
 ' of *January* 1608: inasmuch as it has been confirm'd  
 ' by all the succeeding Emperors. So that he will  
 ' not only confirm, in the best Form and Manner  
 ' us'd in the Imperial Court, as well the foremen-  
 ' tion'd Agreement, as this Ordinance which has  
 ' been so often corroborated, but will preserve in its  
 ' full Force the Right which the most Serene House  
 ' of *Holstein Gottorp* has thereby acquir'd, and not  
 ' suffer any thing ever to be decreed to the contrary.

A R-

## ARTICLE III.

‘ His Sacred Imperial Majesty remits to his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, all Subsidies of Men, Money, or other Aid, which he for his Provinces in *Germany* was bound to furnish, as well formerly, as to the present War, wherein his Sacred Imperial Majesty and the Empire are by Decree engag’d against *France* and its Adherents, and which, during this War, he might be oblig’d to furnish. On which Account his Sacred Imperial Majesty and his Successors shall not in any wise ever make any Demands of, or give any Disturbance to, either the Kingdom of *Sweden*, or its Provinces in *Germany*: All other Engagements, besides this Remission, which his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* now is, or shall hereafter be under for those Provinces to his Sacred Imperial Majesty and the Empire, remaining firm.

## ARTICLE IV.

‘ And to give the greater Force to these Promises, and the more certain Security that all and singular the Contents thereof shall be religiously and inviolably maintain’d; the Power is left to his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, of nominating and taking in such Guarantees as he shall think fit.

‘ In Testimony of all which, the Minister of his Sacred Imperial Majesty being vested with full Power, has confirm’d with his usual Seal the present Agreement sign’d with his own Hand, and has promis’d it shall be ratify’d by his Sacred Imperial Majesty within the Term of two Weeks, to be reckon’d from this Day, and that he will duly deliver the Instrument of that Ratification. Given in the Royal Quarters at *Alt-Ranstad*, the 1st Day of *September*, 1707.

Sign’d,

WENCESLAUS,

(L. S.)

Count de Wratislaw.

*The*



The RATIFICATION.

WE being readily dispos'd, as well to confirm and consolidate the ancient Amity that is between Us and the most Serene King and Kingdom of Sweden, as to cut off all Occasion of Animosity, do by the Authority of these Presents subscrib'd with our own Hand, and corroborated with our Imperial Seal, approve and ratify the foregoing Articles, which we will exactly observe, and not suffer to be infring'd. Given in our City of Vienna, the 6th Day of September, in the Year of the Lord 1707. the 18th of our Roman, the 20th of our Hungarian, and the 3d of our Bohemian Reign.

JOSEPHUS,

L. S.

H. Frederick Cui. Schenborn.

By his Sacred Imperial Majesty's  
express Command,

C. F. Combruck.

The Instrument on the Part of the King of Sweden.

WE CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, &c. make known, That whereas the most Serene, and most Potent Prince and Lord JOSEPH, Emperor of the Romans, &c. our most dear Brother, Cousin and Friend, having sent to our Quarters the Illustrious John Wenceslaus Count de Wratzslan, his Privy-Councillor, and Chancellor of the Kingdom of Bohemia, has caus'd the Differences that chanc'd to rise between Us, to be compos'd on the Conditions clearly express'd, and comprehended in the Instrument drawn up thereon the 22d of August past, and deliver'd to us sign'd by the said Minister: We therefore being no less dispos'd, as well to confirm and consolidate the ancient Amity in which we are engag'd with his Sacred Imperial Majesty, and the August House of Austria, as to cut off all Occasions of Animosity for the future, think fit by the following Articles to declare and testify, with utmost Sincerity, our Designs and Intentions.

## ARTICLE I.

WE will not only entirely and inviolably keep the Peace of *Osnabrug*, which shall be a common and eternal Law to Us with his Sacred and Imperial Majesty and the Sacred *Roman* Empire, but will likewise preserve sincere and spotless Friendship with his Sacred Imperial Majesty; And seeing Satisfaction is given Us upon the Differences lately risen, we absolutely give up whatever was pretended, or might be pretended on that Account, and would have it buried in everlasting Oblivion.

## II.

We also promise to withdraw all our Forces, as well Horse as Foot, out of *Silesia*, and the Hereditary Territories of his Sacred Imperial Majesty, without delay, as soon as the Ratification of every thing promis'd on the Part of his Sacred Imperial Majesty, in the above-mentioned Instrument, is brought to Us, and Orders are in due manner promulgated for their full Performance: But if while these are expected, it be necessary for our Troops to tarry in *Silesia*, they must be supply'd with Subsistence; yet we will take care that exact Discipline be kept among them, and will not suffer them to commit any kind of Violence.

## III.

But if, contrary to our Expectation, it happen that the things stipulated by his Sacred Imperial Majesty, be not made good within the limited time, we reserve to our selves full Right to bring back our Forces into *Silesia* at any time, till the Execution of those things be in every Point accomplished.

In Testimony of all which, we have commanded this Instrument, subscrib'd with our Hand, to be confirm'd likewise with our Royal Seal. Done in our Quarters at *Walkowitz*, the 22d of *August*, (O. S.) 1707.

CHARLES.

L. S.

PIPER.

A Sum-

*A Summary Information of his Majesty the King of Prussia's Rights to the full Sovereignty of Neufchatel and Valangin.*

**H**IS Majesty's Pretensions to that Sovereignty, are so fair and so just, That there is Reason to hope, all the World will be convinc'd of it, as soon as we shall have shewn upon what Foundation they stand.

Those Rights having for a considerable Time been untaken Notice of, and, as it were, buried in Oblivion, by Reason the House of *Longueville* has taken particular Care to obscure them, and conceal their Origin, for the better securing its unlawful Possession; therefore its pretended Successors have not fail'd taking Advantage of the said Obscurity and Oblivion, to make those very Rights look'd upon, either as Chimerical, or at least as Superannuated.

In order to remove that false Prejudice, with which they have endeavour'd to possess Peoples Minds, We thought it proper to give, in this Writing, a general Notion of those Rights, which shall afterwards be deduced more at large, and particularly in another Work.

This Summary Information will contain Four Propositions, the Proof whereof will bear a full Demonstration with all rational, impartial, and unprejudic'd Persons.

### FIRST PROPOSITION.

*That the County of Neufchalon was a Fief of the House of Chalon, and depending on the Empire.*

We could not see, without Surprize, That not only some Advocates for the pretended Successors to the Dutcheffs of *Nemours* have dared to advance, that that County had long before been freed and clear'd from all Feodal Subjection; but that in a Memorial lately publish'd in Favour of the Prince of *Conti*, it has been suggested, That *Neufchatel* was never, in the beginning, or at any Time, a Fief of the Empire; nor did ever pay Homage to it;

That

That 'twas only to gain the Emperor's and the House of Chalon's Protection, that *Rodolphus* of Neufchatel made it over in 1288, to the Emperor *Rodolphus* of Hapsburg, and the latter to *John* of Chalon; but that before those Deeds, the County of Neufchatel was altogether free and independent.

To destroy those erroneous Insinuations, it will suffice to observe,

First, That the Deed of Concession of the County of Neufchatel, made by that Emperor, to *John* of Chalon, in the Month of September, 1288, expressly imports, That the said County and all its Dependencies had been held in Fief of the Emperor and Empire, by *Rolin*, and *Amedeus* his Father; *Nobilis Vir Rolinus Dominus Novi Castri, filius quondam Amedei Domini de Novo-Castro, Castrum quod dicitur de Novo-Castro, & Villam ipsius super Lacum factam, cum Allodiis, Fodis, Retrefendis, Pedagiis, Jurisdictionibus, ut rebus aliis quocunque nomine censeantur, quas iidem (that is, Rolin and Amedeus) a Nobis & Imperio tenebant in Feudum, in Munus nostras libere resignavit.*

Secondly, That by the Deed of Recognizance, made by the said *John Rolin* to *John* of Chalon, of the Castle and City of Neufchatel, with its Dependencies, in the said Month of September, 1288, it is expressly declar'd, That *Rolin*, his Father *Amedeus*, and his Predecessors, had till then held all the Promises of the Roman Empire; *Predicta omnia & singula Amedeus Pater Rolini, & ipsius Predecessores ab Imperio Romano hactenus tenuerunt.*

It can hardly be conceiv'd how the Author of the Memorial for the Prince of Conti, did not fear to expose himself, by laying down for Truth, Facts so contrary to the express Tenor of those Acts, which he owns not to have been unknown to him.

If we should run back to the Times that preceded those Acts of 1288, and engage our selves in Historical Enquiries about the County of Burgundy, and the Ancient Counts of Chalon and Neufchatel, we might trace up the Original Subjection of the Counts of Neufchatel to those of Chalon; but this would only lead us into too great a Prolixity, which we design to avoid in this Writing.

We are therefore contented with laying the first Foundations of the Direct Subjection of the Princes of Châlon, in relation to Neufchatel, on the Concession they receiv'd from the Emperor in the Year 1288; and on that they made, at the same time, to Rolin of Neufchatel.

These Acts being confirm'd and supported by a long Series of others, such as divers Letters Patents of Emperors, till about the middle of the sixteenth Century, of several Homages, Resumptions of Fiefs, Recognizances, and other Titles of that Nature, of 1311, 1349, 1357, 1397, 1406, 1407, 1453, 1458, &c. We are sure of having more than sufficient Proof, that Neufchatel is truly a Fief of the House of Châlon, depending on the Empire: Which is the first Proposition we undertook to prove.


## The Second PROPOSITION.

*That the Rights of the House of Châlon, to the Fief of Neufchatel, have pass'd to that of Nassau, and been transmitted to his Majesty the King of Prussia.*

To prove this Proposition, we must take the following Considerations along with us.

First, That by the Act of Investiture, which is produced in good and due Form, of the first of September 1288, the Emperor Rodolphus grants to John of Châlon, the second of that Name, Baron of Arlay, in Consideration of his Illustrious Birth, the Fief of Neufchatel, with all its Dependencies, without Restriction or Limitation, to be enjoy'd and possess'd by himself and his Lawful Heirs for ever. Nos itaque considerantes (says that Emperor) Imperium sublimitatis fastigii incrementa suscipere, cum generosa prosapia viros polientes Nobis & Imperio ad debite fidelitatis obsequium vendicamus, Nobili Viro Johanni de Cabillone Domino de Arlay, fratri & fideli nostro carissimo (ad cuius utique honorem & profectum variorum aspiramus affectibus) prædictum Castellum & Villam, cum Feudis, Rectoriis, &c. a Nobis & Imperio, per eum & suos heredem legitimos, in feudum possidenda perpetuo liberaliter concedimus, et cum de eodem Feudo præsentibus inuassimus.

Secondly, That the Male Line of this John of Châlon continued, by a direct uninterrupted Descent, till

 till *Philibert of Châlon*, the last Male of that powerful House, who was kill'd in the Camp before *Florence*, being General of the Emperor *Charles V's* Army in the Year 1530.

Thirdly, That it was *Renatus of Nassau*, who in the quality of Nephew, next Kinsman, and Testamentary Heir of *Philibert of Châlon*, came to the Succession, and solemnly took the Name and Arms.

Fourthly, That by his Will of the Year 1544, this *Renatus of Nassau-Châlon*, made *William of Nassau*, his Cousin German, the Illustrious Founder of the *Belgian Liberty*, his Universal Heir; who, without any Opposition, was put into Possession of the Inheritance of the House of *Châlon*.

The Fifth Consideration, which particularly deserves Attention, is, that the Emperor not only permitted, authorized and confirm'd the Testamentary Dispositions in favour of *Renatus* and *William of Nassau*; but expressly acknowledg'd in both, by repeated Acts, the Quality of lawful Heirs of the House of *Châlon*.

This Acknowledgment results from the Emperor's Grant of the 14th of *May* 1544, for the Will of *Renatus*; from the Publishing of that Will at *Brussels*, in the Imperial Palace, in the Presence of the Queen of *Hungary*, Governor of the Low-Countries; from the Letters of that Emperor, for confirming that Will; and the Guardians given to that Heir; and lastly, from eight Publick Treaties of Peace, that have since been made, in the Years 1538, 1544, 1559, 1596, 1598, 1648, 1675, and 1697.

To this it will not be amiss to add, That not only the Emperor has own'd, in *Renatus* and *William of Nassau*, and the Princes of *Orange* their Successors, the Quality of lawful Heirs of the House of *Châlon*; but also the Most Christian King, who has been concern'd in all those Treaties of Peace, and who, in that of *Crepi*, of the 15th of *September*, 1544, declares, in express Terms, 'That he has taken, and takes away, by this Treaty, the Sequestration, and other Letts made to the Principality of *Orange*, and the Sovereignty thereof for the Use of the Universal Heir, appointed by the Will of the late Lord *Renatus of Châlon*, Prince of *Orange*, immediate Heir of Prince *Philibert*.'

But

But what must not be forgot, in this Place, is, That besides this general Acknowledgment in the Quality of lawful Heirs of the House of *Chalon*, in favour of the Princes of *Nassau*, the Emperor has moreover expressly authoriz'd them in the Suing of their Rights for the Reversion of the Fief of *Neufchatel*, as appears by divers Patents, and several other Pieces of the Process, begun in the Year 1532, and continued till 1552, between the House of *Nassau*, and that of *Longueville*, for the Universal Succession of *Chalon*, and the Restitution of *Neufchatel*. Nothing can be more convincing to prove the Passage of the Right of the Fief of *Neufchatel*, *chatel* from the House of *Chalon* to that of *Nassau*, and a Man must be strangely possess'd with the Spirit of Wrangling, to dispute that Truth.

In a Word, the Transmission of these Rights to his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, has its Proof and Foundation in that very Will and Testament of *Renatus* of *Nassau*, of the Year 1544, which has already been mention'd.

For 'tis most certain, That his Majesty is not only Cousin-German, and nearest Kinsman of the late King *William* of *Nassau*, Testamentary Heir of *Renatus* of *Nassau-Chalon*; but besides that, he is expressly call'd by the lineal, gradual, and perpetual Feoffment of Trust contain'd in that Testament of *Renatus*: A Man need only read the Will, and the Tenor of the Feoffment of Trust, to be fully convinc'd; and the Application to the present Case, in favour of his Majesty, admits not the least Shadow of Difficulty.

The Gentlemen of *Neufchatel* cannot but lay Strefs on that Consideration which is taken from the Feoffment of Trust of *Renatus* of *Nassau*, since it is a strong Argument for the Inalienability of their Country.

It is undoubtedly true, That the said Country in the Hands of the Lords in Possession, could not, according to the most certain Principles of Feodal Law, be alienated without the Consent of the Direct and Paramount Lords, and the Possession being once consolidated with the Direct and Paramount Fief, and so brought into the Royal House

of *Prussia*, the Inseparable Duration of Both is for ever establish'd.

But, at all Events, the States or People of *Neuchâtel* can never be at a Loss for the Choice of a Sovereign; for they will always find him mark'd out in some of the Descendants of the Illustrious and Numerous Family of *Nassau*, according to the Order set down in the Will and Testament of Prince *Renatus*, who did thereby secure the Succession of that Principality to all future Ages.

We shall not spend Time in confuting the pretended Intails of the Years 1416 and 1417, which serv'd to colour the Vexations exercised by the Dukes of *Longueville* against the House of *Nassau*, and occasion'd several Decrees by them obtain'd, which have been vacated, repeal'd, and disannull'd by the subsequent Treaties of Peace; and by several Letters of Replevy of the Kings of *France*. The Discussing of those Particulars would carry us too far; and we may afterwards enter upon it, if his *Prussian* Majesty's Adversaries should alledge those Intails, to support their bad Cause. In the mean time, we think we have abundantly justify'd, That the Rights of the House of *Chalon* have lawfully been made over to that of *Nassau*, and transmitted to his Majesty the King of *Prussia*.

### The Third PROPOSITION.

*That the Lordship in Possession of the Vassal Counts of Neuchâtel, was extinct by the Death of John of Friburg, which hapned in the Year 1457; and that from that time, that Fief has been reunited and consolidated to the direct Lordships of the Princes of Chalon.*

It must be allow'd as certain, what the publick Deeds justify, viz. That in Truth the Fief of *Neuchâtel* was granted, without either Condition or Restriction, by the Emperor *Radolph*, to *John of Chalon*, to be possess'd by him and his lawful Heirs for ever; but that Country was afterwards given to *Rolin of Neuchâtel*, on Conditions and Clauses, which restraining and limiting the Right of that Vassal, preserve and secure that of the Lord Paramount,



*mount*, for the Return and Reunion of the Domain in Possession to the Direct Lordship.

The present Business, therefore, is to examine what those Clauses and Conditions are.

By the Recognizance of the Year 1311, it was expressly agreed, 'That if *Raoul*, or *Rolin*, should leave no Male Issue, one of his Daughters, or Daughters of his Heirs, might resume the Fief, as if he himself had resumed it; therefore, according to the Tenor of that Act, there was but one Daughter that was entituled to the resuming of the Fief, and only in case *Rolin* should die without Male Issue; which would have excluded *Isabella*, had there not been, in subsequent Acts, an Extension to the Succession of the Fief.

But as for the Homage and Recognizance, which *Lewis* made for the Fief of *Neufchatel* in 1357, the Right of Succession was extended to several of his Daughters, or those of his Male Issue, in case they should die without Male Heirs.

Wherefore this last Act being the Rule we are to go by, it is necessary to consider the Tenor thereof, in order to know the Persons that can be admitted to the Resumption of the Fief, and those that ought to be excluded.

That Homage expressly imports, 'That in case *Lewis* or his Heirs should die without Male Issue, his Daughters, or the Daughters of his Heirs, one or several of the House of *Neufchatel*, might resume the Fief of *Fohn* of *Chalon*. Thus you see the Resumption of the Fief of Daughters was stipulated, and precisely regulated, both for the Cases that might happen, and the Quality of Persons: The Cases are, 'The Decease either of the Vassal, without Males, or of his Heirs without Male Issue. 'The Persons are the Daughters of the Vassal, or of his Male Heirs, one or several of the House of *Neufchatel*.

'Tis manifestly and undeniably evident, That the Daughters alone, in the first Line of the Vassal Counts of *Neufchatel*, or those of their Male Issue, are called to the Succession of the Fief, there being none but they that are properly of the Name and Family of *Neufchatel*; and that their Issue, either Male or Female, are, without Contradiction,

of another Name and Family; *Filia est Finis Familie.*

This Maxim being laid, 'tis certain that *Lewis* of *Neufchatel* having left no Male Issue, *Isabella* and *Varennia*, his two Daughters, were capacitated to be admitted to the Resumption of the Fief, as the first was, and enjoy'd the same till Death. But 'tis certain also, That none of their Descendents could not have the least Right to pretend to it, as not being of the House of *Neufchatel*.

Nevertheless, *John* of *Chalon*, the fourth of that Name, Prince of *Orange*, yielding his Right, granted the Investiture to *Conradus* of *Friburg*, Son of *Varennia*, and Nephew of *Isabella*, a Stranger to the House of *Neufchatel*; but who becoming thereby Count of *Neufchatel*, acquired also to his Family, the Title and Name of the House of *Neufchatel*.

In relation to which, it is necessary to observe: First, That in the Replevy of that Fief (of the 24th of Aug. 1407.) which *John* of *Chalon* had caus'd to be seiz'd, upon the Non-Delivery of a Register, that Prince puts in an exprefs Reservation of his Rights for the future. Every Body knows the Drift of such Reservations and Protestations, which is, to preserve ones Right in Cases that may happen for the future.

Secondly, That *Conradus* having no lawful Calling to that Fief, and having been invested by the Lord Paramount's Indulgence only, that Fief did thereby become a new Fief in his Hands. *Feudum fit Novum*, (say the Civilians) *quando conceditur illis, qui in eo succedere non poterant*. From whence it follows, That the Descendents of that *Conradus* failing in the Year 1457. by the Death of *John* of *Friburg*, without Issue, the Fief return'd, without Controversy, to the Lord Paramount; nor had any of the Collateral Relations any Right to claim it: For, *in Feudo Novo Collaterales Acquirentis succedere non possunt*.

Thirdly, 'Tis what *Conradus* of *Friburg* acknowledg'd himself, by the Homage he made to *John* of *Chalon*, the 24th of August, 1407. for he only reserves therein the Succession and Resumption of the Fief for his Male Heirs, and those failing, for his Daughters, and the Daughters of his Male Heirs, one or  
more

more of the House of *Neufchatel*; that is, of his Name and Family, which became the House of *Neufchatel*, by his Lord's free Grant.

Fourthly, The Exclusion of *Conradus* of *Friburg's* Collateral Relations is also expressly stipulated by the famous Homage the Council and Corporation of the City of *Neufchatel* paid to *John* of *Chalon* IV. their Sovereign Lord, on the 13th of *August*, 1406. which contains a clear and express Law, to determine the future Succession of the Fief, and against which no pertinent Objection can be made: We forbear making, in this Place, all the Reflexions, that may be made upon that Act, which was the Result of the Prince of *Chalon's* Journey to *Neufchatel*, in order to compose the Differences between the Count-Vassal, and the Inhabitants; neither will we mention the good Regulations he made there, by Confirming the Privileges and Franchises of the City, which *Conradus* of *Friburg* had attempted to curtail.

It will suffice to observe, That one of that Homage's Clauses does positively import, *That in case Conradus should die without Issue, or that either he or his Heirs should make over by Will, or otherwise, the Country to others besides their Children, they should from that time acknowledge no other immediate Lords, but the Prince John of Chalon, or his Heirs.* This Deed carries the greater Weight with it, in relation to the Regulation of the Succession which is therein contain'd, by reason it was confirm'd by the above-mention'd Homage of *Conradus*, in the Year 1407, and by that of *John* of *Friburg*, his Son, in the Year 1453.

It is plain from what has been observ'd, That that *John* of *Friburg* dying without Issue, could not make over the Fief to any of his Collateral Relations, and that *Rodolphus* of *Hochberg*, who was of a strange Family, and none of the Descendants either of *Conradus* or *John* of *Friburg*, much less of the House of *Neufchatel*, had no Right to pretend to it; so that having intruded into it, by Virtue of his Cousin's Testamentary Disposition, notwithstanding the Seizure of *Lewis* of *Chalon*, he can never be look'd upon as a lawful Possessor.

It would be too tedious, to deduce all the Artifices and Violences used by *Rodolphus of Hochberg* and his Successors, to maintain themselves in that unjust Possession of the Dutchy of *Neufchatel*. It might, besides, be shewn, that supposing *Rodolphus of Hochberg* had had a Right, both he and his Successors forfeited the same, by several Cases of Felony into which they have fallen, and which would have made them liable to a Deprivation of the Fief, in case they could have been look'd upon as lawful Vassals. We might, upon that score, mention the unlawful Alienations of that Fief, without the Consent of their Direct and Paramount Lords; The Disowning and Renouncing of those very Lords, by the said Vassals pretending rashly to arrogate to themselves the Sovereignty and Independency; and the express Declaration they made not to yield to them the Services they had been bound to perform by their Vassalage and Allegiance, often acknowledg'd by themselves and their Predecessors: But to answer the End of this Summary Account, what has already been represented is sufficient to demonstrate, that the Overture of this Fief was made in favour of the Counts of *Chalon*, the Direct Lords, by the Death of *John of Freiburg*. We are now going to shew, that no Prescription can be oppos'd against that Right.

#### The Fourth PROPOSITION.

*That no Prescription can be oppos'd against the Alien form'd by the Princes of Chalon, and their lawful Heirs, for the Reversion of the Fief of Neufchatel, which is at this time justly renew'd.*

We have shewn the Justice of this Reversion and Consolidation of the Fief, and consequently, that *Rodolphus of Hochberg* was not a lawful Possessor. It is proved by those Acts, that he possess'd himself of it by Violence and Force of Arms; that by means of armed Men he rendred useles the Putting in Possession the Direct Lord of the Fief; that he rejected all the reasonable Proposals that were made him for adjusting that Difference; and that he had  
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the Dexterity to make his Advantage of the Disposition of his Neighbours, and other Circumstances, to maintain himself in his unlawful Possession. It may be justify'd, That *Philip of Hochberg*, and the Dukes of *Longueville*, his universal Heirs, have, for the most Part, made use of the same Ways of Violence and Artifice to carry on, and even extend that Attempt; insomuch, that they labour'd to exempt themselves from all Vassalage.

All this may undoubtedly furnish sufficient and convincing Arguments against the pretended Prescription.

The Possession of the Marquis of *Hochberg* and his Successors, being manifestly Vicious, and grounded on Dishonesty, could never give Birth and Beginning to the Prescription.

The Possession that may be attended with a Prescription, ought to take its Root and Beginning from Honesty, without which it is void, and absolutely incapable of producing, at any time, not even in the Course of several Thousand Years, a Title to the Prescription.

Which, in particular, takes Place in Fiefs of Dignity, such as that which is now in Question. *Hoc est in jure fundatum*, say the Civilians, *quod in Ducatibus, Comitatibus, vel similibus magnis Feudis per vim occupatis, presumitur mala fides, per quoscumque Successores, nec unquam prescribuntur.*

Secondly, There may even be found in the Law, Suit begun by the Dukes of *Longueville*, against the House of *Nassau*, for usurping the whole Succession of *Chalon*, invincible Arguments against the Prescription, with which their pretended Successors would now cover the Injustice of their Possession.

And indeed, the Princes of *Orange*, having, during the Time that Suit was depending, continually demanded the Reversion of the Fief of *Neuschâtel*, and the contrary Party making no Exception, at Law, against their Demand, but, on the contrary, maintain'd. That it depended on the Principal Sentence on the Universal Succession; we may reasonably draw these two Consequences.

First, That the Dukes of *Longueville* never resumed their Prosecutions for the Succession of *Chalon*, but, at the same time, they renew'd the Action of the

*W* Princes of *Chalon* upon *Neufchatel*; which, as they pretended, was a Dependence upon it.

*Secondly*, That the Principality of *Orange*, and other Estates of the Succession of the House of *Chalon*, having by all the publick Treaties, been restored to the Princes of *Nassau*, and they having been acknowledg'd Universal Heirs of the House of *Chalon*, their Right to the Fief of *Neufchatel*, which depended on it, has likewise been preserv'd to them.

*Thirdly*, It would be easie to prove, That even in Fact, the Possibility of Prescription being suppos'd, there never could be found in the Inaction, or Silence of the Counts of *Chalon*, a sufficient Time for producing it. 'Tis certain, that ever since *Lewis the Good*, in Favour of whom the Overture of the Fief was made in the Year 1457, and who caus'd Possession to be taken of it, all the Princes of that House, till *Philibert*, who was the last Male-Issue, have us'd, according to the Juncture of Times, all possible Endeavours for recovering this Principality. *Renatus* and *William* of *Nassau*, or their lawful Heirs, have, by a Law-Suit which was Twenty Years depending with the Dukes of *Longueville*, demanded this Reversion of their Fief.

All the publick Treaties of Peace, and several Bills of Replevy, have secur'd and preserv'd their Rights.

The Wars that have lasted from about the middle of the Sixteenth Century, till the middle of the following; those which the late King *William*, of *England*, of Immortal Memory, sustain'd during his whole Life, together with his Minority, and several other Considerations which History may furnish on that Subject, suffice manifestly to prove, that this Action, for the Recovery of *Neufchatel*, is devolved entire, and free from all Prescription, to the King of *Prussia*, who now lawfully prosecutes it. In a word, that which entirely secures this Action from all Prescription, is the Quality invested in him for prosecuting it.

It has already been observ'd, That the Fief of *Neufchatel* was bestow'd in the Year 1288, upon *John* of *Chalon*, Second of that Name, for him and his lawful Heirs for ever. The King of *Prussia* is, with-

without Contradiction, one of those lawful Heirs and Feodal Successors, call'd by the Feoffment of Trust of *Renatus of Nassau*, in his Will of 1544, authoriz'd, and solemnly confirm'd by the Emperor *Charles V.* Which, without doubt, forms a double Obstacle to the Prescription.

First, 'Tis certain; that each Feodal Successor has a Right, when the Overture is made in his Behalf, to resume the Fief, and claim all the Rights, without their being hindred, either by Deed, or the Neglect of their Predecessors, although the Course of several Ages might be objected.

Secondly, It is no less certain, That the Estates and Rights depending on a Feoffment of Trust, can never be forfeited by Prescription, *ita ut, say the Civilians, nec ipse gravatus, nec etiam tertius Possessor, etiam cum titulo præscribat, nec spatio centum Annorum, nec etiam currat millenaria præscriptio.* All the Feoffees of Trust, each in his Rank, being called by the Disposition of the Testator, and having each a proper and independent Right to the Estate of the Feoffment in Trust, they cannot be deprived of it by the Deed, much less by the Inaction of those who preceded them in Degree.

But if the Marquesses of *Hochberg*, and the Dukes of *Longueville* their Successors, could not extinguish, by Prescription, the Action of the House of *Chalon*, for the Reversion of the Fief, much less could they claim, by Prescription, the Rights of the Direct and Paramount Lord: Which might easily be proved by several Reasons we forbear to mention for Brevity sake.

However, we must not here omit the Sentence given in the Year 1576, by the Four Cantons in Alliance with *Neuchâtel*, confirm'd by the other Nine at *Baden*, Eight Years after, against the Countesses of *Valangin*, who among other Means of Defence, insisting on that of Prescription, were adjudg'd to acknowledge their Vassalage to the Duke of *Longueville*, who produc'd Titles of the Years 1303 and 1316.

Lastly, the French Pretenders have the less Reason to oppose the Imperscriptibility in the present Case, because 'tis the only Ground, tho' ill adapted, of the Decrees of the Chambers of Reunion set up by the

the Most Christian King at Metz and Brisac, by Vertue whereof he has arrogated to himself, in full Peace, a great many Lordships, which the Possessors had quietly enjoy'd, during the Course of several Ages.

The Decree of the Parliament of *Besancon*, of the 24th of *April*, 1702, which adjudges to that Monarch the Lands of the House of *Chalon*, situated in *Burgundy*, sets forth as a principal Motive, 'That the Demesns of Princes being in their Nature UN-ALIENABLE, and incapable to lose that Quality, either for want of stipulating the Reversion, or by Process of Time, there ought to be a Case wherein the Reunion must take place; and that the Estates ought to return to the Whole, from which they were divided, when the primitive Title is produc'd.

This Maxim, which is true in several Respects, (but very ill applied in the Case of that Decree, as it were easie to prove) had already its Effect in the time of *Lewis* of *Chalon*, call'd *The Good*, Prince of *Orange*, in relation to the Demesn in Possession of the County of *Neufchatel*, by the Return that was made in his Favour, after the Death of *John* of *Friburg*, by Vertue of the primitive and uncontested Title of the Right of Superiority of the Princes of the House of *Chalon*, over that County.

And his *Prussian* Majesty having, as has been shewn, succeeded those Princes, he has, consequently, a just Reason to maintain, That by that indissoluble Reunion of Demesn in Possession, to the Direct Lordship of the County of *Neufchatel*, of the Member to the Head, and of a Part to the Whole; his Claim to the full Demesn of that County ought to take place, notwithstanding any Process of time, his Right being, in its Nature, above all Prescription.



Numb. VIII.

The King of PRUSSIA's MANIFESTO,

*Shewing, That his Right to the Principality of Neufchatel, is supported by the publick Interest; and that the People and private Persons of that State, have more Advantages to expect under his Majesty's Reign, than under the Government of his Competitors.*

THE Summary Treatise which has been publish'd in behalf of his Majesty the King of Prussia, has so fully clear'd his Right to the entire Sovereignty of Neufchatel, that it seem'd, at first, that nothing could be added to its Evidence.

Nevertheless, it has been consider'd since, that the same would appear more manifest, and make a more lively Impression, if it were shewn, That nothing is more consonant to the Interest of the Country, than his attaining his Right, and if the Fallacies of those who endeavour to suggest the contrary, were dissipat'd.

This is therefore what we have propos'd to do in this Writing. But before we enter upon it, we cannot but observe, That 'tis a strange thing to see how the French Pretenders are eager to excite the People in the Principality of Neufchatel, to reflect upon the Interest of their Country, in the present Conjunction, wherein the Acknowledging of their Sovereign is in Question.

'Tis certain, that as this Recognition may be attended with Consequences of the highest Importance, either for the Happiness or Misery of the People of Neufchatel and Valangin, so great Concerns do undoubtedly deserve being taken into Consideration. We are therefore perswaded, That such an Advice is well receiv'd, and better relish'd, than if they propos'd the Maxim, *That the People are made for the Prince*; but that the contrary Position be insinuated on the Part of the Pretenders who came from the Court of France, 'tis what, we must confess, we are surpriz'd at; and which, in all appearance, the People of this Country did not expect.

IF

~ If they have nothing to suspect from all that is told them, to prepossess them against his *Prussian* Majesty, and to incline towards the *French* Government, is wholly left to their Judgment. However, his Majesty's maintaining his Right to the Principality of *Neufchatel*, not being so much with design to seek his own Advantages, as to improve and establish the Prosperity of the People of this Sovereignty, We are so little afraid, in favour of that Monarch, that the Reasons of Policy and Interest, which ought to weigh with the said People, should be examin'd; and so fully persuaded that the Success of his lawful Claim, is, upon all Accounts, agreeable to the Good of their Country; That instead of hindring either the Corporations of this State, or private Persons, from being intent upon their Interest in this Conjunction, we declare, That his Majesty shall be glad if they take it into their most serious Consideration.

In order to help them in it, we will compare what they have either to hope or fear on both sides. But, first of all, it is proper to lay down the Standard, by which one may measure the Good and the Evil in Question.

Every one easily conceives, That both the Happiness and greatest Concern of the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, consist in a quiet and full Enjoyment of all their Liberties and Immunities, both Spiritual and Temporal, and in transmitting the same to their Posterity: And on the contrary, that whatever may trouble and interrupt the Enjoyment of the said Liberties, ought to be look'd upon as a Misfortune that cannot but be attended by a great many other.

Therefore the only Thing that we have now to consider, is, under what Government that Happiness is to be hoped for, or that Misfortune dreaded; and because the same depends upon either the WILL, or POWER of the Governing Prince, to do Good or Ill to his Subjects, 'tis with respect to those Two Qualities we ought to make the Comparison we have undertaken.

To begin with Good-Will, we shall not content our selves with assuring the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, of his Majesty the King of *Prussia's* Benevolent

violence, and telling them, That that Great Prince is animated with a Tender and Paternal Affection in their Favour : For altho' it be most certain, yet because the other Pretenders may say the same to them, we will not undertake to over-match them in Expressions ; But what sets the King of Prussia's Good-Will far above theirs, and plainly shews the difference between them, is, That his Majesty's is free and independent : it is proved and supported by an infinite Number of Instances ; And lastly, it is generous and disinterested : Which Three Characters do so advantageously distinguish his Prussian Majesty from his Competitors, that they cannot vy with him in any of those Respects.

And indeed, as for those that are Subjects of, and Dependents upon an absolute Master, can it be said, that they are free to purpose or act any thing but what their Sovereign pleases ? What signifie all the Hopes, Promises, and Assurances they may give, if they do not suit with their Monarch ? What became of those the Prince of Conti gave to the People of Orange, when the French King his Lord would have things otherwise ?

We will not press this Point of Dependency, about which many things might be said, particularly in relation to the Steps of the Court of France, during the late Troubles of Neufchatel ; but content our selves with making these Two Observations : First, That none of the French Pretenders would so much as have dared to set up for a Competitor, or stir about it, if the same had been in the least displeasing to his Most Christian Majesty : Witness the Submissions they eagerly made to him, when they ask'd his Leave to go to Neufchatel ; and what one of them, in particular, told him, when in order to surpass the Sacrifice of the rest ; ' He offer'd to command the Troops his Majesty would be pleased to entrust him with, if he had a mind to subdue the State of Neufchatel. The other Observation is about the Constraint that Monarch has put, on several Occasions, upon the Dutches of Nemours. All the World has seen that he has curb'd her so far, as not to dare to vindicate the Insults that were offer'd to the Authority she exercis'd ; That he would force her to cause a Minister, whom she had

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not suspended, to be restored, when his Restoration did not belong to her; That, besides that, he obliged her to part with a faithful Governour, with whose Services she was highly satisfy'd; And that after she had nam'd another, he would still have him turn'd out.

'Tis true, that when she saw, that they would strain her Submission to that Extremity, she had the Courage to stand against the Will of her Sovereign, and to expose herself to his Disgrace, which she felt in a long Exile; but that's an unprecedented Example, which shall never be imitated; and 'tis not even to be imagin'd, That any of the French Pretenders would so much as own, that he is capable to harbour such a Thought. In short, by all past Transactions, we may lay this Position, That no Subject of France will ever be Sovereign of Neuchâtel, (as has been said in the *Summary Treatise*) but as far, and in such a manner, as the King his Master shall please.

But supposing that a Pretender, Subject to another, might have an independent Good-Will, could it be said, That, like to that of the King of Prussia, it is proved and supported by so great a Number of Instances? By no means: Since that Monarch is in such an Exaltation, as has furnish'd him with Occasions to shew his Royal Beneficence in so universal and so signal a manner, 'That not only above Fifty Thousand Persecuted French, who have found a Sanctuary, and very advantageous Settlements in his Dominions, are as many irrefragable Witnesses of his Propensity to do Good; but that, in general, all the People God Almighty has subjected to him, may testify it by their own Experience.

But what still heightens that Propensity, is the Generosity and Disinterestedness of that Gracious Prince, who (as was hinted before) has nothing in view, but to render the People of this Principality as happy as is possible, and not to increase either his own Greatness or Riches: But can these Purposes be equally ascribed to those who have not yet tasted of Sovereignty, and who, to support the Pomp of it, would think it convenient to make use of the Revenues of Neuchâtel?

To these Three Characters, we may add a Fourth, drawn from the Uniformity of Religion. 'Tis needless to say what Weight this Consideration ought to have, and what Conviction it ought to operate in the Minds of the People of *Neuchâtel* and *Valangin*, who profess the same Religion with his *Prussian* Majesty : Every one may be much better persuaded of the Efficacy of such a Motive, by what he feels within himself, than by all that could be suggested to him. And therefore we shall not enlarge to shew how much so Sacred a Name is capable to fortify and confirm, in the Heart of a Sovereign, the Affection and Benevolence he has for his Subjects ; Let it suffice to observe, ' That nothing can be a surer Pledge of the Affections of the Heart, than the Motives of CONSCIENCE and RELIGION.

But because it is not enough to wish one well, unless one has, at the same time, the Power to do him Good, we must now examine whether, in this last respect, the Advantage is not still visible on his *Prussian* Majesty's side.

This is a Truth that admits of no Doubt, since it cannot be denied, that his Majesty's Power far surpasses that of his Competitors, and that he has, without Comparison, more Occasions, Ability, and Means than they, to procure to the People of *Neuchâtel* and *Valangin*, the Advantages, both general and particular, which they may desire, either in Spiritualities or Temporalities.

As to the first, Do they wish the Establishment of their Religion ? The Reformed may, without Controversie, expect it much sooner, and more securely, under a Protestant Potentate, than under a Popish Government : The thing speaks itself.

And as to those of the Castellany of *Landeron*, who are *Roman* Catholicks, they have no less Reason than the other Subjects of the State, to rest secure, That they shall enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion under the Reign of his *Prussian* Majesty, and his Posterity, without ever having Cause to fear any Failure of Promise, or Persecution ; since such Means of Conversion are altogether repugnant to the Principles of the Reformed.

But

But this will be best evidenced by Examples, especially if we confine our selves to those that directly regard his *Prussian* Majesty; for 'tis but considering how he governs his Subjects that profess the *Romish* Religion in his Dominions, to know how he will govern those of the same Persuasion, in the State of *Neufchatel*. The Catholics of the City of *Konigsberg*, the Capital of *Prussia*, those of the Dutchy of *Magdeburgh*, Dutchy of *Cleves*, Principality of *Halberstad*, Principality of *Minden*, and, lastly, those of the County of *Marck*, may be ask'd, whether they do not freely and quietly enjoy the Exercise of their Religion? Whether they are not fully preserv'd and maintain'd in the same? And whether the least Vexation was ever offer'd, either to them or their Ancestors?

The Testimony of so many thousands of Persons will, undoubtedly, remove the jealousies of the most distrustful; Nevertheless, if particular Assurances should still be desired, in favour of the Catholick Parishes of the *Castellany* of *Länderon*, his Majesty will make no difficulty, both for their own Satisfaction, and that of the laudable Catholick Cantons in Confederacy with *Neufchatel*, to enter into all Engagements that shall be thought proper for that end.

If the People of *Neufchatel* desire still something more, concerning Spiritualities; as, to increase the Number of Churches, Parishes and Pastors, to assign them Revenues, and to augment the same where they are not sufficient, to provide for the Subsistence of the Poor, and furnish them with means of being usefully employ'd, to set up an Academy in the Capital City, and new Schools in the other Places of the State, where it shall be judg'd necessary; In a word, if they desire that the Revenues, which formerly belong'd to the Church, be bestow'd on pious Uses, is there any among all the Pretenders, who has the Ability and Power, like his *Prussian* Majesty, to sacrifice as much of those Revenues as shall be necessary, towards all manner of pious Works?

The Application he shall make of the same, according to Exigencies and Occasions, will even be attended with this farther Advantage, That as the  
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People of the Country shall profit by it, the Money in Specie shall remain in it, and that considerable Sums arising from Ecclesiastical Revenues, shall not, as heretofore, be yearly wasted in *Rome* and *Paris*.

Moreover, his Majesty designs to make another Application, that will still distinguish him more from his Competitors; and that is, a Fund out of his Revenues, to maintain in his Universities a certain Number of Scholars of this Principality, who will devote themselves to the Service of the Church, and may not have wherewithal to support the Charges of their Education.

As for Temporalities, it is no less certain, That his *Prussian* Majesty is able to fulfil the Desires of the People of this State, better than any of his Competitors.

For if they wish to have their Franchises and Liberties, and all the Grants made to them at divers times, confirm'd, so that every Corporation and Commonalty, and even every private Person, be maintain'd in their Rights, and in all the Immunities they enjoy, His Majesty will the more certainly do it, because it has been, and ever will be his inviolable Maxim, That all Sovereigns, who design to reign happy, ought to keep their Word, and the Fundamental Laws of their Dominions; maintain their Subjects in all their Privileges, and rather augment than curtail the same.

Do they wish, besides, That such Persons of the Country, as are capable to bear Dignities and publick Offices, be advanced to them preferably to others? That new ones be created, as far as Necessity will require? That Salaries and Appointments be augmented, and new ones settled, that every body may have means to subsist in his Employment? In short, Do they wish, That Sciences, Arts, Trade, Handicrafts, and whatever may procure Plenty in the Country, may be render'd more and more flourishing by new Settlements? They may expect all this from his Majesty, who will be much better able than the other Pretenders, to bestow the necessary Expences towards the same.

But his Majesty will not stop there; and this distinguishes him still more eminently. He knows

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that the Principality of *Neuchâtel* is of so narrow a Compass, and so populous, that there is always a great Number of Persons who cannot find Means to employ themselves; and that most of them go elsewhere oftentimes to little purpose, to improve their Industry. He conceives, that nothing can be more advantageous to them, than to give them Overtures and Means to cultivate their Talents, and push their Fortunes; And therefore his Majesty, who is still intent upon every thing that may contribute towards their Common Good, has readily determin'd to open to them such Expedients as he judg'd most necessary, and most advantageous. This is what he proposes to do:

In the first place, to favour the Education of Children of Good Families, particularly of such as may stand in need of being eas'd in the Expence; his Majesty will constantly breed up a certain Number of them at his Court, in the Quality of his Pages.

Moreover, his Majesty being very solicitous about the Education of Men of Letters, he declares, that he will do the same in regard to those that shall study Law and Physick, as with those who shall study Divinity; and that he will maintain a certain Number of them in each Faculty.

Besides, his Majesty observing, That the People of *Neuchâtel* and *Valangin* are of a Martial Spirit, and naturally inclined to Arms, and that those who go out of their Country, most frequently addict themselves to them, notwithstanding the Difficulties they have to struggle with, to be advanced; his Majesty being desirous of seconding the Inclination of those Warlike People, is resolv'd to raise and maintain, at a good Pay, one or two Regiments, that shall be entirely composed of Persons of that Country; nor shall any other Nation be admitted into these Bodies, to the end that as many of those brave Men, Natives of the Principality, as shall be desirous to follow the Army, may have Means and Opportunities to advance themselves.

*Lastly*, If there be any Persons, who neither can, nor will make use of these particular Advantages, there are general ones, which they may all benefit themselves by, if they please: That is, they may pro-



procure to themselves all other Settlements that shall best suit with them, in such Places as they shall think fit, in the Cities, Towns, Territories and Dominions belonging to his Majesty; and every one of them improve there his Talent, in the Science, Art, Trade, Commerce and Profession he shall exercise: In a word, they may depend upon it, That all his Majesty's Dominions shall be to them a second Native Country; for by the Favour and Protection, with which that Great Prince will vouchsafe to honour them, they shall enjoy the same Comforts and Liberty, as in the Place of their Birth, and will even find there greater Advantages. But can they expect as much from the other Pretenders? We shall not any longer insist to shew, that no body can vy with his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, in Point of Inclination, Power, and Means, to make the People of this Country happy. But because it may be alledg'd, That we have hitherto shewn Things only on the fair side, and that having enumerated the Blessings they may expect under the Government of that Monarch, if he becomes their Sovereign, it must, on the other hand, be examin'd, Whether that Happiness will be solid and lasting? And whether nothing may be fear'd to the contrary? This we are now going to do, by confuting the Illusions of those, that labour to prepossess the People of this State with ill-grounded Fears, against his Majesty the King of *Prussia*.

There are Two Prejudices, with which they chiefly endeavour to prepossess the Minds of the People. The first relates to the Resentment, which (they say) is to be fear'd from *France*; particularly, in case of a Rupture between Her and the Empire, if the States of *Neuchâtel* accept of the King of *Prussia* for their Sovereign. But this Pretence of Fear vanishes of it self, as soon as we consider, That this Principality is universally acknowledg'd to be a Part of *Switzerland*, both by its Situation and Alliances with four Cantons, which gives it a Rank among the Co-Allies of *Switzerland*; That these Alliances in particular, are the Safety of this Country, since it cannot be invaded, without falling out with those four Cantons, which are the Principal of *Switzerland*, and who neither can, nor will, suffer

it; That the other Cantons, unall'y'd with the Principality of *Neufchatel*, have always own'd and acknowledg'd it, on several occasions, as a Member of the Helvetick Body; Witness the Letter to the Duke of *Guise*, Governor of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, in reference to the Customs and Duties on the Merchandizes imported into *France*; Witness the Act of Surrender made to the Lady *Jane* of *Hochberg*, of the Principality of *Neufchatel*; Witness also the Sentence given at the Diet of *Baden*, touching *Valangin*; Witness likewise the Including of *Neufchatel*, in all the Treaties of Alliance, which the *Switzers* have, at divers times, made with Foreign Powers, and particularly with *France*; Witness, in the last place, the Communion in which the Churches of *Neufchatel* have always been, and are still, with the Protestant Churches of *Switzerland*; and particularly the Part the Evangelick Diet at *Arau* took in the Affair of the Minister *Girard*, in the Year 1699. To which we may add, that *Neufchatel* has always been acknowledg'd abroad, as a Member of the Helvetick Body, by its being included, in that Quality, in several Treaties of Peace, especially in that of *Reswick*; and that the People of *Neufchatel* have constantly serv'd as *Switzers*, both in *France* and elsewhere.

The Bishop of *Basil* is a Prince, of the Empire, the greatest part of his Lands lie without the Boundaries of *Switzerland*, and consequently, exposed to the Invasion of *France*. Besides, they are, without Dispute, a Fief of the Empire, and for that reason, that Prince contributes towards the Charges of the Empire, even towards the present War against *France*; Nevertheless, he lives in Peace and Safety with his Subjects, under the Shelter of his Alliance with the Catholick Cantons. By this means likewise, *Franche-Comté* has so long preserv'd a Neutrality, notwithstanding there was a War between *France* and *Spain*, because the *Swissers* were Guaranties of that Neutrality. And who but knows, that that Province would not at this time have been in the Hands of *France*, if the *Spaniards* had made the necessary steps in *Switzerland*, for preserving that Neutrality? The Principality of *Neufchatel* has likewise enjoy'd a perfect Tranquillity, whilst *Spain* was

was in possession of *Franche-Comté*; even when the Crown was most powerful and formidable, and kept Europe in Awe, her Armies pass'd and repass'd several times along the Frontiers of *Neufchatel*, without doing any Mischief, altho' Spain was at War with France; and the Dukes of *Longueville* either commanded or served in the French Armies even in the *Franche-Comté*; nor was the Peace between that Province and the County of *Neufchatel*, ever disturb'd upon that Score. Nay more, the Inhabitants of *Franche-Comté* flying at that time, at the Approach of the French Army, retir'd to the Country of *Neufchatel*, with the knowledge, and in the very sight of the Duke of *Longueville*, who even order'd his Governor, and the Council of State, to give them a kind Entertainment; so true it is, that there was a Difference to be made, between a Duke of *Longueville*, and a Prince of *Neufchatel*; between a French General, and a Member of the Helvetic Body; the French and the Spaniards being equally perswaded, that the State of *Neufchatel* ought ever to follow the Motions and Interests of the Helvetic Body, as being a part of it. So that when the King of Prussia becomes Prince of *Neufchatel*, he needs only confirm and renew the Alliances, which this State has already made with the four Cantons, to provide for their entire Security. This his Majesty is fully dispos'd to do, and even to extend and enlarge those Alliances, and make new ones, if it be thought proper, either with the 13 Cantons, or at least with all the Protestant ones. Besides, his Majesty may still take other good Measures abroad, since he is so potent a Prince, that France will make no Difficulty (supposing she always possesses *Franche-Comté*) to contract with his Prussian Majesty a perpetual Treaty of Neutrality, for the Principality of *Neufchatel*, with the Guaranty of all the Cantons in general, or of all those in particular, that shall be willing to enter into it, and whose greatest Interest it is to provide for its Preservation. By these Means the Peace and Tranquillity of this State may be secured on lasting and unmoveable Foundations.

The second Prejudice, which they endeavour to suggest against his Prussian Majesty, is, that if the Marquesses of *Hochberg* and their Successors, have

not had that Right, which they arrogated to themselves, and exercised; whatever they have done and granted, in favour of the Corporations and private Persons of this State, becomes void: so that all the Advantages derived from them, will be lost. But 'tis not to be believ'd, that any Body can be caught with this Illusion, particularly after the Declarations his Majesty has made of his Views and Intentions. And indeed, 'tis not to be imagin'd, that so good a Prince can repine at the Privileges, which the People of this Country have obtain'd, even from those that have held the Place of true Sovereigns. His Majesty being not only persuaded, that they would have obtain'd more of their lawful Princes, but also that it would be repugnant to Equity, that People that have acted sincerely, should suffer for other Peoples Deeds; and not be able to procure to themselves any Privilege, during the long Continuance of an Intrusion, which hapned without their Fault. Therefore we still repeat it, 'tis not his Majesty's Intention, to repeal the Grants made to the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, by any of their former Governours. On the contrary, he promises, and positively obliges himself, generally to confirm, as soon as he has been acknowledged, all the Franchises, Liberties, Immunities, Exemptions, Laws, Uses and Customs, written, and not written, which the People actually enjoy; and expressly to ratify all Conveyances, Privileges, Leases, Grants; in a word, all perpetual Titles, of what nature soever they be, that have been formerly granted, both to the Corporations and private Persons of the State, by all the Persons that have ruled over them, either by Right or by Fact; particularly by *Rudolph of Hochberg*, and all his Successors, and above all things, by the late Dutches of *Nemours*. And this his Majesty will do in the best form possible, being resolv'd to give all the Security that can be reasonably expected. But if, after all this, some Persons should still retain some Diffidence, it must be said, that they are strangely prepossessed, and that it's in vain to speak to People of such a Character.

To conclude this Writing, there only remains to desire those that shall read it, to keep still in sight the Motive and Aim which was set down at the begin-

beginning, and not to fancy that we only endeavour to dazzle the People by Reasons of Interest, and divert their View from Reasons of Right; as if the present Business were only to examine, which of all the Competitors suits best, in order to give him the Preference, without any Regard to the Rules of Justice. No, neither his *Prussian* Majesty, nor any one in his behalf, has had, or is capable of having such Thoughts. And indeed, it is only after the Rights of his Majesty have been prov'd in a convincing manner, in the Summary Treatise which has been publish'd, that we undertook to draw up this Manifesto, to prevent the disguising the true Interest of the Country, from hindring that Conviction and Persuasion, which Truth ought naturally to operate; and even to engage those that love Justice, to bestow the more Attention on the Reading of that Treatise, it being certain, that the more the Justice of a thing appears, under advantageous Ideas, the easier Access she finds to the Minds and Affections of Men. Therefore this Writing ought not to be separated from the former, but join'd together, as mutually supporting each other, and making this Truth appear; that, at the same time, his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, shall have Justice done him, you will at once discharge what you owe to God, your Country, your Selves, your Family, and your Posterity: In a word, that thereby the Magistrates, Corporations and Members of this State, will have the Satisfaction to find their Advantage in their Duty.

## Numb. IX.

*General Articles, drawn up and proposed, in the Name and Behalf of all the Corporations and Companies of the Principality of Neufchatel and Valangin. And afterwards agreed unto, and granted, by his Excellency the Count of Metternich, Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Prussia; with his Majesty's Act of Ratification, and Confirmation of the Manifesto printed and publish'd in his Name.*

*General Articles for the whole State.*

**I.** **T**HAT RELIGION shall be inviolably preserv'd and maintain'd in the State it is in at present, without making any Innovation therein. And for that end:

1<sup>st</sup>, That according to what was regulated at the beginning of the Reformation, the sole Exercise of the PROTESTANT Religion shall be perform'd in the whole State, except in the Parishes of Landeron and Cressier: But the Prince, or the Person representing him, shall have the Liberty to perform the private and particular Exercise of their Religion, in the Place of their usual Residence; for themselves, their Families, and Domesticks.

2<sup>dly</sup>, That the Order of the Ecclesiastical Discipline shall be maintain'd, according to the Custom hitherto used, both in the Consistories, and the Assembly of Ministers: That the said Assembly shall freely enjoy all their Rights, and particularly that, which they have, and are in possession of, to chuse, suspend, depose and change the Ministers, and without hindrance to decide Matters concerning the Holy Ministry; and when, by the mutual Consent of the said Assembly, and of the People of any Place of this State, it shall be thought fit to erect any new Church, upon any Fund whatsoever, the Sovereign shall be obliged to give his Assent to, and authorize the same, as soon as desired.

3<sup>dly</sup>, 'The Revenues of the Church, being, since the Reformation, in the Sovereign's hands, and there being several Places in this State, where, for want of Funds, the Edification of the People cannot be provided for; it shall be agreed, That an Annual Sum shall be rais'd on those Revenues, which shall be constantly apply'd to religious Use, where Necessity shall require, both in the Town and the rest of the State.

4<sup>thly</sup>, 'That no Person shall be permitted to settle in a Place, where a Religion different from his is profess'd: That if a Protestant has a mind to turn *Roman Catholick*, he shall go and live in a *Roman Catholick* Parish; and the *Roman Catholicks* that shall become Protestants, shall reside in a Protestant Parish; and that neither Party shall seduce, or take away each others Children, to make them embrace another Religion.

5<sup>thly</sup>, 'That in all the Protestant Places of this State, the Offices and Employments shall be bestow'd on Protestants: And the Places and Offices in the Castellany of *Landeron* shall be given to *Roman Catholicks*.

II. 'That all Persons that are not natural-born Subjects of this Country, altho' they should be naturaliz'd or born of naturaliz'd Parents before their Naturalization, shall, for the future, and for ever, be declared incapable of possessing in this State, any Employment, either Civil, Military, or Ecclesiastick, in any manner, or under any pretence whatsoever: Which Incapacity shall extend to the natural-born Subjects of this State, who may have settled in another Country, or bound themselves, by any Office or Place, to any other Prince or State. Provided, that the Place of Governour be formally excepted from this Article; and that the same shall not prejudice the Rights the Assembly of Ministers enjoys, and has ever exercis'd, of calling Ministers from other Places, in case of Necessity.

III. 'That, according as has been expressly inserted in the Charter of *Franchises*, both of the City and Burghers of *Neufchatel*, and the Burghers of *Valengin*, the Subjects of the State may freely go out of the Country, to travel, or otherwise; and even

even serve in the Wars, provided they do not serve a Prince or State, with whom the Prince, as Sovereign of *Neufchatel*, shall be at War; as has been constantly practised of old. But nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for any to raise or lift Soldiers, in this State, without the requisite Allowance and Permission. Moreover, according to the express and formal Articles of the Charter, both of the Burghers of *Neufchatel*, and those of *Valangin*, this State shall not be involved in any War, nor the Subjects thereof compell'd to march, except it be for the proper War of the Prince; that is to say, for the Defence of the State, and for the Wars the Prince may have, as Sovereign of *Neufchatel*, and not otherwise: So that if he be at War upon Account of some other State, Lands, or Lordships, the State of *Neufchatel*, shall not be obliged to enter into it; but is in such a Case to remain Neuter, except the whole Helvetic Body in general, should concern themselves in it.

IV. That Care be taken, that Justice be well and expeditiously administer'd. And for that end: 1<sup>st</sup>, That the ordinary States, both of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, meet at least once a Year, in the Month of May: And nevertheless, Assemblies shall be extraordinarily conven'd, for the Claims, Decrees and Accessories, as was regulated some Years ago.

2<sup>dly</sup>, That the Sovereign take Care, that the Custom-Law of the Land, be forthwith revised, explain'd, corrected, and augmented, if need be; that the same may be digested in Writing, into a plain, compendious, and easie Body; the Franchises and Liberties of all the Bodies of the State remaining safe and entire.

3<sup>dly</sup>, That the Demands of the Officers of the Principality, be clear, and precise; so that they be oblig'd to declare, whether they sue in a Civil or Criminal Action: In which, however, some reasonable Expedient may be found out, to prevent all Inconveniences in that Respect.

V. That in the Commissions of Officers of Justice of this State, instead of the Clause, *durante Bene placito*, it shall be inserted, *quam diu se bene gesserint*. So that neither they, nor the Notaries, may



may be remov'd from their Places and Offices, but upon full Proof of their Misdemeanors.

VI. That the Dispensations of Marriage, until the third Cousin-Germans exclusive, be entirely abolish'd, as a Thing incompatible with our Reformation.

VII. That the Oaths of Notaries be in all respects regulated as formerly, and the Innovations made therein, suppress'd.

VIII. That for the future, the Prince may make what Recognizance he shall think fit: Provided it be at his own Charge, and the Burghers and Subjects be not oblig'd to contribute any thing towards it.

IX. *Lastly*, And that for the future, the Sovereign, immediately after he has been acknowledged and invested in the Sovereignty, shall take the usual Oath, both to the City of *Neufchatel*, and the other Bodies of the State, either in Person, if present, or by Proxy, if absent, as has been practis'd in all Ages; whereunto he shall add a general Promise and Assurance, That he confirms, as much as is necessary, the Fundamental Laws and Constitutions of the State in general; including therein the abovemention'd Articles, and all the Rights, Franchises, and Spiritual and Temporal Liberties, good ancient Customs written and not written, of each Body and Corporation being part of this State; as also all perpetual, real and personal Concessions, and in what manner soever the same may have been granted, by all the preceding Princes, and their Guardians, and particularly by the late Dutchess of *Nemours*, our Sovereign Princess.

A Memorial deliver'd by his Excellency Count Metternich, to the Four Ministraux (or Ministers of State) Council and Corporation of the City of *Neufchatel*; in which he agrees to, and grants, in the Name of his Majesty the King of Prussia, the General Articles before-mention'd.

THE General Articles, which you demand for the State, were communicated to Me but few Day ago. You may easily have judg'd, That I would

would readily give my Consent to them, in the Name of his Majesty, by Virtue of the Full Powers given me; considering, the most Material of those Articles are comprehended in the Manifesto I lately publish'd, and that I have already offer'd you more ample and essential Advantages, than those you demand.

His Majesty has not only particularly order'd me, charily to preserve all your Franchises and Liberties, which are as ancient as your Constitution, as well as all the Privileges and Concessions, which the Possessors of this State have successively granted you; but also any thing that may, for the future, be most useful and most advantageous to you, and any thing conducing towards Maintaining your Religion and Securing your Tranquillity, Avoiding all manner of Contests between the Prince and you, and Preventing the Molestation of private Persons; in a word, I am charg'd to procure you all the Favours and Advantages, you can reasonably desire.

Being therefore acquainted with his Majesty's favourable Intentions, I readily grant, in his Name, in the most authentick manner, the Nine General Articles you demand for the State. However, I desire you to explain to me the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Articles; with a Design only to know exactly your Thoughts on that Subject, and not to raise any Scruple about them; being persuaded, that you will demand nothing but what is just and reasonable. I am confident, *Gentlemen*, that if you are thorowly acquainted with his Majesty's upright Intentions, you not only depend on the Reality, and constant Continuance of the Promises I make you on his part, but that you are also persuaded, that his generous Soul will induce him considerably to enlarge the Advantages I have made you hope for. In the mean time, you shall, at all times, have the laudable Canton of *Bern* for Umpire between his Majesty and you, as well in regard to your ancient Franchises, Immunities, and Privileges, as in relation to the new Concessions, which I grant you, in his Majesty's Name, and may, for the future, grant you. I likewise declare to you, in the King's Name, that he will

not, only consent, that her Majesty the Queen of Great-Britain, and their High-Mightinesses, be Guaranties of all my engagements, but even that his Majesty will, with Pleasure, use his Endeavours to procure you that Guaranty.

You will be told, *Gentlemen*, That the *French* Pretenders can likewise make you Offers. But what Security have you for the Performance of their Word? For altho' you might depend upon the Sincerity of their Intentions, would they be more at liberty to discharge their Promises to you, than the Prince of *Conti* has been in respect to the Inhabitants of the Principality of *Orange*? I may even add, That the Canton of *Bern*, tho' most considerable, could perhaps hardly support you against the Attempts of *France*, and the Pretenders of that Nation, without the Concurrence of the High Allies.

As to the particular Offers, which the Prince of *Conti* makes you, they seem strange enough to me. He will establish an *Inalienability*, which you have already without him, and which, if you fall into his Hands, can subsist no longer than the Court of *France* shall think fit. He will, by an Expedient as suspicious as equivocal, and which would be impracticable in the Performance, secure you from the sad Fate which *Brittany*, *Bearn*, and so many other States, that have been incorporated into the Kingdom of *France*, and are become Provinces of it, have undergone. But your own Constitution, and the Justice you will do his Majesty, will sufficiently, and, in a much safer manner, secure you. He will grant you the Property of the Revenues of the Hospital, which from this Moment belongs to you. He will remit you the five Aids, which have already been remitted. He consents, that you be absolv'd from, and dispens'd with, your Oaths, in case he should fail in his Engagements; which is a natural Consequence of the reciprocal Oaths between your Prince and you. Besides, the Prince of *Conti* being solemnly excluded, and in a Manner that ought to be irrevocable, from all the Pretensions he had form'd upon your State, it would not be in the least surprizing

prizing, if he should make infinitely greater Offers than he has done.

But, *Gentlemen*, you ought not to ascribe the Engagements I now enter into with you, to a Design of Dazzling you, and of Obtaining thereby some Thing from the State, that is not entirely consonant to Justice. His Majesty's Rights are so well grounded, that the Evidence thereof cannot but determine, in his Favour, all Persons inclin'd to Right and Equity.

But the Good-Will the King my Master bears to a State so devoted as yours is to the HOLY RELIGION which he himself professes, and of which he is so zealous a Defender; the Satisfaction he takes in Governing his Subjects with Lenity; the Pleasure their Felicity gives him, a Pleasure truly worthy of a King! and the particular Esteem he has for you, are the true Motives, which, from this time, and shall always, for the future, engage him, to bestow his Favours upon you.

As for my own part, it will prove a most complete Joy to me, if I can contribute any thing towards making you sensible, more and more, of the Effects of his Majesty's generous and sincere Affection for your Interests. *Neuschattel, August 16. 1707.*

*Sign'd,*

*Count of Metternich.*

*An Act of Ratification and Confirmation made by his Majesty the King of Prussia, of the Manifesto printed and publish'd, in his Name.*

**F**rederick, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, Markgrave and Elector of Brandenburg, Sovereign Prince of Orange, Duke of Magdeburgh, Cleves, Juliers, Bergh, Stettin, Pomerania, of the Cassub and Vandals, in Silesia, and Crossen, Prince of Halberstad, Minden, Camin, and Mearns, Count of Hohenzollern, Ruppin, of Marck, Ravensberg, Hohenstein, Tecklenburg, Lingue, Buren, and Leerdam, Marquis of Ter-Veele and Flushing, Lord of Ravensstein, Lavenburg, Buten, Arlay, and Breda. Be it known, that it having pleas'd God to call out

of this World, Madam the Dutchess of Nemours, and We having since thought fit, according to our Declaration, formerly issued out, to sue the Pretensions which we have to the entire Sovereignty of the Principality of *Nenfchatel and Valengin*; We are glad to inform the Inhabitants of that Country, not only with the good, and indisputable Right which we have to that Principality, but also with the Advantages which we design to bestow on the People of that State, when they shall have submitted to our Government. And having for that end publish'd by our Minister of State and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in *Switzerland*, Count *Motternich*, a certain Manifesto, which lays open Part of those Advantages, We have been willing, in order to give the greater Assurances of the same to the Subjects of that Principality, to engage, as We do engage, by vertue of these Presents, for Us and our Successors, our Royal Word and Promise, not only to keep, accomplish and punctually perform, every thing contain'd in the said Manifesto, in all its Points and Articles, but also add thereunto other Benefits and Favours, and generally to contribute, as much as shall lie in our Power, towards the Tranquillity and Welfare of that Country, both in Spiratualities and Temporalities; and, at all times, to make it more flourishing. Promising to ratify, approve and hold good, whatever our Ambassador shall promise and grant in this respect, as well to the Inhabitants of that Principality in general, as to every one in particular, as if We ourselves had directly promised and granted the same. In Testimony whereof, We have signed these Presents with our Hand, and caused our Royal Great Seal to be affix'd thereunto. Given at our Castle of *Charlottenburg*, August 10th, in the year of our Lord 1707. and of our Reign the Seventh.

*Sign'd,*

FREDERICK R.  
Count of *Wartemberg*.

*The great Seal is affix'd to this Ratification.*

Numb. X,

## Numb. X.

*The Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal about the Mismangements of the Navy, presented to the Queen, on Monday the first Day of March, 1706 with her Majesty's Answer.*

*Die Mercurii, 25 Februarii, 1707.*

**WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do humbly acquaint your Majesty, That early in this Session of Parliament, a Petition of several Merchants, on Behalf of themselves and others, Traders of the City of London, was presented to the House, whereby they complain'd of great Losses by the ill-timing of Convoys, and for want of Cruisers; so that they durst no longer engage the Remainder of their Estates to carry on their several Trades, unless immediate Care was taken to remedy these two main Causes of their Misfortunes.

This Petition containing Complaints of great Consequence to your Majesty's Subjects; and we being sensible, that nothing but a strict and impartial Enquiry into Matters of Fact could put them in a due Light, and enable us to distinguish between ill-grounded Clamours, and a just Cause of Complaint, in order to take the usual Method of being rightly and fully inform'd, did refer the Petition to a Committee, and did also refer to the same Committee several Papers, which the House had found necessary to call for from the proper Offices, for their better Information in divers things relating to the Navy.

The Committee having prepar'd a Report, and presented it to the House, upon a mature Consideration, it was approved and agreed to; and we think it our Duty humbly to lay the same before your Majesty.

The Lords Committees have heard many of the Petitioners upon their Oaths, and have caused them to put their Depositions into Writing, and sign the same.

THE Lords Committees observing, that the Complaints of the Petitioners naturally fell under several Heads; for the greater Ease of the House, have endeavour'd, in their Report, to reduce the Evidence to the following Method, always referring, as they proceed, to the Depositions themselves.

One thing complain'd of, was, The Insufficiency of Convoys appointed for the Merchants, whereby their Ships had from time to time become a Prey to the Superior Force of the Enemy.

A Second Point was, The Merchants suffered great Discouragement by their being forced to wait long for Convoys, even after the time promised and prefixed for their Sailing, whereby the Charge of Seamens Wages, and Victuals, Demurrage of Shipping, Damage of Goods, and Loss of Markets, made Trading insupportable.

A Third Ground of Complaint was, The untimely and unseasonable Sailing of Convoys, whereby Trade (to the *West-Indies* especially) was in a manner ruin'd.

A Fourth was, The great Want of Cruisers in the Channel and Soundings.

A Fifth Complaint was, Concerning the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Captains of the Queen's Ships of War, in impressing Seamen out of the Merchant Ships in the *West-Indies*; as also upon their Return into the Ports of Great Britain, to the Endangering of many, and Loss of several Ships.

In Order to make out the first Head of their Complaint, relating to the Insufficiency of Convoys, they gave the following Instances:

First, In June, 1706. a Fleet of Merchant Ships, under Convoy of the *Gosport* Man of War, bound for the *West-Indies*, were attack'd in the Soundings, and the *Gosport*, and Eight or Nine of the Merchant Ships were taken.

Secondly, The *Lisbon* Fleet, under Convoy of the *Swiftsure* and *Warspight*, were attack'd in March, 1706, and about Fourteen Merchant Ships taken in the Soundings.

Thirdly, The *Newfoundland* Fleet, under Convoy of the *Falkland* and *Medway's* Prize, were attack'd in April, and some of them taken.

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*Fourthly*, The Coasting Convoy was attack'd in April off the Lands End.

*Fifthly*, The Convoy from the *Downs*, consisting of the *Hampton-Court*, the *Royal-Oak*, and the *Grafton*, sail'd the first of May last, and the next Day were attack'd in the *Channel*, and the *Hampton-Court* and the *Grafton*, and about Twenty Merchant Ships were taken by the *Dunkirk Squadron*.

A *Sixth Instance* was, That of the *Russia Ships* Outward bound this Year, which were attack'd by the *Dunkirk Squadron*, and Sixteen of them taken.

And farther, in respect to the *Russia Fleet*, Mr. *Dawson* inform'd their Lordships, That on the 29th of April, the Governor, and a Committee of the *Muscovia Company* attended the Prince's Council, to know what Convoy was appointed to conduct their Ships to *Archangel*: They were told, Their Convoy should be one Fourth, and two Fifth Rate Ships. Upon their representing their Fears of Danger from the *Dunkirk Squadron*, it was told them from the Board, They need not be under any Apprehension on that Score; for the *Dunkirk Squadron* was gone Westward, which prov'd true; for on the Thursday following, the *Hampton-Court*, *Grafton*, and *Royal-Oak*, sail'd out of the *Downs* with the Ships under their Convoy, and the next Day, being the 2d of May, fell in with the *Dunkirk Squadron*.

To shew the Losses and Disappointments that have lately happen'd to the Fleets of the *Muscovia Company*, Mr. *Dawson* acquainted their Lordships with the Substance of a Petition lately presented by the *Muscovia Company* to the Prince's Council; and upon his Oath inform'd their Lordships of many Facts, in order to make good what was contained in that Petition: But those Facts being not particularly set down in his Deposition delivered to their Lordships, and sign'd by him, no Notice is taken of them in this Report.

The Merchants also desir'd, that Notice might be taken of the *Gazette* of the 8th of May last.

*Seventhly*, The Merchants instanced in the Convoy which went with the King of *Portugal's* Horfes, and many other Merchants Ships, which was attack'd the 10th of October last, by the *Dunkirk* and *Bis* Squadrons joyn'd together, who burnt one of  
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our Men of War, and took three others, with about 30 of our Merchants Ships.

To shew this, the Merchants produced the *Gazette* of the 3d of November, 1707.

These several Convoys having been thus attack'd in the Soundings and Channel in less than a Year and a half, the Merchants insisted was a convincing Proof of their Insufficiency.

The second Head of Complaint was, of the great Discouragement and Prejudice to Trade, by the Merchants being under a Necessity of waiting so long for Convoys, whereby their Charges were exceedingly increas'd, great Damages happened to their Cargoes, and their Markets were lost.

They said, If any of their Ships happen'd to escape the Enemy in their Return home, their Losses were much heightned by their long Lying for a Convoy to the River; which, though very much and long complain'd of, yet seldom met with any Redress.

One Instance of the Damages arising by the Delay of Convoys was, That several of our Merchants had Orders in July, 1704. for Buying great Quantities of Corn for the King of Portugal's Use, and had Assignments on the Treasury here for 100000 Pieces of Eight: Accordingly a great Quantity of Corn was bought in July and August, and frequent Applications made to the Prince's Council for Convoy, and they promis'd from time to time to take care of it; but the Convoy did not sail from Portsmouth till the 6th of February following, near seven Months after they had Orders: And by this Delay their Corn was in a very bad Condition.

The Merchants had an Order from the King of Portugal to the same purpose the Year before, but then they had worse Success in getting their Corn convoy'd to Portugal: And by these Disappointments, the Portugal Court was discouraged in sending Orders for more Corn from hence, not only by reason of the great Disappointment as to time, but by the Spoiling of the Corn, whereby our Corn was brought under great Disrepute; and they now supply themselves from Holland, and thereby the Dutch not only reap the Advantage thereof, but as the Corn comes chiefly to them from the *Baltick* Sea, it is a great Advantage to their Trade and Navigation.

The 25th of *March*, 1707. a Fleet sail'd for *Portugal*, but there was then a Prospect given, that there should soon go another Convoy. This encouraged the Shipping of great Quantities of Corn, and Woollen Manufactures; and the Heat of the Weather coming on, pressing Applications were made for that Convoy, but without Success.

The 10th of *August*, the Grand Fleet sail'd from *Portsmouth*, but took no Merchant Ships under their Convoy.

The Merchants having continued Petitioning, till about the latter End of *September*, then told the Prince's Council in plain Terms, That if they did not grant a Convoy immediately, the Goods aboard their Ships would inevitably perish in Port.

At that time they promised the *Norfolk* and *Warspight*; the Merchants prayed a small Ship might be added to see their Ships safe along the Coasts of *Portugal*, but that was denied; and the Prince's Council told them, The *Warspight* had Orders to that purpose.

The Merchants acquainted them, That so large a Ship at that Season durst not venture so near the Shoar as was necessary to protect the Trade from Privateers lying near the Shoar; and did also represent the Danger to which the main Fleet of Merchant Ships bound for *Lisbon*, would be exposed, if they proceeded with a single Man of War; but this was not regarded: So the Merchants were forc'd to submit, having some Chance for saving their Cargoes, if they proceeded; whereas they had none, if they continued longer in Port; for not only their Corn would be spoiled, but all their Woollen Manufactures were in Danger of Decaying by the heating of their Corn, as had been often experienced.

Soon after a Report came, That a *French* Squadron was cruising in the *Channel*, and an Embargo thereupon was laid on that Fleet. The *Portugal* Merchants drew up a Remonstrance, representing the great Hardships they had suffer'd: But it happen'd at the same time when their Remonstrance was presented to the Prince's Council, News came, That some *Dutch* homeward-bound *West-India* Ships, meeting with contrary Winds in the *Channel*, had  
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been taken for *French*, and were put into *Portsmouth*. Upon this, the Merchants press'd they might proceed without delay, the Cause of the Embargo being remov'd: But the Board seem'd displeased with their Remonstrance; and told them, The Embargo had been laid by the Prince, and could not be taken off without his Direction; And that his Highness being then at *Newmarket*, it must take up time before such an Order could be sent; but if they would stay a Week longer, the *Exeter* should be added to the Convoy, and the *Nassau*, if she could get up in time; to which several of the Merchants did agree, and were obliged by the Board to sign a Paper to that Purpose.

The Fleet sail'd the 18th of October, with the *Norfolk*, *Warspight*, and *Exeter*, but the *Nassau* did not joyn; which the Merchants said, was only for want of necessary Orders; for the Fleet was not under sail till Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, and the *Nassau* came to *Spithead* before Night.

By reason of the Insufficiency of this Convoy, several Ships were taken out of the Fleet near *Portland*; and afterwards the Fleet meeting with bad Weather in the *Bay of Biscay*, the *Warspight* and *Exeter* came back disabled: Whereas the Merchant Ships (except some few which had fallen foul upon each other) proceeded to *Lisbon* with the *Norfolk* only: But several more Ships were lost out of the Fleet by the Weakness of the Convoy, and Two Men of War, out of Three, being disabled, and forc'd to return, they thought it reasonable to conclude it could not be without some considerable Defects in the Ships when they went out.

Another Instance insisted upon, was, That a great Number of Merchant Ships having gotten into *Portsmouth* from *Jamaica*, *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Antegoa*, *Lisbon*, and other Parts, in December 1706. as also many Coasters; All these were detained there for Want of Convoy to the *Downs*, from that time to the 24th of April following, being between Four and Five Months, although frequent Applications were made to the Prince's Council, for Convoy to the *Downs*, from the Masters there, and the Owners at *London*, and many Promises given; and yet during that time, many of her Majesty's Ships lay

there in Harbour, and several Men of War pass'd by from *Plymouth*, without Calling for the Merchant Ships which lay there.

Sir *Thomas Hardy*, with the *East-India Ships*, and other Ships, from *Ireland*, pass'd by, without Calling in.

When these Merchant Ships came into *Portsmouth*, the *Southampton* lay ready fitted at *Spithead*, and continued there Two Months at least, and the *Anglesea* lay there a considerable time ready fitted.

During this time, several Frigats sail'd from *Portsmouth*, and cruised up as far as *Dungeness*, within seven Leagues of the *Downs*; but, for want of Orders, took no Ships with them.

Whilst these Ships lay there for want of Convoy, there were at *Spithead* the following Men of War, many of which lay there a considerable Time:

|                       |                         |                    |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| The <i>Anglesea</i> , | <i>Ruby</i> ,           | <i>Reformer</i> ,  |
| <i>Southampton</i> ,  | <i>Feversham</i> ,      | <i>Dover</i> ,     |
| <i>Swiftsure</i> ,    | <i>August</i> ,         | <i>Ramillies</i> , |
| <i>Warspight</i> ,    | <i>Nassau</i> , and the | <i>Sun Prize</i> , |
| <i>Severn</i> ,       | <i>Albemarle</i> .      | Two Fifth Rates.   |
| <i>Portland</i> ,     |                         |                    |

Some of these ( it was hoped, during the Westerly Winds, which were very frequent ) might have been ordered to have seen these Ships, being about Fifty or Sixty Sail, to the *Downs*, which was so near, about sixteen Hours Sail.

All this while the Merchants lay at great Charges, besides the Damage to their Cargoes, and the Loss of many of their Voyages for the following Season.

About the 10th of *February*, the *Ruby* and *Feversham*, appointed as Convoy for them, gave Sailing Orders, but were again countermanded, and the *Ruby* went into the Dock to clean.

Afterwards, upon farther Importunity, the *August* was ordered to joyn the *Ruby* and *Feversham*; but instead of going for the *Downs*, they went first to fetch the Coasters from *Topsham*, and then came to call for the Ships at *Portsmouth*.

About the beginning of *October*, 1706. Mr. *Coward* and

and Mr. Jones let several Ships to Freight to the Commissioners of the Victualling-Office, for the Queen's Service directly to *Jamaica*: Being told, the Convoy waited for them, they were bound by Charter-party to be at the *Nore* the 15th of *November* following, on Penalty of losing Five Shillings per Ton Freight.

Their Ships were ready, and the Wind was fair, but they were detain'd for the Convoy, and carried from Place to Place, from the *Downs* to *Portsmouth*, thence to *Plymouth*, thence to *Ireland*, thence to *Barbadoes* and *Antegoa*, staying at each Place, so that they arriv'd not at *Jamaica* till the 3d of *June* last, to the Ruine of their Voyage, and their Ships, of which they just then had an Account, that they are lately come back to *Ireland*.

Mr. Coward, the 11th of *February* last, let to Freight to the Commissioners of Victualling in the Queen's Service for *Lisbon*, the *Walthamstow-Galley*, (and as he was bound by Charter-party, under the same Penalty,) was ready by the First of *March* last, but was detain'd till the End of *August*, before he sail'd from *England*.

Captain *Kerr* appointed all the Ships at *Jamaica* to be ready to sail the First of *August* last, but then he made them wait till the 26th of *August*, and after, with his Convoy, left them all when at Sea.

Mr. *Palmer* in 1705. had a Part in a Frigate called the *Ruby*, laden with Corn and Bale-Goods for *Lisbon*; and in Company with many others, was convoyed from the *Downs* to *Portsmouth* by the *Litchfield* Prize; but for want of Orders, she could not see them at *Plymouth*, about Twelve Hours Sail farther, where they might have joyn'd Sir *Cloudesty* *Shewell's* Fleet, bound for *Portugal*. Upon this, the Merchants sent many Petitions to the Prince's Council, which, together with the Answers, (being direct Refusals) were inserted in his Deposition. Mr. *Palmer*, in Person, afterwards, in the Name of the several Merchants, attended the Prince's Council, and represented, That without speedy Relief, all the Corn aboard the Ships would be spoild; but the Answer was, That no Convoy could be granted; and at last, by a violent Storm the 10th of *August*, about Twenty Sail of these were cast away,

and amongst them the *Ruby*, worth, at least, Seven Thousand Pounds.

For a farther Evidence, the Merchants produc'd to their Lordships the *Gazette* of the 8th of May, 1707. and shewed the Paragraph from *Ostend*, in which are these Words:

*A Fleet of Merchant Ships, which lay Five Months in the Downs, consisting of Fifty-five Sail, arriv'd at Ostend this Evening, to the great Advantage and Satisfaction of this Place.*

This the Merchants observ'd. was a great Delay for so short a Passage, and must extremely prejudice the *Flanders Trade*, which the Parliament thought fit to encourage by passing an Act the last Session for Repealing the Prohibition of Importing Lace.

A Third Ground of the Merchants Complaint was, That by the untimely and unseasonable Proceeding of Convoys, especially to the *West-Indies*, they were very great Sufferers upon many Accounts.

By arriving there at an improper Time, in the Hot, Sultry, and Rainy Seasons, a great Mortality is occasion'd among the Seamen, which proves a Loss of their Voyages, for Want of Hands to bring home their Ships, or puts them to vast Charges to purchase Men there.

The same Cause obliges the Traders to the *West-Indies* to Return in the Winter-time, when they commonly meet with stormy and foggy Weather, which is often the Occasion of their Separation from their Convoy; who being well Mann'd, and Crowding all the Sail they can, out-sail the Merchant Ships, being (for the Reasons aforesaid) generally but weakly Mann'd, and so are left in Distress to the Mercy of the Enemy, or the Seas, for want of a little Conduct in the Convoys in shortning Sails, and taking Care of them.

An Instance of this was alledg'd in the Fleet now missing from *Jamaica*, which came under Convoy of Captain Kerr, with Three Men of War, the *Breda*, the *Sunderland*, and the *Experiment*, and a Fire-ship; One of which, the *Sunderland*, came alone to *Portsmouth*, the *Breda*, and the Fire-ship, to *Plymouth*, and the *Experiment* afterwards to *Spit-head*, but not one Merchant Man, except a small Ship to *Bristol*.

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The Merchants observ'd, That if the Convoy had fired Guns at Tacking in the Night, or used any other reasonable Care, they could hardly have lost a whole Fleet of above 20 Sail.

They observ'd also, That the Convoy were all come to *Portsmouth* or *Plymouth*, and yet Mr. Kerr himself had wrote from *Plymouth*, That in case of Separation, the Rendezvous was to have been in *Ireland*.

The *Jamaica* Merchants Complain, That they had long lain under great Discouragements.

That about *October*, 1705, they applied themselves to the Prince's Council, complaining of the many Losses in their Fleet the preceding Year, which had to a great Degree disabled them from sending another that Year: But that however depending upon the then repeated Assurances, that they should have a sufficient Convoy to depart early, and more particularly, upon an Order sent from that Board to the *Jamaica* Coffee-house, That the Merchants should get their Ships ready to depart by the 20th of *January*, at farthest; They had prevail'd with sundry Persons to let their Ships go to *Jamaica*. Accordingly, Ships were fitted out with great Expedition, and Men hired at extravagant Wages. But after all those fair Promises, their Ships thus fitted lay almost Two Months beyond the time prefix'd, for want of a Convoy.

The 21st of *March*, the Merchants (as Men in Despair) reciting the former Assurances given them, petition'd his Royal Highness, that their Ships might depart with the First Squadron, bound out of the Channel; adding, That if that Fleet should miscarry by their late going out, and Return, they desponded of getting Ships to carry on the Trade the succeeding Year.

Howbeit that Fleet was detain'd till the beginning of *May*, and the ill Success too well answer'd the Merchants Apprehensions; for the greatest part of the Fleet, being separated from their Convoy in their Return, were lost.

That by these and many other Hardships, the *Jamaica* Trade is brought to so low a State, that whereas at the beginning of the War, their Fleets Home, have consisted of 30 or 40 Sail, when they were

were lately inform'd by the Prince's Council, that a sufficient Convoy should be ready to depart with their Fleet in a proper time, they were obliged to acquaint the Board, that they had now but two Ships in Loading.

They also said, That, without some speedy Remedy, they should be quite disabled to make any farther Efforts to carry on the hopeful Trade begun to the *Spanish West-Indies*; upon account whereof more Woollen and other *English Manufactures* were shipp'd to *Jamaica* for that Trade, than had been in several Years before.

In respect to the *Virginia Trade*; In *October 1705*, some Ships sail'd for *Virginia*, under Convoy of the *Woolwich* and *Advice*, who were order'd to stay there till Reinforc'd from *England*; and the Merchants were then promis'd, That the *Greenwich* and the *Hazardous* should sail with the first fair Wind in *January* following; but those Ships did not sail till *May, 1706*. This Delay was the Cause they did not reach *Virginia* till *August*; at which time the greatest part of their Fleet had been 16 Months in their Voyage. By this length of the Voyage, their whole Freight was expended in Wages, Victuals, and other incident Charges.

Secondly, The Ships lying there almost Two whole Summers, several of their Bottoms were perished by the Worms, which in those Parts, always eats in the Summer Months.

Thirdly, To complete their Misfortune, they were forc'd to make a Winter Passage Home, and by the Badness of the Weather, &c. 16 or more Ships were sunk or foundred in the Sea, and about 8000 Hogsheads of Tobacco lost; other Ships with above 2000 Hogsheads of Tobacco more were taken and carried into *France*, and divers of the Ships were forc'd back to *America*, and since Returning without Convoy are lost, and not heard of.


The Particulars of these Losses are annex't to the Depositions given in by the Merchants, and thereby it is alledged, That the Publick Revenue has suffer'd above One hundred and fifty thousand Pounds, besides the very great Loss to the particular Persons concern'd.



It having been the last Winter Represented by the Commissioners for Trade, That it was necessary a Convoy should go to *Virginia* in the Spring, to fetch the Ships which should be there, and that they should stay there 20 Days after their Arrival, to collect them the better together; a great body of Ships which had taken Stores, &c. for *Lisbon*, upon her Majesty's Account, were thereby encouraged to go from thence to *Virginia*, and many other Ships went from *London* directly. But most of these remain'd in *Virginia* in September last, expecting this Convoy, and will now be oblig'd to come Home without Convoy in the Winter season: For though the last Spring her Majesty in Council order'd a Convoy to be ready in *August*, to go for *Virginia*, yet they still remain at *Portsmouth*. By this the *Virginia* Ships will be forc'd to lie all Summer in *Virginia*, and come home again in the Winter, and thereby not only the Merchants Losses and Damages will be very great, and the Revenue suffer much, but there is aboard this Fleet far greater Quantities of the Woollen Manufacture, for the Winter clothing of that Country, than has been usually sent to those Parts, which now cannot arrive till the Winter be over, and the Market past; and Necessity will justify those People for undertaking our Manufactures, which many of them have already fallen into: The ill Consequences of which the Merchants submitted to the Consideration of their Lordships.

They also said, That for some Years past there had been no Frigate appointed to take Care of the *Virginia* Coast, for want of which, many Ships had been taken, going in, and coming out, by the French Privateers.

These Merchants prayed their Lordships to use some Means, That the Coasts of *Virginia* may be guarded, proper Convoys appointed, and the Merchants have due Notice thereof, and that then they might neither be delayed nor diverted. and that the Admiral's Protection might stand good, till the Ships were arriv'd in the proper Ports of Discharge.

 A Fourth Head of the Merchants Complaint was, the great Want of Cruisers in the *Channel* and *Soundings*.

Mr. *John Wood* inform'd their Lordships, That in the space of 16 Months last past, he had been concerned as Owner and Freighter of several Ships that loaded Corn in the Port of *Shoreham* in *Sussex* for *Holland* and *Lisbon*.

The *Union* Frigate was ready to sail for *Portsmouth* in *October*, 1706. but the Coast was so infested by Privateers, that she could not without apparent Danger, proceed to *Portsmouth*, though only 8 or 10 Leagues distant: Thereupon he and other Owners in like Circumstances, made frequent Application to the Prince's Council for a Man of War to convoy those Ships, but they from time to time delayed to order any Ship to call at *Shoreham*. He said, That upon one Application the Prince's Council told them, That they had only some third Rate Men of War, too large to lye on that Coast, except a Frigate of about 26 Guns, which Admiral *Mitchell* said they might have, but Admiral *Churchill* said, If she was sent, she would certainly be Taken. At last Mr. *Wood*, despairing of Assistance, after having waited six Months (the Ship lying at great Charges, and having on Board a perishing Commodity) notwithstanding the apparent Hazard, directed the Ship should sail for *Portsmouth*, but they were soon chased by three Privateers, and thereupon got under the Guns of *Bright Helmston*, but found little Protection there, the Guns being not in order, and there being no Powder to Charge them: But Night coming on, and the Weather bad, and the Privateers standing off to Sea, the *Union* Frigate, by the favour of the Night, weighed and stood for the Downs, and by the dawning of the Day was got up with *Beachy-Head*, but there fell in with several Privateers, who chased her under the Guns of *Hastings*, where then lay a Tender to a Man of War, with about 100 Impressed Men, which durst not stir out either for the Downs or *Portsmouth*, for fear of the French Privateers, very numerous on the Coast, and almost constantly Cruising between *Beachy Head* and *Shoreham*, without Interruption from our Men of War.

Some days after a Convoy coming from the Westward with some Ships, the *Union* Frigate joined them, and got into the Downs.

The same Mr. *Wood*, in the Months of *April*, *May* and *June* last, was concerned in several other Ships freighted with Corn in the same Port of *Shoreham* for *Lisbon* and *Holland*, but then also he did not dare suffer his Ships to stir out, the Coast continuing still infested with *French Privateers*. There was also at that time in the same Harbour, a Vessel laden with Timber for the Use of the Navy, which was said to have lain there 12 or 13 Months for want of Convoy to *Portsmouth*. At last, upon frequent Applications to the Prince's Council, a Convoy was sent, and the Ships went out, but soon after they had joyn'd, the Convoy run away, and left the Ships, upon a Report that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was upon the Coast, and the Ships were pursued by *Privateers*, and with great difficulty got to *Portsmouth*.

The *Privateers* continuing to infest the Coast as much as ever, Mr. *Wood* refused to be farther concerned from the Port of *Shoreham*, and has not heard of any Corn Exported since that time from that Harbour, which is a great Impoverishment to the Country thereabout, the price of Corn being there 20 or 25 *per Cent.* cheaper than at other places which lye nearer *Portsmouth*.

Mr. *Thomas Palmer* deposed, That within Three Years he has lost to the Enemy in the Channel and Soundings, a large part in three Running Gallies, Outward bound to the *Streights*, and in Six Weeks time, has lost as much coming home, as would have paid her Majesty some Thousand Pounds Custom.

The *Pilgrim* Galley laden with Fish, was taken in the Soundings by three large *Privateers*.

The *Providence* Galley laden with our Manufactory, and some Fish, Lead and Tin, bound to the *Streights*, worth near Ten thousand Pounds, was taken off of *Dungeness* some few hours Sail from the Downs, by 3 or 4 large *Dunkirkers*.

The *Mend* Galley, and *Fly* Galley, going out in *March* last, in Company of the *London* Galley, they were Chased off of *Beachy-Head*, by three *Privateers*,  
who

who took the two first, the *London* narrowly escaping, as he was inform'd from *Plymouth* by the Master, who informed him in the same Letter, That a Neutral Ship put in there, had been Boarded above a Dozen times in one Day by *French Privateers*.

The 13th of the same *March*, several Merchants made a Remonstrance of their Losses to the Prince's Council, who told them, They were not to expect Convoy for their Running Gallies: They replied, They did not, but desired Cruisers might be appointed for the *Channel* and *Soundings*, the Running Gallies being now the Vessels, which chiefly carried on Trade; and that if some better care were not taken, even the Men of War would be in Danger in the *Channel*. The Merchants were directed to leave their Remonstrance, that it might be look'd into at a full Board, but it had no effect: The same Vessel, the *London*, going out in Company of the *Handiside* and *Fleet* Galley, the *London* was taken, and the *Handiside* blown up in a Fight off of the *Lizard*, and the *Fleet* Galley only escap'd.

The *Antelope* Galley laden with Lead, Tar and Stockfish for the *Streights*, was Chased off of *Beachy-Head*, by the *Lyme* and *Gosport* Men of War, under Dutch Colours; the Master taking them to be Enemies, made the best of his way for *Hastings*; then the Men of War hoisted *English* Colours, but the Master not trusting to Colours, unfortunately ran the Galley ashore: This accident cost above 100 *l.* to get her into *Rye*, and above twice as much since, upon the Account of loss of time, she being detained thereby by the swarms of Privateers, as appears by several of the Masters Letters of the Dates following.

The 15th of *October* there were two Privateers and a Snow off that Harbour.

The 17th two Privateers off that Harbour.

The 22d two Ships of 30 Guns within 3 Miles of the Harbour.

The 24th four *French* Men of War at Anchor within sight of the Town.

The 28th, a Fleet pass'd by, with which the Master would have joyn'd; but could not, because there lay three *French* Privateers between them and him, and seven more in sight.

The

The 30th, a *Dutch Dogger* was Chas'd in there by seven Privateers.

The 5th of November, a Sloop came into that Harbour, which had been Taken and Ransom'd coming from *Lisbon*, and afterwards Boarded and Plunder'd by several *French Privateers* in the Channel. The Master of the Sloop gave an Account that three Privateers were lying off the Isle of *Wight*, three off of *Beachy*, and five or six others off of *Rye*.

The 8th of November, six Sail of *French Ships*, and a Sloop lay in sight of *Rye*, and the Sloop was come within a Mile of the Harbour, right in the Channel.

The 15th, a Gentleman that rode along the Coast, saw *Fourbin's Squadron*, and several Privateers cruising off of *Beachy*.

The 17th, another Master saw eight Sail of *French Ships* off the Downs, who were sending their Scouts very frequently to observe what was a doing.

The Merchants desir'd to submit it to the Consideration of the House, if there be a possibility of carrying on Trade under such difficult Circumstances.

Captain *Winter* came in the *King William Galley*, the 14th of March last, from *Gibraltar*, in Company of the *Pearl*, the *Hannover*, and the *Lodington Galleys*, and at the *Streights Mouth* they join'd the *Sea Horse* and the *Sunderland*.

The 31st of March, they were pursued by four Sail, but escap'd them by Tacking in the Night.

Upon the 9th of April, they had sight of *Beachy-Head*, and soon after five Sail of Privateers, lying under the Land, bore down upon them, who all made the best of their way; but the *Lodington* and the *Sunderland* were taken, and the *Hannover*, and *King William*, were pursued within two Leagues of *Dover Castle*, and the Privateers would have follow'd them into the Road, had they not seen a great Ship ahead of them, standing in for that place. And though the Enemies cruise in such great Numbers, that it is very hard for any *English Ships* bound Homewards to Escape, yet Captain *Winter* said, He did not see one *English Cruiser* throughout his whole Voyage.



In the Year 1704. few or no Ships arrived safe for want of proper Cruisers. The *Jamaica* Traders lost 14. Ships in the *Soundings* and *Channel*.

Sir George Bing, and Admiral Jennings, in January 1701. were at Sea cruising till the October following, during which time the *English* Ships were protected, and 20 Sail of the Enemies Privateers and Merchant Ships were taken, but from that time till October or November 1706, very few Ships were cruising.

Then Sir Thomas Hardy sailed with five Men of War, which all return'd in five or six Weeks, and soon after sail'd for *Ireland*, and return'd to the Downs in February or March, since which time the Merchants have had no knowledge of any Ships cruising till September, 1707.

Mr. Wood told their Lordships, That the Account he gave was the best he was able to procure of the Number of Cruisers employ'd, and the time they have been in Service since October, 1705.

Thomas Pipon, Commander of the *Elizabeth* Galley, said, That being bound for *London* from *Faro*, he had sight of *Beachy* the 22d of November last, there he spied three Sail to the Eastward of him, and stood from them, but soon after seeing three more near his Wake, and having tried their sailing, and finding he could by no means escape, he being so encompass'd, he ran his Ship on shore at *East-Bourn* on the Coast of *Sussex*, in hopes of some Assistance; but two of the Privateers came and anchor'd within Pistol-shot of the Ship, and by firing forc'd the Ships Company to get on Shoar after the best Defence they could make, having first endeavour'd to disable the Ship, and put Fire to some of the Sails; but the Enemy was so near, that they soon extinguish'd the Fire, and by the help of the rising Water got off the *Elizabeth* Galley, and carried her away.

Mr. Pipon said, That while he stay'd at *East-Bourn*, which was Two Days, he saw six or seven Privateers cruising off and on, several very near the Shore; and was inform'd by the People of the Place, that for four or five Weeks past, they had seen French Privateers almost every Day, sometimes to the Number of 16. but mostly 8 or 10 of them, and some of good Force.

He said, By reason of their great Numbers, and cruising in the Narrow of the Channell, it is very difficult for any Ships to avoid falling into their Hands, especially since there are no good Harbours or Forts to succour them nigh that Place; and the Enemy's Harbours of *Dunkirk* and *Calais* are so near, and so few *English* Cruisers in the Channell to intercept the said Privateers, and their Prizes, which makes the Ships Companies be altogether for running on Shore, to save their Liberties.

Captain *George Guillaume* told their Lordships, That in his last Voyage from *St. Ubes* to *London*, in the Ketch *Concord*, on Sunday the 16th of November last, he was forc'd, by contrary Winds, into *Falmouth* Harbour; the next Day he saw Three *French* Privateers take a *Dutch* Ship within Three Miles of *Pendennis* Castle.

On Thursday he left *Falmouth*, and on Friday he saw Two Vessels, which chas'd him into *Fresh-Water-Bay* in the *Ile of Wight*; but Night coming on, and the Weather very black, he escaped betwixt the Land and the Ships.

On Saturday 22d, he made *Beachy-Head*, and as soon as it was Day, saw a *French* Privateer under his Lee; and soon after saw Two at his Stern, and Three more at his Lee, and Two more a-breast of him, which made him resolve to run his Vessel on Shore, being very near Land.

Upon this, the Privateers put up *English* Colours, which made him forbear, for some time, to run his Ship ashore; but One of them putting all his Sails out, and coming upon him, he grounded his Vessel, and disabled her all he could, that they might not carry her off, and then went ashore at a Place called *Pevensey*, and went to the Town, and got some Assistance.

The Privateer came to an Anchor, and fired upon them, and the Shor went above half a Mile into the Country. He said, If they had had any great Guns, they might have saved their Vessel: for it was above Five Hours before the Privateer had her aloft.

The two following Days (which was the time he stay'd there) he saw from the Shore Six Privateers.



He affirm'd, That in his whole Passage he did not see any *English* Man of War.

The Merchants gave an Account of the vast Advantage of the *Mediterranean* Trade, which, for a considerable time, had been carried on with great Success by Nimble Gallies, without putting the Government to the Charge of Convoys.

Mr. Gould inform'd, That, beside the *Turkey*-Trade, and Trade from several other Places in the *Mediterranean*, the Customs of *Leghorn*, *Venice*, and *Genoa*, did amount to about 300000 *l.* Sterling per Annum; and an Account was also given in by him in particular, of the very great Annual Exports to *Leghorn* alone, consisting of our Manufactures, Goods of our Native Growth, and other Merchandizes, which Trade had continued for many years, while our Channel was better guarded; but of late it is, in a manner, quite interrupted for want of Cruisers in the Channel and Soundings, and many Rich Ships taken there. He mention'd in particular the *Mazareen* Galley from *Turkey*, worth above 80000 *l.* taken in the Soundings; the *Mediterranean* Galley from *Zant*, taken off *Beachy-Head*; the *St. George* Galley taken in the Channel; The *Royal Anne* Galley, taken in the Channel, where she had made Boards for about 15 Days together, without seeing any one Cruiser to help her; the *Trumball* Galley, Rich in Money, taken near the Downs. He said, He declined naming more, though he could mention several others, the rather, because some of them are included in the great List of Merchants Losses given in to their Lordships, consisting of near 1160 Ships: But in order to shew the Difference when any Care was taken for Cruisers, he produced a List to their Lordships of 91 Sail of Gallies bound from *Leghorn*, which arriv'd safe without Convoys, from September, 1703. to October, 1704. whilst there were some Cruisers employed.

He said, That Foreigners did reproach our Nation for their great Neglect of the Merchants Ships; and to this purpose he produced Two Letters from his Correspondents at *Leghorn*, one Dated the 12th of September; in which, after taking Notice of the Loss of the *Russian* Ships, it follows; "Seeing the Enemy fall in with so many of our Convoys,

“ we begin to suspect there may be some Traytors  
 “ among us. And another Letter, in which ( a-  
 “ mongst other things ) it is said ; “ They had re-  
 “ ceiv’d a lamentable Account of the *Lisbon Horfe-*  
 “ Convoy; by which they observ’d there had been  
 “ strange Management in our Maritime Affairs, see-  
 “ ing we can suffer so much so near Home.

He also produced another Letter from *Plymouth*,  
 dated the 18th of November last, wherein it was said ;  
 “ That the *French Privateers* are so bold as to cruise  
 “ in our very Mouth : About Four Days since, two  
 “ of them chas’d a *Dutch Man* from *Mounts-Bay* in-  
 “ to our very Harbour within *Pentec*, where there  
 “ was a sharp Dispute, and some Score of Guns  
 “ fired : There was, at that time, between the Island  
 “ and Main, the Three *Welch* Convoys, but nei-  
 “ ther of them stirr’d, having no Orders ; however,  
 “ the *Dutch Man* sav’d his Ship : But this is enough,  
 “ and too much on so melancholy a Subject.

Mr. *William Coward* said, He believed that the  
 List of Eleven Hundred and odd Sail of Merchant  
 Ships lost, given in to their Lordships, was very far  
 short of the whole Number.

As to the Fifth Head of the Merchants Com-  
 plaints concerning their hard Usage, in having their  
 Men impress’d out of their Ships in the *West-Indies*,  
 as also upon their Return Home, by the Captains  
 of the Queen’s Ships, to the very great Loss and  
 Danger of their Ships and Merchandize, several In-  
 stances were laid before their Lordships.

The *Gould Frigate*, *Josiah Dowell* Master, arriv’d in  
*Jamaica* in September, 1703. and whilst he went to  
 wait upon the Governour, Captain *Douglas* of the  
*Norwich* impress’d Five of his best Seamen : The  
 Master waited on the Captain, and shewed him his  
 Protection ; but *Douglas* told the Master, He had  
 25. Seamen, and his Orders from the Admiralty  
 were to press every Fifth Man : And though the  
 Master acquainted him, That some of his Men  
 were sick, and that he really wanted Men to sail  
 his Ship Home, yet he could only prevail but for  
 One Seaman ; the Captain telling him, If he would,  
 he could take away all his Men, and threatned to  
 stop his Ship, unless he would pay him the Wages  
 of the Seamen he had so impress’d.

Upon *Dowell's* Arrival at *Plymouth*, his Seamen were again impress'd.

This Impressing of the Seamen, and the extraordinary Charges occasion'd thereby, and the Delays of the Ship amounted to near 1000 *l.* Loss to the Owner and Merchants in that Voyage.

In a second Voyage to *Jamaica* in November, 1705. by the same Ship, *Daniel Bright* Master, several of his Men were impress'd, and the Master forc'd to hire others at an extravagant Rate, and to take French Prisoners on Board to help to sail his Ship Home: And upon his Arrival at *Plymouth*, the 5th of April, 1706. all his Men, except his Two Mates, the Carpenter, Steward, and Two Boys, were impress'd, and taken from him by one *Saunders*, a Midshipman belonging to the *Orford*, and other Press-Gangs, so that his Ship lay in Danger; and he could not have brought her to *London*, but by the Help of a Dutch Man of War, who furnish'd him with Ten Men, after he was refused by all the Queen's Men of War, to whom he applied in every Place where he came, though in vain.

In July, 1704. the *Roundburst* Galley, *John Sampson* Master, arriv'd in *Jamaica*, where Captain *Bois*, in the *Nonsuch* Man of War, press'd Five of his Seamen, whereby he was disabled (though fully laden) to sail in Company of a Ship of good Force, which then sail'd for *London*; and with great Difficulty, and after long Delay, (with much Damage and Danger to the Ship in the mean time) the Master got Four Seamen more, Two of his own Five before press'd from him; for which Two he was forc'd to give Captain *Bois* a Pipe of Wine, charg'd at 25 *l.* But the Ship proving leaky, by long lying, was lost in her Passage Home, in the Gulph of *Florida*; which Loss in the Ship and Goods, was computed to amount to 2500 *l.* to the Owner Mr. *Coward*, beside the Losses of several other Merchants.

The *Somerset* Frigate, *John Wicksted* Master, arriv'd at *Barbadoes* in April or May, 1705. where several of his Men were impress'd, and returning to *Plymouth* the 9th of August, 1705. Captain *Johnson* of the *Valeur* Man of War, impress'd Five of his best Seamen; and the next Night in a violent Storm

the Ship and Cargo was lost; which Loss in Ship and Goods was computed at 2000 *l.* to the Owner Mr. Coward, besides the Losses of other Merchants.

The *Walthamstow* Galley, Peter Roberts Master, arriving from *Barbadoes* about the same time, tho' he had several of his Men impress'd at *Barbadoes*, and only Nine Men and Two Boys left, with himself on Board; yet Captain Roach of the *Fox*, impress'd Three of his best Men, his Boatswain being one; although the Master told him how weak he was, and that he had but one Anchor on Board: Captain Roach said to him, If he was sawcy, he would take him and all his Ship's Company aboard, and whip the Master at the Geers. Captain Roach sent him Three *Italians* who could speak no *English*, and they the next Night in a Storm, run away with the Ship's Boat, which was stav'd, and the Ship ran on Shore, and so continued about 13 Days to her Damage of 4 or 500 *l.* besides the great Prejudice to the Merchants Goods; upon which Account the Master protested at *Plymouth*, and the Protestation was delivered to their Lordships, and is laid before the House.

Their Lordships do likewise acquaint the House, That there has been offer'd to them an Information of Mr. Benjamin Way, in which he represents, in behalf of himself and other Owners and Freighters of the *London* Galley, That the said Galley sail'd from *Jamaica* the latter End of *February* last, bound for *London*, under Convoy of her Majesty's Ship *Northumberland*, Captain Roffey Commander, with whom they kept Company till the 7th of *March*. But there having been seven Men impress'd from her, before she left *Jamaica*, and being forc'd to take *French* Prisoners on Board, and to hire what other Men she could, at excessive Wages, to help to sail the Galley home, and crowding all the Sail they could, to avoid being left by the Convoy, the Galley suffer'd such Damage in her Masts, as disabled her to keep Company, and being weakly mann'd; and in great Distress, they fired Guns, and made Signals; but being left by their Convoy, the Ship and Cargo perished, to the Loss of many Thousand Pounds.

The

The Merchants made the following Observations to their Lordships from the Evidence given before them, That the Prince's Council were fully inform'd of the great Number of the Enemies Privateers; That the Nation had lost the Exportation of Corn for the King of Portugal's Stores by the Delays of the Convoys; And the Portuguese Army is now furnish'd by the Dutch with Corn from the Baltick; And the Advantage design'd by Act of Parliament to the Land-Owner, by giving a Bounty of Five Shillings the Quarter upon Exportation, is in a manner disappointed, especially since for want of Cruisers, the Running Gallies are almost wholly discourag'd.

That the Prince's Council were so sensible of the Swarming of Privateers on the Coasts, that they declined sending One of Her Majesty's Ships of 26 Guns, lest she should be taken.

And that from Tuesday the 29th of April, 1707. when Mr. Dawson was told by the Prince's Council, That they had Notice the Dunkirk Squadron was gone Westward, to Thursday the First of May, when the Hampton-Court Royal-Oak, and Grafton, with the Merchant Ships under their Convoy, sail'd out of the Downs, there was time enough to have sent Orders not only by Express, but by the Ordinary Post, to have stopp'd the Sailing of that Convoy.

The Lords Committees do also herewith present to the House the great List of Ships lost, which the Merchants did lay before them, consisting of 1146.

The Lords Committees do also beg leave to inform Your Lordships, That the Method used by them in taking the Examinations of the several Merchants was, That after they had signed their several Depositions, their Lordships requir'd them to depose, That all that was contain'd in their Papers, respectively, which was said to be of their own Knowledge, was true, and what was mention'd therein, as heard by them; or received in Writing from any other Person, they believ'd to be true.

After this Report had been made and agreed to, the House was mov'd, that it might be transmitted to the Lord High Admiral, which was readily Assented

presented to, and the same was transmitted accordingly, together with all the Depositions relating thereto.

On the 9th of *January* last, a Paper was laid before the House, which purported to be the Lord High Admiral's Answer, viz.

Admiralty,  
8 Jan. 1704.

*The Lord High Admiral's Answer to the Report made to the House of Peers, from the Lords Committees appointed to consider of the Petition of several Merchants and others, Traders for the City of London.*

THE Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled. having by their Order, bearing Date the 17th Day of *December* last, directed, That a Copy of the Report should be sent to the Lord High Admiral, which was made to them on the same Day, from the Lords Committees appointed to consider of the Petition of several Merchants, on behalf of themselves and others, Traders of the City of *London*, and of the Depositions to which the said Report doth refer; And the said Merchants having represented in their Petition, That they have of late Years sustain'd great Losses by the Insufficiency, by the Delays, and by the Unseasonable Sailing of Convoys, and the Want of Cruisers: His Royal Highness has thought it necessary, That this General Complaint, as well as the several Particulars contain'd in the aforementioned Report, should receive such Answers as may set the whole Matter in a much truer Light than their Lordships can possibly have by those Papers only, from which the Report hath been collected: And therefore it is desired that their Lordships will be referr'd to the following Particulars.

1. As to the Insufficiency of Convoys.

The Lord High Admiral does not observe any Instances given, where the Trades that usually proceed with Convoys have ever wanted a reasonable and sufficient Strength for their Security; and even the

the last Year, the stated Convoys have been much stronger than formerly. The Misfortunes of several Convoys being attack'd by a superior Force, were no ways to have been prevented but by whole Squadrons: But it is to be observ'd, That all the Instances mention'd in their Lordships Report, happened in the latter Years of this present War. In the two first Years of Her Majesties Reign, there were not many Ships employ'd either in or towards the *Mediterranean*, and even those not long absent from our own Coasts; so that there were undoubtedly many more Ships, and those very proper too to be employ'd in the Defence of the Trade of the Nation, with respect not only to Convoys, but Cruisers: Whereas in the latter Years of her Majesties Reign, the publick Service hath requir'd the employing great Part of our Fleet abroad in the *Mediterranean*; and although several Ships have return'd from thence to *England* in the latter end of those Years, yet they have not been fit for any Service, until the time appointed, wherein it was necessary they should be sent abroad again; for they were such as were the least able to continue out, and consequently wanted the greatest Repairs.

2. As to the Merchants waiting long for Convoys after the time promis'd and fix'd for their sailing.

The many constant as well as accidental Services, which have absolutely requir'd the Use of the Queen's Ships, have often left but very little Choice of Ships for Foreign Convoys: But when Applications have been made by the Merchants, the proper Convoys have been always appointed and ordered to be got in Readiness by the time desir'd, and not afterwards diverted to other Uses; yet it hath sometimes happen'd, upon their coming in to the Dock, that they have been found, by a long and constant Use, in a much worse Condition than was hoped and expected. The necessity of fitting Ships at different Ports for the same Convoy, and contrary Winds, have often prevented their joyning at the Rendezvous, and sometimes the want of Men, and necessity of removing them from Ship to Ship, and the constant Care to Pay the Men so remov'd before they sailed, may have occasion'd the Delays complain'd

complain'd of; yet, upon a strict Enquiry, it will appear, That the Delays are as often to be imputed to the Traders, who are seldom ready to sail all together at the same time, and that the Queens Ships have as often staid for the Merchants as they for their Convoys; as their Lordships may observe from one Instance in the Paper herewith transmitted to them, mark'd A.

2. As to the want of sufficient Cruisers in the Soundings and Channel.

There hath every Year been a Provision made for Cruisers in the Soundings, Channel, North-Sea, and never less than 12 for the North-Sea, and 15 for the Soundings, which were as many as other necessary and pressing Services would possibly admit of; but they have been very frequently diverted from the Service of cruising, upon the Applications of the Merchants themselves, either for the Convoying up the Channel their Homeward-Bound Ships, or the fetching them from Ireland, or other Parts, and in Convoying the Trades to Archangel, the Baltic, Holland, &c. And there hath been a necessity to comply with this, because those Services could not possibly be otherwise accommodated, unless some of the few Ships had been taken off, which were on various Stations placed on the Coast, to secure the Trade from one Port to another.

4. As to the Complaint of the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Captains of Her Majesties Ships, in impressing Seamen from Merchant Ships in the West-Indies, and at their Return into the Ports of Great Britain.

If this hath been done, it is contrary to the constant and direct Orders given to the said Captains, by which they are requir'd not to impress any Men from Merchant Ships in the Plantations, without applying to, and receiving the Consent of the respective Governors, and then never above One out of Five, which is more than have ever been exacted from them during this War. And if for the better Manning Her Majesties Fleet, any Men are taken from Merchant Ships when they arrive here, the Captains of Her Majesties Ships are strictly requir'd to supply as many good Men in their Room to bring them unto the Ports where to they are design'd, and



to send a careful Officer with them; and when such Men have performed those Services, they are allow'd the usual Conduct-Money to enable them to repair to their proper Ships again. But if this should be true, it must needs seem hard to their Lordships that the Merchant do impute to the Lord High Admiral, the Miscarriages of his Officers, which have never been complain'd of to him without a proper Redress.

5. As to the *Gosport's* being taken in her Passage to the *West-Indies* in *June 1706.* with several of her Convoys.

This was an Accident that could neither be foreseen or prevented; and these Ships being taken almost 300 Miles in the Sea, on which occasion, as the Queen's Officers did all that was possible in the Defence of the Merchant Ships, so it is hoped that their Lordships Justice and Wisdom will not make such Misfortunes Criminal. And as for the Particulars of that Action, they are contain'd in the Paper mark'd B.

6. Another Complaint is, That the *Lisbon Fleet*, under Convoy of the *Warspight* and *Swiftsure*, was attack'd in *March, 1707,* and 14 Merchant Ships taken in the *Soundings.*

This Convoy had the Misfortune to fall in with 17 Ships of the Enemies, which were going directly from *Brest*, to the *West-Indies*, and by the greatest Chance imaginable met them in their Passage; the particulars whereof are in the Paper mark'd C.

7. It is farther alledged, That the *Newfoundland Fleet* was attack'd in *April*, under Convoy of the *Falkland* and *Medway Prize.*

Those two Ships did, in their Passage out of the Channel, meet with 8 Sail of the Enemies Privateers, from 30 to 20 Guns, with which they engag'd, but carried all their Convoys safe to *Newfoundland*, except Two that made sail from them, and by that means fell into the Enemies Hands.

8. It is alledged, That a Coasting-Convoy was attack'd in *April*, off the *Lands-End.*

This may be true, though this is the first Advice of it.

9. Another Complaint there is, That the *Hamp-ton-Court*, *Royal-Oak*, and *Grafton*, sailing from the  
Downs,

*Downs*, the first of May last, were the next Day attack'd, and the *Hampton-Court* and *Grafton*, and about 20 Merchant Ships taken by the *Dunkirk Squadron*, otherwise than that they were in *Flemish-Road*, notwithstanding what is sworn by Mr. *Dawson*. That he was told at the Admiralty-Office the said Squadron was gone Westward; for upon the strictest Examination of all the Advices, and of the Minutes of the Office of that very Day, there does not appear any Notice of the Enemies Ships being sail'd to the West: Wherefore those Three Ships, which were One of 76 Guns, and the other Two of 70 Guns each, were judg'd a sufficient Convoy between the *Downs* and *Spithead*, nor were there then any Ships within reach to have strengthened them.

10. It is also alledg'd, That the *Russia* Ships Outward bound the last Year, were attack'd by the Enemy, and 16 of the Merchant Ships taken.

As to this matter, their Lordships are desired to be referr'd to a Paper mark'd *D.* by which their Lordships will find a particular Account of that Affair, from the time that the Merchants did first apply for the Convoy; and that Sir *William Whetstone*, with the Squadron under his Command, did conduct them into the Latitude of 63 Degrees, and that then leaving them to their proper Convoy, none of the Merchant Ships did fall into the Enemies hands, but those whose Masters did actually leave the said Convoy, and that not till they were in the Latitude of 70 Degrees, about three Weeks after Sir *William Whetstone* parted with them:

11. Complaint is also made, That the Convoy was attack'd the 10th of *October* last, which was conducting the Ships with Horses for the King of *Portugal*, and the Trade to *Lisbon*.

This Convoy was her Majesty's Ships the *Cumberland*, *Devonshire*, *Royal Oak*, *Ruby* and *Chester*, which were 2 of 80 Guns, one of 76, and 2 of 50 Guns each, which were thought to be a sufficient Convoy to *Lisbon* in the opinion of the Merchants, till the Misfortune happen'd by the accidental Junction of two *French* Squadrons: But on this occasion the Queen's Ships behav'd themselves so well, that very few of the Merchant Ships were taken, and their

Lord-

Lordships will find a particular Account of this Affair in the Paper mark'd E.

12. The Merchants also complain, That they waited long for Convoys, and of the Prejudice they receiv'd, when they return'd from foreign Parts for want of Convoys to the River *Thames*.

This Head being general, their Lordships are desir'd to be referr'd to what hath been already said on this Subject in the beginning of this Paper.

13. They farther alledge, That they had Orders in *July*, 1704, to buy great quantities of Corn for the King of *Portugal's* Use, and that in *July* and *August* they did the same; but that, notwithstanding their frequent Applications, they could not obtain Convoy till the 6th of *February* following.

This seems to be somewhat extraordinary; for they say, their Ships were ready to sail in *July* and *August*; whereas the latter of those two Months, there were Orders given to her Majesty's Ships the *Pembroke*, *Canterbury*, *Greenwich* and *Gloucester*, to convoy the Trade to *Lisbon*; and on the 6th of *September*, Sir *William Whetstone* was ordered, with the Squadron under his Command, to see them 100 Leagues South South West from *Scilly*, which he did; and why the Ships that were ready in *July* and *August* (as is alledged) did not proceed with this Convoy, their Masters, or the Owners of them, or both, can give the best account: Besides, there were several Ships of the *States General*, which call'd at *Spithead* in their way to *Lisbon* and (as it had been concerted at the *Hague*) took our Merchant Ships under their Convoy. And here it may be observ'd, that although it hath been found impossible to furnish Convoys for the Trade to *Portugal* at the immediate times the Merchants have applied for the same; yet there hath been 29 Convoys between *England* and that Kingdom, from the Month of *April* 1703. to *October* last, and some of those Convoys no less than great part of the Fleet, and at other times considerable Squadrons; and particularly in the Year 1706. there were five Convoys in one Year, which makes it very improbable that the King of *Portugal's* Magazines and Armies have been furnish'd with Corn from the *Baltick*.



14. They farther complain, That the Grand Fleet sail'd the 10th of *August* from *Portsmouth*, and did not take any Merchant Ships under their Convoy.

This was the Year 1706. when the Admirall of the Fleet had Instructions to proceed upon Services, not fit to be made publick, which did consequently render it impracticable for him to take Merchant Ships in his Company.

15. Another Objection they make, That there was an Embargo laid on their Trade and Convoys.

It is presumed, that by the Word *Embargo*, they mean, that there was some little Stop put to their Proceedings, until there could be a more certain Account of the Intelligence receiv'd, That there was a Squadron of the Enemy's Ships in the *Soundings*, which prov'd afterwards (as they observ'd) to be *Dutch* Homeward-bound Merchant Ships from the *West-Indies*.

It cannot be imagined, that this Caution was design'd for their Prejudice, but rather entirely for their Service, as well as for the Safety of her Majesty's Ships: And as they own that the *Norfolk*, *Warsight*, and *Exeter* did sail with their Trade, so do they alledge, that the *Nassau* did not joyn them for want of necessary Orders, for that the Fleet did not sail till Three in the Afternoon, and the *Nassau* came to *Spithead* before Night; whereas on the contrary, the *Nassau* pass'd through the *Downs* the 14th of *October*, 1706. and got as far Westward as *Folkston*, but the Wind coming to the Southwest, and there being a likelihood of dirty Weather, she bore up for the *Downs* the 16th, from whence she sail'd the 18th at 6 at Night, and arriv'd at *Spithead* the 20th, which was two Days after the Convoy sail'd: And their Lordships may please to take Notice, That a *Dutch* Convoy sail'd the beginning of *January*, 1706 in Company of several of her Majesty's Ships; that the 25th of *February*, Captain *Price* sail'd with Five Ships of War; That the 27th of *March* following, Sir *George Bing* sail'd thither with a Squadron; That the 18th of *June*, Four other Ships of War sail'd thither; And that in *July* the Merchants petition'd for a Convoy to go in *August*,

gust, which was appointed; and the Reason of their being stop't, and an Account of this whole Affair, their Lordships will be inform'd of by the Paper mark'd F.

16. They farther declare, That by reason of the Insufficiency of this Convoy, several Merchant Ships were taken out of the Fleet off of *Portland*, and that afterwards, meeting with bad Weather in the *Bay of Biscay*, the *Warspight* and *Exeter* came back disabled, and that the Trade, except some few Ships, proceeded to *Lisbon* with the *Norfolk* only.

The Convoy appointed for the Trade, were three Ships, One of 80, One of 70, and One of 60 Guns; and as this was thought a sufficient Strength, so were there not at any time any more Ships to reinforce them; Nor could it be foreseen, that Two of the Ships would have been disabled in their Passage, though Accidents of that kind have, and frequently may happen.

17. Another Subject of their Complaint is, That great Numbers of Merchant Ships were in *Portsmouth* Harbour in the Month of *December*, 1706. and detain'd there for want of Convoy to the *Downs*, till the 24th of *April* following; and this, notwithstanding several of her Majesty's Ships were at *Spithead* (which they have enumerated) and that others came from the West, and did not call for them; and they particularly mention the *Suffolk* and *Bristol*.

All the Ships which the Merchants suppose, lay idle at *Portsmouth*, during this Time, were under Orders for particular Services, as their Lordships may perceive by the Paper mark'd G.

18. Another Complaint is made, That in the Month of *October*, 1706. Mr. *Coward* and Mr. *Jones* let their Ships to the Commissioners for Victualling, on Condition that that they should go directly to *Jamaica*; whereas they were carried from the *Downs* to *Portsmouth*, thence to *Plymouth*, from that Port to *Ireland*, and then to *Barbadoes* and *Antigua*.

It is not doubted, but these Ships were taken up by the Commissioners for Victualling, at so much a Month Freight; and her Majesty finding it necessary for her Service to send a Governour to her Island

*W* Island of *Barbadoes*, and some Forces which were to be embarked in *Ireland* with Provisions, and other Necessaries for the Plantations of *Nevis* and *Antigua*, there was a Necessity of these Ships accompanying the Convoy which was appointed for that Service, in regard there was not any other which could be got in readiness for them; and their Owners will be paid for the Time they have been employ'd in the Service of the Publick, according to the Agreement made with them.

19. Mr. *Palmer* deposes, That in the Year 1705. a Ship, of which he was Part-Owner with several others, were convoy'd from the *Downs* to *Portsmouth* by the *Litchfield* Prize, but that for want of Orders she could not see them to *Plymouth*, where they might have joyn'd the Fleet with Sir *Cloudesty Shovell*, bound to *Lisbon*.

Their Lordships may perceive how much this Person hath forgot himself, and impos'd on them. For the *Litchfield* Prize did not arrive with the Trade at *Spithead* until the 7th of *June*; and Sir *Cloudesty Shovell* sail'd from thence the 23d of *May*, pass'd by *Plymouth* the 25th of the said Month, and was off of *Lisbon* the 9th of *June*: so that the Fleet was actually at *Lisbon* two Days after the time that this Gentleman says, the *Litchfield* Prize might have joyn'd them at *Plymouth*.

20. As a farther Evidence, the Merchants have produced to their Lordships the *Gazette* of the 8th of *May*, 1707. wherein there is the following Paragraph from *Ostend*, viz. "A Fleet of Merchant Ships which lay Five Months in the *Downs*, consisting of 55 Sail, arriv'd at *Ostend* this Evening, to the great Satisfaction of this place."

This Advertisement was very ignorantly and unadvisedly inserted in the *Gazette*, the Fact it self being entirely wrong: For her Majesty's Ships, the *Lynn* and *Deal-Castle*, sail'd to *Ostend* the 7th of *February*, and there were then no more than Five Merchant Ships to accompany them; and Sir *Edward Whitaker*, with his Squadron, did the like the 27th of *April* following, and saw the Trade into that Port, and brought what was there from thence; but he carried with him not above 15 Ships and Vessels; and how that Number could swell to 55,

is somewhat strange: Besides, it doth not appear, That at any one time, from *December* to the Month of *May*, there were more than Five Merchant Ships in the *Downs* bound to *Ostend*, and above three Fourths of that time not so much as one; and yet the Advertisment in the *Gazette* says, That the 55 Ships arrived at *Ostend* from the *Downs*, and that they had lain there Five Months for a Convoy.

21. As to the general Article relating to the untimely and unseasonable Proceeding of Convoys, especially to the *West-Indies*, their Lordships are desired to be referred to what hath been already said at the beginning of this Paper relating to that matter.

22. The *Virginia* Merchants alledge, That in *October*, 1705. some of their Ships sail'd from hence, under Convoy of the *Woolwich* and *Advice*, which were ordered to stay till reinforced from England; and that they were promis'd, the *Greenwich* and *Hazardous* should sail the first fair Wind in *January* following; but that they did not sail till *May*, which occasioned their not reaching *Virginia* till *August*.

The *Greenwich* and *Hazardous* were ordered for this Service, the 26th of *February*, 1708 but could not get clear from *Plymouth* till the 24th of *April*, and on the 27th they were forc'd by bad Weather into *Falmouth*; but the *Hazardous* sail'd soon after, for the *Greenwich* was disabled, and forc'd to come to *Plymouth* to refit: However, the said Ship *Greenwich* sail'd from *Plymouth* the first of *June*, and arriv'd at *Virginia* the 11th of *August*: and the 17th of *September* came from thence, with the *Hazardous*, *Woolwich* and *Advice*, and 182 Merchant Ships, and arriv'd with them in the Channel in *November* following.

23. The said *Virginia* Merchants have farther represented, That in hopes of Convoys proceeding from hence to *Virginia*, the last Spring, many Ships that carry'd Stores from hence to *Lisbon*, and others from *London*, proceeded to *Virginia*, but remain'd there till *September* last, expecting Convoy, and must now come home without in the Winter-season. And altho' the last Spring her Majesty in Council

~ cil order'd a Convoy to be ready in *August*, yet the said Convoy remains at *Portsmouth*.

The Delays and Misfortunes which have happen'd this Year to the *Virginia* Traders, are in a great measure to be attributed to the different Interests and Opinions of the Merchants and Planters concern'd in that Trade; to the frequent Westerly Winds which have hindred their Departure; and to the Delays occasion'd by several Merchants letting their Ships to the *Portugal* Convoy, for transporting Horses to *Lisbon*; which will be more particularly explained to their Lordships by the Paper mark'd H.

24. They farther declare, That for some Years past there hath not been a Frigate appointed to take care of the *Virginia* Coast; for want of which, many Ships have been taken going in, and coming out.

The Men of War which convoy the *Virginia* Ships, have usually Orders to cruise between the Capes while the Trade is loading: The *Strombolo* had those particular Orders; and the *Gosport*, which was taken in her Passage, (and which may occasion this Complaint) had the same; and the *Guardland* is now upon that Service; and the Ships going to *Virginia* have the same Directions.

25. Complaint is made by Mr. *John Wood*, of the Difficulties he met with in *September*, 1706. and some time after, in getting a Ship of his, called, *The Union Frigate*, to *Portsmouth*.

This Ship took in her Loading of Corn at *Shoreham*, one of the most difficult Ports along the Coast to get out from: But when the Ships of War are ordered, either Eastward from *Portsmouth*, or Westward from the *Downs*, they have always Directions to call at the several Ports in their way; and several have been unsuccessfully appointed, to get the Ships and Vessels out of this Harbour.

26. The said *Wood* does also affirm, That in the Months of *April*, *May*, and *June* last, he had several Ships freighted with Corn at *Shoreham*, which could not proceed to *Spithead*, by reason of the Enemy's Privateers: That at last there was a Convoy appointed, but soon after ran away, and left the Ships, upon a Report that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was upon the Coast.



The Convoy here meant, was the *Charles Galley* and *Gosport*, though several others were before appointed to get those Vessels out of the Harbour: However, the aforesaid Two Ships did do it about the 19th of June, 1707. and being on their Way towards *Spithead*, they received an Express from the Mayor of *Hastings*, with an Account, that there were 18 Sail of *French Men of War* coming from the Eastward, with all the Sail they could make; which Advice, although it proved false, was not safely to be neglected: But so far were her Majesty's Ships from Running from the Trade, upon this Intelligence, (as is falsely and maliciously insinuated) that they kept them Company, and brought them safe to *Spithead*, as the Captain of the *Charles Galley* gave an Account, in his Letter of the 20th of June, 1707. and those Ships which occasion'd the Alarm, were her Majesty's Ships the *Defiance* and *Advice*, with their Convoys, from the *Downs*.

27. Mr. *Winter* deposes, That he came from *Gibraltar* the 14th of *March* last, in Company of the *Pearl*, *Hannover*, and *Lodington*. Gallies, and off of *Beachy-Head* two of them were taken by *French Privateers*.

These Ships were all Runners (or at least called so) and had they put into *Portsmouth*, until an Opportunity of Convoy had presented, the Person who complains of these Losses would not have run the hazard he did. Nor can it be thought, that these Ships, which the Merchants call Gallies, can, when they are laden and foul, sail much better than other Ships, not under that Denomination; and therefore are consequently as much subject to Misfortunes, by going without Convoy; and it is very reasonable to believe, that till this Trading by Gallies or Runners grew so much in fashion, the Losses were much less; and so, it is to be hoped, will be again, when the Merchants will learn to alter their way of Trading, as the Enemy hath alter'd their Method of carrying on the War by Sea.

The remaining Part of their Lordships Report, relates chiefly to (viz.)

1. Our Merchant Ships being chased off of *Beachy*, and the Parts thereabouts, by the Enemy's Privateers.

2. The Advantages to the *Mediterranean Trade*, by carrying it on with Gallies; but the Hazards they run in their Return Home, for want of Cruisers in the Soundings and Channel.

3. A *French Privateer* her chasing a *Dutch Ship* into *Plymouth*, on or about the 14th of *November* last, whilst *Three Welch Convoys* rid fast for want of Orders.

4. That the List of 1146 Sail of Merchant Ships lost, was far short of the real Number.

5. The Inconveniencies by pressing Men in the *West-Indies*, and at their Return.

6. The Complaint of Mr. *Benjamin Way*, That the Captain of the *Northumberland* did not take care of his Ship called, *The London Galley*, which sail'd from *Jamaica* the latter end of *February* last.

As to the 1st, 2d, and 5th of these Articles, their Lordships are desir'd to be referr'd to what hath been already said.

Then as to the 3d, which relates to the chasing of a *Dutch Dogger*, it seems not at all material, only to swell a Complaint: But as to what is insinuated, That the *Three Men of War* did not stir for want of Orders; It is well known, that when her Majesty's Ships get sight of an Enemy, they stand in need of no particular Orders to attack them; for their General Instructions annexed to their Commissions, do sufficiently require that of them; but this happening at Five a Clock in the Evening, in the Month of *November*, it was impossible for any of the *Three Ships* aforementioned, to have come up with the *Privateer*; and the *Dutch Ship* was secure under the Guns of the Fortification.

The Lord High Admiral cannot, without great Concern, take notice of the List of 1146 Ships, said to be lost during this War: Although it is possible great part of that Number consists of Gallies or Runners: That some part of this Loss may be attributed to the inevitable Fate of War; and some hath arisen from the Wilfulness or Negligence of Masters of Merchant Ships, who, when sufficient Convoys have been granted them, have deserted that Protection, and exposed themselves a Prey to the Enemy, of which frequent Complaints have been made.

Lastly,

Lastly, As to the 6th Article, which is the Complaint of Mr. *Why*, That Care was not taken of his Ship from the *West-Indies*, their Lordships are desired to be referr'd to the Copies of Two Letters herewith transmitted to them, mark'd *L.* and *K.* the one from Sir *John Jennings*, and the other from the Captain of the *Northumberland*; the which give a particular Account of that matter, which was not complain'd at the Admiralty-Office, before it was brought to their Lordships.

Thus much being said to the Report of the Lords Committees, grounded upon the Depositions of the Merchants, which are partly what they say of their own Knowledge, and the rest what they have gather'd from others; The Lord High Admiral thinks it necessary to lay before their Lordships some farther Observations, under the following Heads, to explain some Papers which have been demanded by their Lordships from the Admiralty-Office.

1. That notwithstanding almost the continual Use of her Majesty's Ships, the Loss sustain'd by Storms (particularly in the violent Tempest in the Year 1703.) and the many Hazards they have been expos'd unto in this extensive War; the Number of Ships of the Royal Navy, is so far from being diminish'd, since her Majesty's Accession to the Throne, that it is increas'd by 10 Ships of War, although the Parliament hath not, in this Reign, given one Farthing of Money for building of Ships; and that the last War there was about Four Millions given for that, and other extraordinary Services; and yet the Royal Navy was less in Strength at the end thereof, than at the beginning, by Twenty Ships of the Line of Battle.

2. That the Number of Ships of the Navy of *France*, which have been taken or destroy'd by her Majesty's Ships this War, does much exceed our Losses, as will plainly appear by the Two Papers mark'd *L.* and *M.* wherein there is no mention made of the *French* Ships which have been taken or destroy'd by the Ships of the *States-General*.

3. That during the present War, there hath been 175 of the Enemy's Privateers taken, and many of them of considerable Force.

4. That in the last War, which was declar'd the 7th of *May*, 1689. and ended the 10th of *September*, 1697. the whole Number of the Enemy's Ships taken and condemn'd, were 1296. whereas in the present War, which was declar'd the 4th of *May*, 1702. unto the first of *December*, 1707. the Number of Ships taken from the Enemy, and condemn'd, is 1346. which carries with it no little Disproportion.

5. That the Re-Captures by her Majesty's Ships of War, from the 4th of *May*, 1702. to the 1st of *December*, 1707. are 108, which amounted, by Appraisement, to 'above the Sum of 82975 *l.* and the Re-Captures by Privateers within that time, 38054 *l.* both which Sums amount unto 121030 *l.* exclusive of Customs.

6. That in the last War the Trading Part of the Nation had the Misfortune to lose near 4000 Ships, whereas in this War themselves have given an Account of 1146, and it were to be wished, that even that Loss could have been prevented. But here it may be observ'd, That during the last War we had the Ports of *Spain*, as well as those in the *Spanish West-Indies*, always open to secure our Merchant Ships and Vessels, not only from the Enemy, but from bad Weather: Whereas during the whole Course of this War, our Trade hath been entirely debarr'd from that so essential a Countenance and Protection.

7. Besides, whilst her Majesty has yearly fitted her Royal Navy for carrying on the War abroad, the Enemy hath ever since the Battle off of *Malaga*, totally alter'd their Methods of carrying on their Naval War; and instead of sending forth great Fleets, they fill the Seas with Privateers, and with Squadrons of their nimble Ships, and by that means watch all Opportunities of seizing upon our Trade, for which the Situation of their Ports gives them but too good Opportunities; and yet our Merchants (who cannot but be sensible of this Danger) carry on their Trade in a very great Degree in defenceless Ships call'd *Runners*; and they being oblig'd by Charter-Party to go without Convoys, are thereby but too often expos'd to the Enemy, who lie in wait for them.

*Lastly,*

*Lastly,* The Lord High Admiral desires their Lordships to do him so much Justice, as to believe, That no Man is more sensibly affected than he is, with the great Losses and Misfortunes which have happen'd to the Merchants; and he is so much more sensible of them, because in the Way those Gentlemen carry on their Trades by single defenceless Ships, and by the Method the Enemy now takes, whilst the *French* King himself, and so great Part of his Subjects, imploy so many Ships and Men only to make War upon the Merchants, such Misfortunes will still happen; yet his Royal Highness does hope their Lordships will believe that the Queen's Fleet has not been Useless and Unemploy'd, during this War, which cannot be carried on agreeable to the declar'd Sense of their Lordships, but by supporting a Superiority at Sea, upon the Coasts of *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy*; in all which Places the Queen's Fleet hath done great Services the last Four Years, and attempted some things which might have secured *Britain*, for one Age, from all the Naval Power of *France*.

THE House took this Answer into their most serious Consideration, and finding several Facts stated therein very differently from what had been asserted by the Merchants, upon their Oaths, (who had therefore, according to the Methods of Justice, a Right to be farther heard by way of Reply) and finding several other things alledged in the Answer, which at first sight seemed to be plain Mistakes, We thought it necessary, for our fuller Information and Satisfaction, to appoint a Committee to hear the Merchants, and also to make such Observations upon the Answer, as they should think proper.

The Committee having perfected their Report, and laid it before the House, the same was agreed to, and we think our selves obliged humbly to present this second Report to Your Majesty.

*Die Martis 17 Februarii, 1707.*

IN relation to the First Head of the Answer, which is conceived in general Terms, without being applied to any of the Particulars in the Merchants Complaints, some things seem proper to be taken notice of.

1. The Answer says, That all the Instances mentioned in the Report, are in the latter Years of her Majesty's Reign.

The Lords Committees observe, That an Address of the House of Lords, presented to her Majesty in the Year 1704. did lay before her the heavy Losses of the Merchants, which had happened for want of Cruisers and Convoys for the Home-Trade.

Soon after the presenting of that Address, Sir George Bing, and Sir John Jennings were sent out to cruise, and continued cruising till the October following; during which time the *English* Ships were well protected, and many of the Enemy's Privateers taken; and the Lords hoped there would have been no farther Occasion of Complaints from the Merchants: And all the Losses contain'd in the Report, now before the House, have happen'd since that Care was laid aside.

2<sup>d</sup>. It does appear by the Papers sent to the House from the Lord High Admiral, That in the Year 1706. the highest Compliment of the Ships employ'd in the *Mediterranean* (supposing them mann'd to that Compliment) did not exceed 17373 Men; and in the Year 1707. the highest Compliment of the Ships employ'd there, did amount only to 15590 Men. And therefore, notwithstanding that Part of the Fleet which was made use of there, in both those Years, yet about 23000 Men of the Numbers provided for by Parliament, remained for the necessary Service of guarding and protecting the Coasts and Trade; so that it seems not possible, that the keeping those Squadrons in the *Mediterranean*, could be the Occasion of the Cruisers and Convoys being so weak and few, and the Coast so ill-guarded.

3dly, The strength of Convoys is to be proportioned to the present Circumstances of the Enemy, as far as Intelligence can be had, and the many Instances mentioned by the Merchants of Convoys attacked to our Disadvantage, shew by Experience, that most of our Convoys have been too weak.

The second Head of the Answer is also general, but the Lords Committees observe, That the great Ships are the strength of the Line of Battle, and if more First and Second Rates had been employ'd in the *Mediterranean*, instead of so many Third and Fourth Rates, and smaller Ships, a much greater Number of Ships proper for Convoys and Cruisers for the Protection of Trade in the *Channel* and *Soundings*, would have remained free for those Services; Or if there was found to be a real want of such Ships, timely and proper Application might have been made to the Parliament, who have ever been forward in providing for the Security of Trade. And in the mean time, Ships might have been hired, as has been often done, rather than the whole Coast should continue in a manner besieged by the Enemies Men of War and Privateers, without Interruption.

2. The want of Seamen is too well known, which proceeds principally from the many hardships they suffer. The constant Practice now in use in turning-over, or removing them from Ship to Ship, is of all others the greatest Discouragement, and tho' the paying them at the same time they are turned over, may have a fair Appearance, yet that being generally done when they are aboard, it tempts the Seamen to extravagant Expences, and proves in Conclusion the utter Ruin of their Families.

3. Many of the Inconveniencies mention'd in this Paragraph of the Answer, could hardly ever happen, in case an early Distribution was made of proper Ships for Convoys, and the time of their Departure fixt, whereas very frequently Ships are appointed when they are at Sea, and it is unknown in what condition they will return. The Merchants say, That this Year one of the Convoys named for the *Jamaica Trade* was at that time in the *Sound*.

The

The Answer says; The Queens Ships have as often stay'd for the Merchants, as they for their Convoys; of which one Instance is given in the Paper marked A. The Fact may be so sometimes, but the case mentioned in the Paper is not of that sort; for there the Merchant Ships were lying in the Downs, together with the *Assistance* and *Dunkirk* Prize, two of the Ships of Captain Kerr's Squadron, and were ready to sail, and did sail with them to *Spirhead*, where the rest of the Squadron lay. And tho' it be asserted, That Mr. Kerr's Ships were ready the 18th of *February* at *Spirhead*, yet it appears that his Instructions do not bear Date till the 3d of *March*, 1706.

As to the third Head relating to the want of Cruisers. The Lords Committees observ'd, That it is not the appointing Cruisers yearly which will protect Trade, but the careful and strict Observation, that the Ships appointed for that purpose do cruise accordingly.

Whereas it appears in the account of the Disposition of the Fleet laid before the House of Lords, That no Ship was cruising in the Soundings and Channel in the Months of *June*, *July*, *August* and *September* last, in which almost all the Gallies and homeward-bound Ships, whose loss is so heavily complain'd of by the Merchants, were taken or destroy'd.

In relation to the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Captains of the Queens Ships of War, in impressing Seamen out of the Merchant Ships in the *West Indies*, as also upon their Return to the Ports of *Great Britain*, the fourth Paragraph of the Answer says, if any such thing has been done, it is contrary to Orders, and has never been complain'd of without a proper Redress. Upon reading this Passage, the Lords Committees summon'd Mr. Coward (to whose Complaint principally that part of the Answer related) who attending, and being examin'd as to the matter of Fact, made Oath, That he had often complain'd to the Prince's Council of these great hardships, and begg'd Relief from them, before he applied to the House of Lords; That he could mention many other Instances of the ill Usage he had suffered in the same kind.

That



That Year after Year, from the beginning of the War, not one of his Ships had escaped, having Men press'd out of them both at *Jamaica*, and upon their Return (if there then was a Press) except such as had run through all Danger into the Downs, and so got to *London*.

In particular he swore, That he had complain'd to the Prince's Council, of Captain *Johnson's* impressing his Men out of the *Somerset* Frigate, and Captain *Roche's* impressing his Men out of the *Walthamstow* Galley, as also of the taking away his Men out of the *Gold* Frigate, and produced to the Prince's Council the Evidence he had of these several Facts, but could not learn that any of the Captains were punished or censured, or so much as once called to an Account for their Violences.

He also swore, That all the Captains he had employ'd to the *West-Indies* have declar'd to him, That they who impressed his Men at *Jamaica*, never shewed any Authority or Consent from the Governor for so doing; and he affirmed, he was ready to produce many Captains who would swear the same thing.

He said, If such Orders are given as is asserted in the Answer, the Prince's Council well know, by the frequent Complaints of him and others, they are not observ'd either at *Jamaica*, or at home.

In the sixth Paragraph of the Answer, which relates to the loss of the *Lisbon* Fleet, under the Convoy of the *Swiftsure* and *Warspight*, it is stated in this manner: "This Convoy had the Misfortune to fall in with 17 Ships of the Enemies which were going directly from *Brest* to the *West-Indies*, and by the greatest chance imaginable met them in their Passage."

And in the Paper mark'd C. (to which the Paragraph refers) after reciting an Account given by the Captain of the *Swiftsure* of this Action, and that most of the Merchant Ships escaped, the Paper C. proceeds thus: "That as there was not any previous Notice of this Squadron of the Enemies Ships, so if greater strength had been added to this Convoy (which was not then to be had) it would have been but of little Advantage against such a number of the Enemies Ships,

. This

## *The Appendix.*

This seems so strange a Representation of this Affair, that it is necessary to lay before the House, the true matter of Fact, as it appears upon a careful Examination of it by the Lords Committees.

*First*, As to the Assertion, That there was no previous Notice of this Squadron of the Enemies.

The Lords Committees refer to the Advices concerning the *French* shipping sent to the Admiralty from the Secretaries of State the last Year, (which Advices are now lying before the House) particularly to an Extract of a Letter from Mr. Secretary *Harley's* Office, dated at *Rotterdam* the 7th of February, N. S. and sent to Mr. *Burchett* the 1st of February, O. S. giving an account of the Squadron of Ships then lying at *Brest*, and another from the Earl of *Sunderland's* Office, dated at *Paris* the 4th of February, N. S. and sent to Mr. *Burchett* the same 1st of February, O. S. As also to another Letter from *Brest* of the 3d of February, N. S. sent from the Earl of *Sunderland's* Office to the Admiralty the 14th of February, O. S. giving a particular Account of the same Squadron, and the strength of it, and that it was ready to sail, and to another dated at *Brest* of the 14th of February, N. S. sent from Secretary *Harley* to the Prince's Council the 14th of February, O. S. to the same Effect.

*Secondly*, As to the Assertion, That there was then no greater strength to be had, it is to be observ'd, that a *Dutch* Fleet of Nine Men of War, under the Command of Admiral *Vandergoës*, had lain for some time at *Portsmouth*, and sailed from thence the very same Day that Captain *Griffiths*, who commanded this Convoy, sailed in the *Swiftsure* from the same Place.

If Orders had been given to Captain *Griffiths* to have kept Company with the *Dutch* Squadron, there had been a sufficient strength to have saved all the Ships under his Convoy. But it appeared by the Examination of Mr. *Jacob Henckell*, Mr. *William Wood*, Captain *Francis Cook*, and Captain *Edward Smith*, two Masters of the Merchant Ships which went under his Convoy; and also by a Letter of Captain *John Hunt*, another Master, dated from  
*Dinant,*

*Dinant*, where he was then a Prisoner; That Captain *Griffiths* was guilty of divers most unaccountable Delays off of *Plymouth*, and thereby lost the Advantage of keeping the *Dutch Fleet Company*.

On the 22d of *February*, Captain *Griffiths* made a Signal of seeing 7 Ships, and afterwards of seeing 17; but instead of making the best of his way, from them, he lay by with an ealie Sail (not suffering any of the Merchants to go ahead of him) till those Ships came within Gun-shot, (altho' he could not but discern them not to be *English* Ships long before, and if they had been *English*, he had no occasion to speak with them.) When those Ships were come so near, they put out *French* Colours; and thereupon the Two Men of War, the *Swiftsure* and *Warspight*, made all the sail away they possibly could, leaving the Merchants Ships, and Ships with Provisions for *Spain* and *Portugal*, which Captain *Griffiths* had under his Care, to shift for themselves, and of 18 Merchant Ships that were in the Company, 13 were taken, so that most of them did not escape, as is asserted in the Answer.

It was also proved, That these *French* Ships were cruising, and not going directly to the *West-Indies*, as the Answer asserts, and that they kept cruising all together about Nine Days after this Action, and then sent their Prizes with five of their Men of War into *Brest*, and the rest of the Men of War continued cruising about 14 Days longer, and then they also return'd to *Brest*.

It was farther proved; That the Letter wrote from *Dinant* by Captain *John Hunt*, complaining of Captain *Griffiths* Behaviour, was by Sir *Edmund Harrison* and Mr. *Henckell* laid before the Prince's Council, who told them, they had been inform'd of the matter before, and were sending Directions to *Lisbon* to have Capt. *Griffiths* try'd; to which Sir *Edmund Harrison* then objected, That such a Trial must signifie very little, since no Evidence could be had against him at that place.

Notwithstanding, there was an Order sent in April last, for trying Captain *Griffiths* at *Lisbon*, at a Court-Martial. The Lords Committees having desired to know what was done upon that Order, have

have been since informed by a Paper dated from the Admiralty-Office to this Effect, that he was try'd accordingly; and it is presumed he was acquitted, because he was continued in his Command: But the Result of the Court-Martial is not sent to that Office; and he who acted as Judge-Advocate at the Trial is since drowned. The same Paper goes on to say, That the Trial was at the Desire of the Merchants, because there was no Evidence against him at home.

Whereas it is observ'd before, That Sir *Edmund Harrison* told the Prince's Council, there would be no Evidence against him if he were try'd at *Lisbon*.

The Ninth Paragraph of the Answer relates to the Loss of the *Hampton Court* and *Grafton* Men of War, which, together with the *Royal Oak*, and the Merchant Ships under their Convoy, sail'd from the *Downs* the First of *May* last.

The Answer affirms, That notwithstanding what Mr. *Dawson* swore before the Lords, That he was told at the Admiralty-Office the 29th of *April* last, That the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Westward; yet there was no Notice at that time of the *Dunkirk* Squadron, otherwise than that they were in the *Flemish-Road*: Wherefore the Three Men of War, One of 76, and the other Two each of 70 Guns, were judg'd a sufficient Convoy from the *Downs* to *Spithead*.

Mr. *Dawson* being ordered to attend the Lords, and acquainted with what was charg'd upon him, did again affirm upon Oath, That the Governor and Committee of the *Muscovia* Company, of which he was one, attended the Prince's Council on *Tuesday* the 29th of *April* last, to know what Convoy was appointed for that Trade; and being told by the Prince's Council, That one Fourth and Two Fifth Rates would be their Convoy, the Governor and Committee represented their Fears of Danger from the *Dunkirk* Squadron; but were then told from the Board, They need be under no Apprehension on that score, for the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone to the Westward.

He also mentioned many Circumstances, which made him so very positive as to the time; and observ'd, That if the Committee had been told at the Board,

Board, That the *Dunkirk* Squadron was then in *Flemish Road*, it was so far from being an Argument to persuade them to acquiesce with so small a Convoy, that it must have increased their Fears, that Station being equally proper for the Squadron to sail, either to the Northward or Westward.

Sir *Benjamin Ayloff*, Governor of the *Muscovia* Company, and Five of the Committee of the same Company (*viz.*) Mr. *Randolph Knipe*, Mr. *Henry Phill*, Mr. *Josiah Wadsworth*, Mr. *Thomas Stiles*, and Mr. *Samuel Heathcot*, did also severally depose, That they did attend the Prince's Council the 29th Day of *April* last, and then were told from the Board, That the Three Ships designed for them were sufficient for their Security, because the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Westward, and Four of them (*viz.*) Sir *Benjamin Ayloff*, Mr. *Wadsworth*, Mr. *Stiles*, Mr. *Phill* swore, They believed Admiral *Churchill* was the Person that told them so, but as to that Particular they were not so positive.

This Matter of Fact being directly proved by so many Persons of unquestionable Credit, the Lords Committees think, That by the reasoning used in the Answer, the Prince's Council could not judge the Three Men of War a sufficient Convoy, and consequently ought not to have suffered them to sail Westward on the First of *May*; Especially considering, that from time to time Notice had been sent to the Admiralty Office, from both the Secretaries of State, of the Strength of the *Dunkirk* Squadron; and when it is so fully proved, that they owned they had Notice, that the Squadron was gone Westward.

The 10th Paragraph of the Answer relates to the Complaint of the Merchants touching the *Russia* Ships.

The Instructions to Sir *William Whetstone*, of the 10th of *June* last, take Notice, That the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Northward, and that there was reason to believe they were designed for the Coast of *Norway*; and that they would look out for, and endeavour to intercept the Fleet bound to *Russia* for Naval Stores; which made it absolutely necessary, that the Convoys to that Trade, should be strengthened; and he is thereby directed to proceed with all the Merchant Ships under his Convoy, as far

far as the Northernmost Part of the Isle of *Shetland*, and there to leave them to prosecute their Voyage with their proper Convoy.

The Lords make this Observation, That after such Intelligence, it appears very reasonable, that Sir *William Whetstone's* Orders should have been to see a Fleet of such Consequence out of Danger, before he left them.

The Lords Committees do think it necessary to inform the House, that Captain *Nenyon Masters*, Commander of the Ship *Nenyon* and *Benjamin*, made Oath, That on or about the Ninth Day of *July* last, his Ship, together with about Eleven or more *English* Ships, were unfortunately taken in their Voyage to *Archangel* by the Chevalier *Fourbin's* Squadron, consisting of 7 *French* Ships of War; That his Ship was the first taken, and he was immediately carried on Board Monsieur *Fourbin*, who demanded of him, What Number of Convoys the *English* Fleet bound for *Archangel* had with them. He answered, Twelve Sail: To which *Fourbin* replied, He spake what was false, for there were only Three Ships of War Convoy to the *English* Fleet; *Fourbin* then declaring, That he knew Admiral *Whetstone* with his Squadron came with the Fleet no farther than the Isle of *Shetland*, and then returned back again.

As to the 11th Head of the Answer, respecting the Merchants Complaint of the Weakness of the Convoy sent for, conducting the King of *Portugal's* Horses, and the Trade to *Lisbon*, the Lords Committees do only make this Observation, That the Fleet having lain at *Spithead* for many Months, whereby the Enemy had an Opportunity of knowing the Value and Consequence of it, and Notice being taken in the Orders to Captain *Edwards* of the 7th of *September*, 1707. of a Squadron of the Enemies Ships cruising betwixt *Scilly* and *Ushant*, and Notice being also taken in the Orders of the 6th of *October* to Sir *John Leake*, That Monsieur *Fourbin* was sailed from *Brest* with several Ships, and was to be joined with others, it seems very Unaccountable, That at last such a Fleet should be suffered to sail without a greater Strength.

The 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Paragraphs of the Answer, relating principally to the former Deposition of Mr. *Jacob Henckell*, the Lords Committees ordered him to attend again; and he was farther examined in relation to the Facts mentioned in the Answer.

He desired to observe, That the 13th Paragraph made him say what was not in his Deposition; for he did not say, the Corn-Ships were ready to sail in *July* and *August*, but, that a great Quantity of Corn was bought in those Months.

If any thing was concerted at the *Hague*, That the Ships of the *States General* should call at *Spirthead* to take our Merchant Ships under their Convoy, it was strange no Notice should be given of so good an Agreement, that so the Merchants might have disposed their Affairs for taking the benefit of it, especially when he and other Corn-Merchants, very frequently applied to the Prince's Council, to know when they might expect a Convoy.

As to what is said of the great Number of Convoys which have gone between *England* and *Portugal*, since *April*, 1703. Whereas the *Dutch* have seldom sent above one Convoy in a Year, and the Inference made from thence, that therefore it is not probable the King of *Portugal's* Magazines and Armies should be furnish'd from *Holland*.

Mr. *Henckell* still affirmed the Fact to be so, as he had formerly sworn, and that at the very time of his Examination, the *Portuguese* have great Quantities of Corn shipped in *Holland*, and though the *Dutch* have not sent so many Convoys as have gone from *England*, yet they go at certain and proper times, by reason whereof their Corn arrives in a good condition; whereas the unaccountable Delays and Uncertainties of the *English* Convoys, have been the occasion of great Losses to our Merchants, and great Disappointments to the *Portuguese*.

He also took Notice, That of the many Convoys enumerated in the Answer, several of them were Fleets or Squadrons of Men of War, of which the Merchants had no Notice, nor were allowed to have any Benefit, as appeared by the 14th head of the Answer, relating to the Fleet that sail'd with Sir *Cloudesley Shovel*.

In the 14th Head of the Answer, much weight seems to be laid upon this, That the *Nassau* did not arrive at *Spithead* till the 20th of *October*, whereas *Mr. Henckell* in his Complaint had sworn, the *Nassau* came to *Spithead* the 18th at Night, the same Day the Convoy sailed from thence. To clear himself, *Mr. Henckell* produced two original Letters, signed by *Cornelius Colles*, his Captain, written from *Portsmouth*, the ope dated the 19th of *October*, which says, the *Nassau* came too late for the Convoy, but was at that time at *Spithead*; and the other dated the 25th, which says expressly, the *Nassau* came to *St. Helens* the same Night the *Lisbon* Fleet sail'd. *Mr. Henckell* affirm'd also, That he had other Advices which fully verified what he had said in his former Deposition; as to the *Nassau's* arriving the 18th at *Spithead*.

*Mr. Henckell* farther said, That the Convoy mention'd in that Paragraph of the Answer, consisting of four Ships of War, which is there said to have sail'd the 18th of *June*, does appear by the Paper mark'd F. (to which the Paragraph refers) to be a Convoy that sail'd from *Portugal* that Day, and so does not contradict what the Merchants had insisted on in their Complaint, That there was no Convoy for *Portugal* between *March* and *October*, a homeward bound Convoy being mistaken in the Answer for an outward bound Convoy, and consequently it was no contradiction to what the Merchants had affirmed: And though in the 16th Paragraph of the Answer it be asserted, that the three Ships appointed for Convoy to the *Portugal* Fleet, were at that time thought a sufficient Convoy, *Mr. Henckell* swears, the Prince's Council (by the reasoning of the Merchants before them) was convinced of the contrary, at the time the Convoy was sent, and did then pretend no other reason for their not strengthening it, but want of Ships. And he desired to refer particularly to the Remonstrance of the 10th of *October* last, which was delivered at that time by the Merchants to the Prince's Council, and is now lying before the House; whereby, in very strong Terms, they represented their many Solicitations, without effect, the great Delays they had met with, and their great sense of Danger,



f they should proceed without that Convoy, as well as of their certain Ruin, by any farther Delay.

The 17th Head of the Answer says, That the Ships which the Merchants supposed lay idle at *Portsmouth* so long, were under Orders for particular Services, as appears by the Paper marked G.

Upon Consideration of this Paragraph, and of the Paper marked G. to which it refers, the Matters of Fact, whereof the Merchants did complain, seem, in effect, to be admitted to be true; and the Services for which it is alledged the Ships were designed, do not appear so pressing, but that some of them might have been employed to help the Merchants in their great Extremity.

As to the 18th Head, which relates to Mr. Coward's Complaint of the long detaining of his Ships let to Freight to the Commissioners of Victualling, the Answer says, It is not doubted they were taken up at so much a Month Freight, and the Owners will be paid for the time they have been employed, according to the Agreement made with them.

Mr. Coward deposed, That his Ships were not taken by the Month (as the Answer alledged) but the Contract was at Three Pounds a Tun, directly for *Jamaica*, which might have been performed in 7 or 8 Weeks: Whereas, by means of the Deviations complained of, they have been detained ever since the 15th of November, 1706. and were yet in *Ireland* at the time of the Complaint, whereby the Ships are ruin'd, and he left at Mercy, as to any Satisfaction.

The 19th Paragraph of the Answer takes notice, how far Mr. Palmer had forgot himself, and imposed upon the Lords in his Deposition, for that the *Litchfield* Prize did not arrive at *Portsmouth* till the 7th of June; whereas Sir Cloudesty Shovell was off of *Lisbon* the 9th of June; and therefore it was not possible that the *Litchfield* Prize should have joyn'd him at *Plymouth*.

Mr. Palmer being examined as to this Particular, said, That in this Complaint it was alledged, The *Litchfield* Prize came to *Spithead* the 7th of July, not of June, as it is repeated in the Answer; but he owned his Mistake in saying, If the *Litchfield* Prize

might have proceeded to *Plymouth*, the Corn-Ships might have join'd Sir Cloudestly Shovell's Fleet; whereas he meant to have said, The Transport-Fleet, which at that time lay at *Plymouth* bound to *Portugal*.

To shew that it was a mere Mistake, he produced to the Lords Three Original Letters from *Portsmouth*, wrote by his Master Samuel Riccard, dated the 7th, 12th, and 28th of July, which mention the Transport-Fleet, which had lain for a considerable while at *Plymouth*, and (as those Letters say) sailed for *Portugal* about that time.

The 20th Paragraph affirming, That the Article in the *Gazette* of the 8th of May, 1707, which the Merchants had produced, was very ignorantly and unadvisedly inserted, the Fact being entirely wrong; the Lords Committees thought fit to be informed, how that Passage came to be put into the *Gazette*; and upon Examination it appear'd, That Mr. Stepney the 12th of May, New Style, wrote a Letter from *Antwerp* to the Earl of *Sunderland*, at the Solicitations of some considerable Traders there, representing the Hardships they lay under for want of a Convoy from *Ostend*, (though it had been promised, and several times notified on the *Exchange of London*) to their great Loss and Discouragement, and what was like to have an ill Influence on that Trade, which was in a way of being better establish'd than ever; and that afterward, upon the Arrival of that Fleet at *Ostend*, Mr. Stepney wrote another Letter to the Earl of *Sunderland*, dated the 14th of May, New Style, the very Words of which second Letter, are those transcrib'd into the *Gazette*.

The Complaint of the Merchants in relation to the *Virginia* Trade, consisted of many Particulars; none of which seem to the Lords Committees to be answered, or excused, by what is alledged in the 22d, 23d, and 24th Paragraphs of the Answer, nor by the Paper mark'd H. to which the 23d Paragraph does refer.

The 25th and 26th Paragraphs of the Answer, which relate to the Complaint of Mr. John Wood, of the Difficulties and Delays he met with in getting his Vessels, loaden with Corn, to *Portsmouth*, containing nothing in particular, besides one Mat-

er of Fact, viz. That the *Charles Galley* and the *Gosport*, the Two Convoys for the Corn-Ships to *Spithead*, were so far from Running from the Trade; (as was falsely and maliciously insinuated by Mr. *Wood*) that they kept the Merchant Ships Company, and brought them safe to *Spithead*, as the Captain of the *Charles Galley* informed the Prince's Council by Letter.

Mr. *John Wood* being sent for, and charged with this matter, produced two Letters, which he made Oath were sent to him from *Portsmouth*, by Captain *Edward Friend*, the Master of one of the Corn-Ships; the first dated the 21st, and the other the 22d of *June* last, wherein it is expressly affirmed, That about Eight a Clock in the Evening, the Commander of the Convoy sent his Boat aboard the Merchants to tell them the News, That the *Dunkirk* Squadron was at Sea, and at the same time to let them know, that the Convoy will take no farther Care of them, but would make the best of their way to *Portsmouth*, and the Merchants must shift for themselves.

Captain *John Falkner*, the Master of the *Mary*, another of the Ships from *Shoreham*, made Oath, That the Commander of the Convoy, sent his Boat aboard the Merchants, to tell them, That he had Advice of a *French* Squadron, and that they must shift for themselves, for they would take no Care of them, but would make the best of their way to *Portsmouth*; and he swore the Convoy was as good as their Words, and made away with all the Sail they could, and got in thither a considerable time before the Merchants, who were in very great Danger of being taken, having been chased at least 8 Hours by a *French* Privateer.

The same Captain did, upon his Oath, confirm what Mr. *Wood* had before alledged, That for full Six Months, while he lay at *Shoreham*, the *French* Privateers did continually cruise on the Coast in considerable Numbers; but in all that time he could never see, or be inform'd of any Man of War cruising to prevent or intercept them.

As to what is said in the Answer, That the Men of War who sail Eastward or Westward, have always Directions to call at the several Ports in the

way; Mr. Wood added to what he had said before, That if they had such Orders, it was strange no one of them should ever appear off of the Harbour in 6 Months time.

The 27th Paragraph of the Answer, relates to Merchants Complaints of the many and great Losses of Ships off of *Beachy*, and upon the *English* Coast in their Return home.

What this Paragraph says, is, That these Ships were Runners, and should have put into *Portsmouth* till they had an Opportunity of Convoy; and when the Merchants shall leave off trading in these Gallies or Runners, (which are subject to many Misfortunes by going without Convoy) it is to be hoped their Losses will be less.

Their Lordships cannot think it strange, if the Merchants are very unwilling to put into *Portsmouth*, in hopes of Convoy, after the Instances given by them of their Ships lying there many Months, in vain Expectation of Men of War to convoy them.

As to the Proposal for the Merchants leaving off to trade in Gallies, in Expectation of Convoys: The Lords Committees observe, That the Use of this kind of Vessels, was taken up during the late War, and has been continued ever since with very great Success, till within Two Years last, during which time there has been, in a manner, a total Neglect of having any Cruisers in the *Channel* or *Soundings*, or any Man of War to guard the Coasts.

These Ships are built for sailing, and also to row with Oars, and carry no more Goods than are proper for sailing, and carry twice the Number of Men to a common sailing Ship, and are of Force from 16 to 40 Guns.

There is no Convoy granted to any Trade within the *Streights*, but to *Turkey* only, which is never above once in the Year, and must be acknowledged to be too seldom to answer the Occasions of the Traders to *Leghorn*, *Genoa*, *Venice*, and other Places in those Seas.

If therefore the Use of Gallies, or single Ships, be laid down, (for if any single Ships be used in Trading, it will be granted, the Gallies are better Sailors,

Sailors, and have the Advantage of any common-built Ships) and all the *Mediterranean* Trade is to be carried on by Convoys, that whole Trade will be, in a manner, lost to *England*, especially in respect to Fish, and other perishable Commodities; and would be soon felt, in a very heavy manner, in all Parts of the Nation, the great Consequence of that Trade fully appearing by the Merchants Proofs set down in the Report made upon their Petition.

It is necessary for the Safety and Honour of the Kingdom, and of all manner of Trade whatsoever, that the *Channel* and *Soundings* be well guarded; and if this be done, the Traders in Gallies own they have no reason to complain.

The Enemy have not altered their Way of making War by Sea: They always endeavour'd to infest our Trade by their Privateers to as great a Degree as they could; but it must be owned, that of late they have had greater Success than ever, and the great Encouragement they met with, (the Sea, in effect, being left open to them) it is too probable will soon increase their Numbers.

The Merchants do insist, That the List of Eleven Hundred Forty Six Ships, given in by them, does not contain all their Losses during this War, but, in a manner, such only as have been taken in the *Channel* and *Soundings*, within two or three Years last, and principally such as did belong to the Port of *London*.

They have already had an Account of 34 Ships taken in the *Channel* and *Soundings*, since they made their Complaint to the House of Lords; of which Ships they delivered a List to the Committee, and affirmed, That the Loss of those Ships, by a modest Computation, amounted to above 170000 *l*. They affirmed, That besides those named in that List, several other rich Ships are missing, and many of them, they fear, have met with the same Fate, the *Channel* and *Soundings* being infested with the Enemy's Men of War and Privateers as much as ever. The Neutral Ships which come into the Ports of *Britain*, declaring that they have been boarded by them in those Places several times in a Day.

The Answer (as to what concerns Mr. Benjamin Way) says expressly, That Matter was not complain'd of at the Admiralty-Office before it was brought to the Lords.

This seems very strange, for it appears plainly by the two Letters mark'd J. and K, referred to in the Answer it self, and sent therewith to the Lords, that both of them were written upon Occasion of a Complain made by Way to the Admiralty, and are only Copies of the very same Letters which were annex'd to Way's Complaint to the Lords, and were sent together with the Lords Report to the Lord High Admiral.

This is what the Lords Committees have humbly to offer to your Lordships, in relation to so much of the Answer as concerns the Merchants Complaints.

The remaining Part of it seems entirely foreign to the Subject of the Report, containing only an unnecessary Comparison of the Management of the Naval Affairs in this, and the late War; since any Faults or Errors which might have happen'd at that time, would not lessen the Misfortunes of the Merchants, or justify any wrong Conduct at present. But the Lords Committees think themselves oblig'd to lay before your Lordships, several very plain Mistakes which they find in this part of the Paper.

In the first Observation it is asserted, That the Parliament has not, in this Reign, given one Farthing of Money for the Building of Ships; and that in the last War there was about Four Millions given for that and o her extraordinary Services, and yet the Royal Navy was less in Strength at the end thereof, than at the beginning, by Twenty Ships of the Line of Battle.

This is so far from being a right State of the Case, that in this Observation there appears, at first sight, a Mistake of no less than Three Millions in Four, the whole Sums given for Building of Ships in the last War not amounting to One Million.

This, in effect, was afterwards confessed in a second Paper sent from the Admiralty-Office, of the 28th of January, 1707. by way of Explanation of.

a former Paper delivered to the Lords Committees from that Office.

In this second Paper, Notice is taken of the Numbers and Rates of Ships provided for by Parliament, and the Days are set down when the Money was voted for them, but the Sums are omitted, which would too plainly have contradicted the Assertion, that Four Millions were granted.

The true state of that matter, will appear by the forementioned second Paper, if the Sums be added, as the same are set down in the first of those Papers from the Admiralty Office, and is as follows.

There was given for Building Ships:

|                           |                                                                                                                                              | l.     | s.     | d.            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------------|
| 10 October, 1690. of the  | 3d Rate N <sup>o</sup> . 3.                                                                                                                  | 88008  | 10     | 00            |
| 24 Decemb. 1690. of the   | $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 3d \\ 4th \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ Rates $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 17. \\ 10. \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ | 570000 | 00     | 00            |
| 2 Decemb. 1692. of the    | 4th Rate                                                                                                                                     | 8.     | 79308  | 00 00         |
| 30 Novemb. 1694. } of the | 2d Rate                                                                                                                                      | 4.     | 70000  | 00 00         |
| 6 Decemb. 1695. }         |                                                                                                                                              |        | 138424 | 00 00         |
| 6 Decemb. 1695. of the    | $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 3d \\ 4th \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ Rates $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 4. \\ 8. \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$   | 65835  | 18     | 11            |
|                           |                                                                                                                                              |        |        | <hr/>         |
|                           |                                                                                                                                              |        |        | 1011576 08 11 |

Memorandum, That the  $\frac{1}{2}$  Excise which was given for 570000 l. did produce but 842617 l. 11 s. 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. of which there has been paid for building the 27 Ships 453591 l. 19 s. and to other Uses 29025 l. 12 s. 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  d.

These were all the Sums granted by Parliament for building Ships during that whole War: The other Sums set down in the first Paper, which makes the whole amount to 4579571 l. 4 s. 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. were either for the ordinary and current Services of the Navy, as Seamen's Wages, Victualling, &c. or for such particular Uses as had no relation to the building of Ships, such as the Payment of Marine Officers, Register of Seamen, &c.

The

The second mistake in this Observation is, That the Royal Navy, instead of being less at the end of the late War by 20 Ships, than it was at the beginning, was increased by 113 Ships and Vessels, of which 39 were of the Line of Battle, besides 21 Ships which were building on the 30th of September, 1697, whereof 13 were of the Line of Battle.

And though in the same Observation it be alledged, That nothing has been given in this Reign for building of Ships, yet the Provision for the Navy in general, has been much larger in this War, than in the last; for in this Reign there has been granted for the Use of the Navy, (including the Ordnance for Sea-Service, and the Sums voted for the Service of the Year, 1708.) the sum of 15366867*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

Whereas all the Sums received by the Treasurers of the Navy, between the 5th of November, 1688 and the 30th of September, 1697, (including the Money given for building Ships) only amounted to the Sum of 15136898*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

It may be also observed, That in the Year, 1698, there were 105 Ships of the Line of Battle in thorough Repair; whereas it appears that on the 6th of December, 1707. three First Rates, eight Second Rates, six Third Rates, and two Fourth Rates wanted rebuilding or great Repairs, which considering the Nature of the Ships, makes a great part of the strength of the Line of Battle.

The Second Observation takes Notice, That the Number of the Ships of the Navy of France, taken or destroyed by her Majesties Ships this War, does much exceed our Losses, as appears by the Papers mark'd L. and M. wherein there is no mention of the French Ships destroyed by the Ships of the States General.

The Lords Committees take Notice, that by the Paper L. it appears the greatest number of the Enemies Ships, and those of the greatest Consequence, were taken or destroyed in the Harbours of Vigo, Gibraltar and Otena, at the two first of which Places the Ships of the States General assisted.



And that during the War, only 25 Ships of all Sorts have been taken or destroyed by cruising Ships at Sea, and of that Number only five Ships from 30 to 60 Guns.

By the Paper mark'd M. it appears that the Number of her Majesties Ships and Vessels taken and destroyed by the Enemies, during the present War, are thirty five, thirteen whereof are Ships of the Line of Battle from 50 to 80 Guns.

The *Sixth* Observation is, That in the last War, the Trade of the Nation had the misfortune to lose near 4000 Ships.

This appeared so very strange to the Lords Committees, that they sent to the Admiralty Office to be informed, if there was any List of those Ships, or what grounds they had for making that Assertion.

The Answer sent in return to this Message, was a printed Paper, without any Name of the Author or Printer, in which are these words: "It is generally allowed, that the number of Ships and Vessels miscarried since the War, does not fall short of 4000.

Upon consideration of the Paper, it appeared to be a Libel, written as a pretended Answer, to an Account published by Authority in the Year, 1695, of what Men of War and Privateers had been taken from the *French* from the beginning of that War; and it contains in it not only scandalous Reflections upon the Parliaments of that Reign, but notoriously false Representations of Matters of Fact, which might have easily been known to be so at the Admiralty Office; and therefore it seems very strange, that such a Libel should be offered as a Proof to the Lords, in an Answer which is supposed to come from that Office.

But as an Evidence that there can be no Foundation of Truth for this Assertion, the Lords Committees offer to your Lordships Consideration, That the number of *English* Prisoners who have been returned from *France*, from the beginning of this War to *December* last, amounted to 18011. and there then remained in *France* 2000 more, whereas the number of *English* Prisoners returned from *France*, from the beginning of the late War, until the

the 24th Day of June, 1698. did amount to no more than 15250.

And it is not probable that the Ships taken in the former War, should be so many more than those taken in the present (as is pretended) when the Prisoners are so remarkably fewer.

To the latter part of this *Sixth Observation*; That during the last War, we had the Ports of *Spain*, as well as those in the *Spanish West-Indies*, open to secure our Ships, not only from the Enemy, but from bad Weather.

The Lords Committees say two things: *First*, That till now, they never heard that the Ports in the *Spanish West-Indies*, were at any time to secure *English* Men of War or Merchant Ships.

*Secondly*, That the many great Losses complained of by the Merchants, appear to have been in the Channel and Soundings, and consequently the *Spanish* Ports, though open, would have been no very essential Countenance and Protection to them.

*May it please Your Majesty,*

We having thus performed what we take our selves to be indispensibly obliged to, cannot doubt but it will be graciously accepted by your Majesty, as coming from most dutiful Subjects, who sincerely wish they may never have occasion hereafter of making Addresses to Your Majesty, but to Congratulate Your Successes, or to return our humble Acknowledgments for the blessings of Your Reign.

We beseech Your Majesty to believe, That none of Your Subjects do exceed us in true Respect to his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral: his great personal Virtues require it, and his near Relation to Your Majesty makes it our Duty: And as we do not mean that any thing in this Address should in the least reflect upon him, so we are very well assured, his Royal Highness will never suffer other Persons to protect themselves under his Name, from a just Pursuit of such Faults or Neglects, as immediately tend to the Ruin of Trade, and the Destruction of *Britain*.

There

There cannot be a plainer Proof, that some Persons employ'd by the Lord High Admiral, have made the worst Use imaginable of the Trust & Honours them with, than in their presuming to lay such an Answer before the House of Lords in his Name.

For (not to take notice of the many things which in the second Report have been already laid before Your Majesty) throughout the whole Paper, there is not the least hopes given, that for the future, any better Care shall be taken of the Trade; on the contrary, the whole turn of the Answer seems to be intended for exposing the Complaints of the Merchants, rather than paying their Losses. We are sure nothing can be more Remote from the Goodness and Compassion of the Lord High Admiral's Temper, and the tender Regard he has always shewn for Your Majesties Subjects.

*May it please Your Majesty,*

It is a most undoubted Maxim, That the Honour, Security and Wealth of this Kingdom, does depend upon the Protection and Encouragement of Trade, and the improving and right managing the Naval Strength. Other Nations who were formerly great and powerful at Sea, have by negligence and mismanagement lost their Trade, and seen their Maritime Strength entirely ruin'd. Therefore we do in the most earnest manner beseech Your Majesty, that the Sea Affairs may always be your First and most peculiar Care. We humbly hope that it shall be Your Majesties chief and constant Instruction to all, who shall have the Honour to be employ'd in Your Councils, and in the Administration of Affairs, that they be continually intent and watchful in what concerns the Trade and Fleet; and that every one of them may be made to know it is his particular Charge to take care that the Seamen be encouraged, the Trade protected, Discipline restored, and a new Spirit and Vigour put into the whole Administration of the Navy.

Her MAJESTIES most Gracious Answer  
to the Address.

My LORDS;

**I** Will take Care to make the most useful Observations  
on the several Particulars contain'd and referr'd to in  
Your Address.

It was always My Opinion, That the Encouragement  
of Trade and Seamen, and the good Management of the  
Navy, are of the greatest Importance to the Prosperity of  
this Kingdom.

And therefore you may be Assured, I will use My  
utmost Endeavours to Encourage all those whose Duty it  
is effectually to perform those Services.

---

A LIST

# The Appendix.

143

Admiralty Office;  
27 January, 1797.

A List of what Ships and Vessels of War have been Taken from the Enemy, or Destroy'd by Her Majesty's Ships, during this War; with their Force, where they have been Taken or Destroyed, and how.

| Time.          | Guns. | Ships Names.            | Where taken.            | Where destroy'd. | By whom, or what Ships.           |
|----------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| July 11. 1702. | 18    | Rochester Prize         | Le Houge                |                  | By Capt. Owen in the Rochester.   |
| Sept. 3. 1702. | 10    | Pophiton Prize          | Coast of Seel.          |                  | By Capt. Butler in the Worcester. |
| Oct. 1702.     | 76    | Le Prompt               |                         |                  |                                   |
|                | 70    | Le Firme                |                         |                  |                                   |
|                | 66    | L' Assurance            |                         |                  |                                   |
|                | 50    | Vigo                    |                         |                  |                                   |
|                | 50    | Tyton                   | In the Harbour of Vigo. |                  |                                   |
|                | 60    | Moderate                |                         |                  |                                   |
|                |       | Force Fresh             |                         |                  |                                   |
|                |       | Scouts three            |                         |                  |                                   |
|                |       | Galeons six             |                         |                  |                                   |
|                | 76    | Le Fort                 |                         |                  |                                   |
|                | 56    | Le Solid                |                         |                  |                                   |
|                | 62    | Le Prudent              |                         |                  |                                   |
|                | 46    | Le Dauphine             |                         |                  |                                   |
|                | 64    | L' Orfane               |                         |                  |                                   |
|                | 46    | Volontiere              |                         |                  |                                   |
|                | 70    | L' Esperience           |                         |                  |                                   |
|                | 70    | La Superbe              |                         |                  |                                   |
|                | 70    | Jesus Maria Go-<br>fepb |                         |                  |                                   |

By the Fleet Commanded by Sir  
George Roke.

Time.

# The Appendix.

| Time.          | Gun. | Ships Names                | Where taken.         | Where destroy'd         | By whom or what Ships.                                          |
|----------------|------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mar. 21. 1703. | 14   | <i>Buffoons</i>            | —                    | In the Harbour          | By the Fleet commanded by Sir                                   |
| June 19. 1703. | 60   | <i>La Sereine</i>          | —                    | of <i>Vigo</i> .        | <i>George Roke</i> .                                            |
| July 6. 1703.  | 22   | <i>L'Entreprenant</i>      | —                    | —                       | —                                                               |
| Aug. 1703.     | 8    | <i>Choquante</i>           | —                    | —                       | —                                                               |
|                | 8    | <i>Chatham Prize</i>       | Coast of France      | —                       | By Capt. <i>Bockenham</i> in the <i>Chatham</i> .               |
|                | 36   | <i>Litchfield Prize</i>    | Soundings            | —                       | By my Lord <i>Durley</i> in the <i>Litchfield</i>               |
|                | 8    | <i>Oxford Prize</i>        | Soundings            | —                       | By Capt. <i>Norris</i> in the <i>Oxford</i> .                   |
|                | 14   | Name unknown               | —                    | —                       | —                                                               |
|                | 14   | <i>Joyeuse</i>             | —                    | —                       | —                                                               |
|                | 18   | <i>Revenge</i>             | —                    | Burnt or Destroy'd near | By a Squadron of Ships under Command of Sir <i>Thomas Dilke</i> |
|                | 8    | <i>Vigore</i>              | —                    | <i>Granville</i>        | —                                                               |
|                | 5    | Name unknown               | —                    | —                       | —                                                               |
|                |      | Belides 41 Merchant Ships. | —                    | —                       | —                                                               |
| Dec. 8. 1703.  | 54   | <i>Bardouas</i>            | Soundings            | —                       | By the <i>Oxford</i> , Capt. <i>Norris</i> .                    |
| Mar. 3. 1704.  | 30   | <i>Tryon Prize</i>         | Off Scilly           | —                       | <i>Waspight</i> , Capt. <i>Load</i> .                           |
|                | 32   | <i>Swallow Prize</i>       | Streights            | —                       | <i>Litchfield</i> , Lord <i>Durley</i> .                        |
|                | 60   | <i>Porta Calise</i>        | Taken and carried to | —                       | <i>Tryon</i> , Capt. <i>Taylor</i> .                            |
|                | 60   | <i>Santa Theresa</i>       | <i>Lisbon</i>        | —                       | <i>Swallow</i> Capt. <i>Haddock</i> .                           |
|                | 24   | <i>St. Nicholas</i>        | —                    | —                       | By a Squadron of Ships Commanded by Sir <i>Thomas Dilke</i> .   |
|                | 6    | <i>Nettingham Prize</i>    | —                    | —                       | <i>Nettingham</i> , Capt. <i>Whitaker</i> .                     |

| Time.          | Guns. | Ships Names.    | Where taken.         | Where destroy'd.        | By whom, or what Ship.                                          |
|----------------|-------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 45 June 19.    | 18    | Advice Prize    | Soundings            | ---                     | Advice, Capt. Morris.                                           |
| July 4.        | 22    | Sun Prize       | Off Dunkirk          | ---                     | Litchfield, Capt. Billingsley.                                  |
| Augst 24.      | 54    | Faulkland Prize | Coming from Virginia | ---                     | Faulkland, Capt. Underdown.                                     |
| 28 Sept. 6.    | 60    | Augst           | Soundings            | ---                     | Dreadnought, Evans.                                             |
| Novemb.        | 28    | Medway Prize    | Soundings            | ---                     | Foxy, Capt. Browne.                                             |
| Feb. 1, 1704-5 | 34    | Names unknown.  | ---                  | ---                     | Chatham, Capt. Beckenham.                                       |
| March 1705.    | 34    | A Fireship      | ---                  | ---                     | Medway, Capt. Littleton.                                        |
| May 19.        | 12    | Worcester Prize | ---                  | In the Bay of Gibraltar | Surpriz'd there by Sir John Leake, and Burnt.                   |
| June 5.        | 14    | Magnanime       | Off Beachy           | ---                     | Worcester, Capt. Butler.                                        |
| I.             | 86    | Le Lis          | ---                  | ---                     | Burnt by a Squadron Commanded by Sir John Leake.                |
| 5.             | 24    | Fox             | ---                  | Near Gibraltar          | Tyton, Capt. Taylor.                                            |
| OR. 3.         | 24    | Cruiser         | Soundings            | ---                     | Tyton, Capt. Taylor.                                            |
| Nov. 15.       | 24    | Enterprise      | Soundings            | ---                     | Tyton, Capt. Taylor.                                            |
| July 5. 1706.  | 60    | Valer           | Soundings            | ---                     | Worcester, Capt. Canning.                                       |
|                | 24    | Arrogant        | Off Gibraltar        | ---                     | Sir John Leake.                                                 |
|                | 24    | Dunkirk Prize   | ---                  | ---                     | Dunkirk, Capt. Greville.                                        |
|                | 70    | St. Maria       | ---                  | ---                     |                                                                 |
|                | 50    | Flandria        | ---                  | ---                     |                                                                 |
|                | 40    | Queen of Spain  | At Osend             | ---                     | By a Squadron of Ships under Command of Sir Stafford Fairborne. |

*The Appendix.*

| Time.          | Guns. | Ships Names.            | Where taken.           | Where destroy'd. | By whom, or what Ships.                                                                                             |
|----------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                | 24    | <i>Neptune</i>          | At Ostend              | —                | By a Squadron of Ships under Command of Sir Stafford Fairborne.                                                     |
|                | 22    | <i>Moll Carr</i>        |                        |                  |                                                                                                                     |
|                | 16    | <i>Katherine</i>        |                        |                  |                                                                                                                     |
|                | 14    | <i>St. Maria</i>        |                        |                  |                                                                                                                     |
|                | 14    | <i>Lady of Clare</i>    |                        |                  |                                                                                                                     |
|                | 14    | <i>King of Spain</i>    |                        |                  |                                                                                                                     |
|                | 10    | Unknown                 | Coming from<br>Hamburg | —                | Tartar, Capt. Leake.<br>Adventure, Capt. Hicks.                                                                     |
|                |       | Besides above 50        |                        |                  |                                                                                                                     |
|                |       | Sail of Merchant Ships. |                        |                  |                                                                                                                     |
| July 10. 1706. | 24    | <i>Childs Play</i>      |                        |                  |                                                                                                                     |
| May 1707.      | 30    | <i>Grand Canary</i>     |                        |                  | By her Majesties Ships commanded by Capt. Underdown.                                                                |
|                | 20    | <i>Equeliere</i>        |                        |                  |                                                                                                                     |
|                | 32    | <i>Mariana</i>          |                        |                  |                                                                                                                     |
|                | 26    | <i>Margaret</i>         |                        |                  |                                                                                                                     |
|                | 20    | <i>Palme</i>            |                        |                  |                                                                                                                     |
| Nov. 26. 1707. | 26    | <i>Aime</i>             | Soundings              | —                | By the <i>Kent</i> , Sir Tho. Hardy, Dover,<br>Cap. Matthews, under the Command of C. Evans of the <i>Burford</i> . |

Memorandum, As to the Ships in this List said to be Taken at Ostend, they were Rescued from Continuing in the Enemies Service, by Her Majesties Ships being off of that Port, and Facilitating the Taking of it.



ABSTRACT.

Taken.

Destroy'd.

| Guns.     | Numb. | Guns.     | Numb. |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 76        | 1     | 86        | 1     |
| 70        | 2     | 84        | 1     |
| 66        | 1     | 76        | 1     |
| 60        | 5     | 70        | 3     |
| 54        | 2     | 64        | 1     |
| 50        | 3     | 62        | 1     |
| 36        | 1     | 60        | 1     |
| 32        | 2     | 56        | 1     |
| 30        | 2     | 54        | 1     |
| 28        | 1     | 46        | 2     |
| 26        | 2     | 34        | 2     |
| 24        | 8     | 22        | 1     |
| 22        | 2     | 18        | 1     |
| 20        | 2     | 14        | 2     |
| 18        | 2     | 12        | 1     |
| 16        | 1     | 8         | 2     |
| 14        | 4     | 6         | 1     |
| 10        | 2     | Fire Ship | 1     |
| 8         | 2     |           |       |
| 6         | 1     |           |       |
| Fire Ship | 1     |           |       |
| Scouts    | 3     |           |       |
| Galleons  | 6     |           |       |

No. of Guns 1056 | 56

1014 | 24

Of which 840 | 14  
of the Line of Battle

752 | 11

Admiralty Office, 7th  
January, 1707.

A LIST of her Majesties Ships and Vessels which have been Taken by the Enemy,  
or Destroy'd, during this War, with their Force, where they have been Taken or De-  
stroy'd, and how.

148

| Time.            | Rate. | Ships Names.  | Where taken.                    | By what Accident.                                     |
|------------------|-------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Nov. 12. 1705.   | 3     | Elizabeth     | S. ward of Scilly.              | By Four French Ships of War.                          |
| May 1. 1707.     | 3     | Grafton       | Off of Beachy                   | Dunkirk Squadron.                                     |
| Octob. 20. 1707. | 3     | Hampton Court | In the Soundings                | By a Squadron of the Enemies Ships.                   |
|                  | 3     | Cumberland    | Coming from Hol-<br>land        | By Four French Ships of War, and<br>Three Privateers. |
| April 10. 1703.  | 4     | Salisbury     | 60 Leagues West<br>of Scilly    | Three of the Enemies Ships of War.                    |
| July 24. 1704.   | 4     | Coventry      | 15 Leagues South<br>from Scilly | By Six French Men of War.                             |
| Aug. 4. 1704     | 4     | Falmouth.     | Coming from<br>Fleekery.        | By a Squadron of French Ships,                        |
| Octob. 20. 1705. | 4     | Blackwall     | In the Soundings                | By a Squadron of French Ships.                        |
|                  | 4     | Pennennis     | Going to Holland                | By Two French Ships of War.                           |
|                  | 4     | Chester       | Near Scilly                     | By Seven of the Enemies Ships.                        |
| 10. 1707.        | 4     | Ruby          | Coming from<br>Fleekery         | By a Squadron of French Ships.                        |
| Feb. 16 1703     | 5     | Ludlow        | Off Hastings                    | By Four Ships and a Snow.                             |
| August. 4. 1704. | 5     | Fowey         |                                 |                                                       |
| Octob. 20. 1705. | 5     | Sorlings      |                                 |                                                       |
| June 6. 1706.    | 5     | Winchelsea    |                                 |                                                       |

Time

The Appendix.

# The Appendix.

| Time.                 | Rate.        | Guns.        | Ships Names. | Where Taken.                                             | By what Accident.                 |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 149<br>July 28. 1706. | 5            | 32           | Gosport      | Going to Jamaica.<br>Between the Downs<br>and Falkstone. | By a French Ship of 52 Guns.      |
| Sept. 21. 1703.       | 6            | 24           | Squirrel     | Off of Cape Serratel<br>Near Offend                      | By Five Privateers.               |
| Octob. 10. 1705       | 6            | 24           | Flambrongh   | Off of Calais                                            | A French Ship of 54 Guns.         |
| July 3. 1706.         | 6            | 24           | Deal Castle  | Off of Calais                                            | By Three French Ships.            |
| July 7. 1706.         | 6            | 24           | Squirrel     | Near Harwich                                             | By several French Ships.          |
| Aug. 1707.            | 6            | 24           | Nightingale  | Coming from the<br>Streights                             | By the Enemies Gallies.           |
| Nov. 24. 1705.        | F. S.        | 8            | Lightning    | In her Return from<br>the Indies.                        | By a Privateer of 44 Guns.        |
| Octob. 15. 1703.      | 4            | 4            | Serpent Bomb | Bay of Gibraltar.                                        | By a Privateer of 24 Guns.        |
| Octob. 17. 1704       | 4            | 4            | Terror Bomb  | Going to Lisbon.                                         | By Eleven French Boats.           |
| Octob. 10. 1706.      | 10           | 4            | Comet Bomb   | Near Jersey                                              | By several French Ships.          |
| April 31. 1703.       | 2 F<br>4 P } | 2 F<br>4 P } | Martin Ketch | Between the Lands<br>end and Scilly                      | By two French Ships.              |
| Aug. 14. 1702.        | D            | 10           | Prohibition  | Coming from New<br>England.                              | By a French Privateer.            |
| Aug. 18. 1702.        | Sloop.       | 2 F<br>4 P } | Swift        | Off the Isle of<br>Wight                                 | By a French Privateer of 18 Guns. |
| Mar. 29. 1703.        | D            | 2 F<br>4 P } | Shark        | Off the Coast of<br>Holland                              | By a French Ship of 46 Guns.      |
| April 19. 1703.       | D            |              | Swallow      |                                                          | By some Ships of the Enemy.       |

| Time.          | Rate. | Guns.          | Ships Names.        | Where taken.          | By what Accident.                              |
|----------------|-------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| June 24. 1704  | D°    | 6              | <i>Wolf</i>         | Off <i>Dillington</i> | { By a French Privateer of much greater Force. |
| May 23. 1706.  | D°    | 10             | <i>Ferrett</i>      | Off <i>Gravelin</i> . | By the Enemies Gallies.                        |
| June 1. 1702.. |       | 2 F }<br>6 P } | Post Boy Brigantine | Off <i>Beachy</i>     | By a French Privateer.                         |

## Where Destroy'd.

|                 |   |    |                   |                                     |                                                               |
|-----------------|---|----|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| March 12. 1705. | 3 | 70 | <i>Resolution</i> | { On the Coast of }<br><i>Italy</i> | Burnt to avoid falling into the Enemies Hands.                |
| Oct. 10. 1707.  | 3 | 80 | <i>Devonshire</i> | { In the Soundings }                | Blown up when Engaged with the Squadron of the Enemies Ships. |

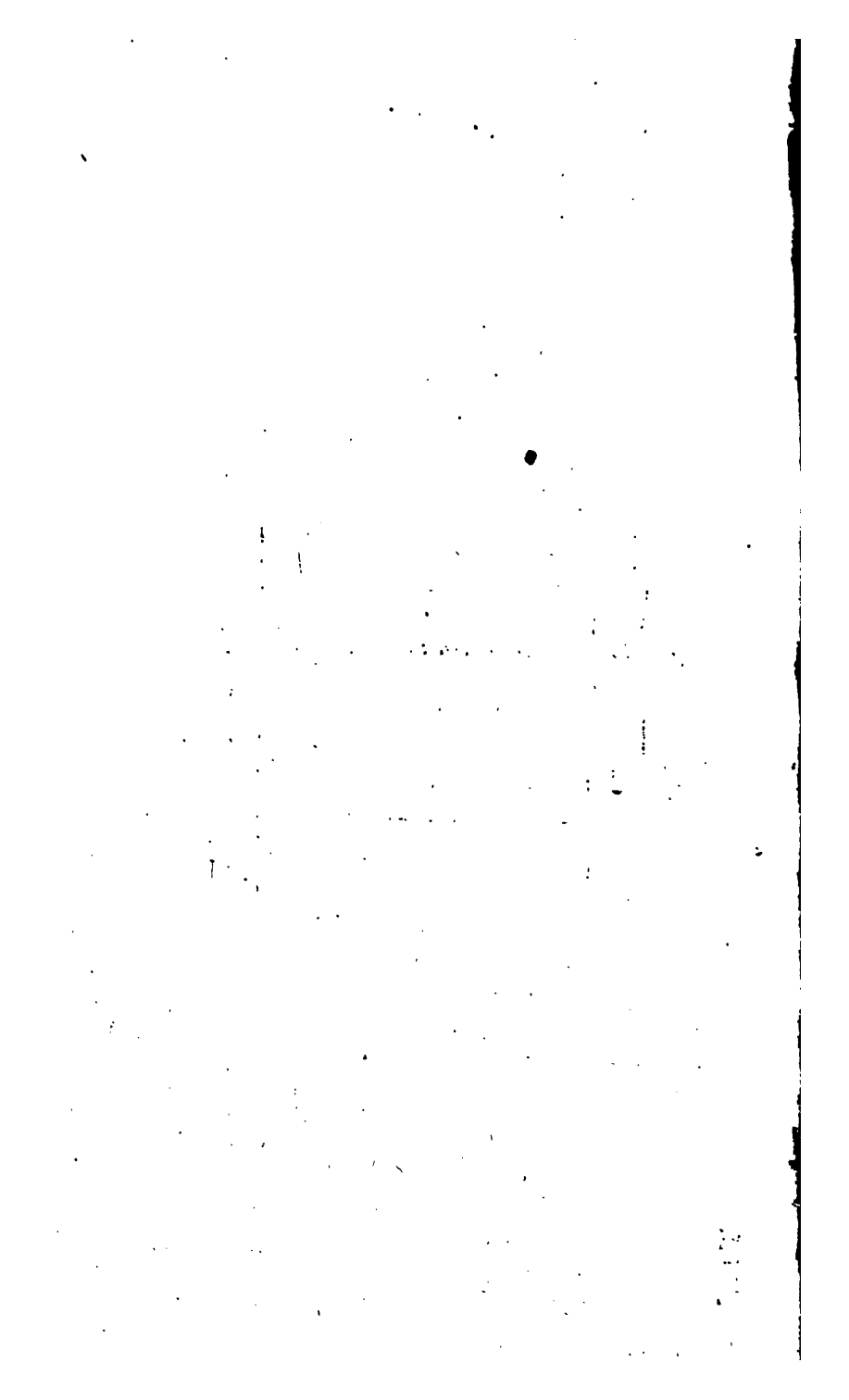
A B-

# ABSTRACT.

| Taken. |         | Detroy'd. |         |
|--------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Guns.  | Number. | Guns.     | Number. |
| 80     | 2       | 70        | 2       |
| 70     | 2       |           |         |
| 60     | 1       |           |         |
| 50     | 6       |           |         |
| 32     | 5       |           |         |
| 24     | 5       |           |         |
| 10     | 3       |           |         |
| 8      | 2       |           |         |
| 6      | 1       |           |         |
| 4      | 6       |           |         |
| 1014   | 33      | 70        | 2       |

Of which of the Line of Battle 660 11 140 2

THE



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